THE MEANING OF THE FRONTISTIECE.

Earning the Atlas of the world, does beare Earths burthen up; sustaines this lower Spheare; VVhich else had fall'n, and her declining light Had slept in shades of Ignorance and Night.

RIOT and SLOTH, and dull OBLIVIONS head Our ATLAS spurnes, whose conquering feet does tread Vpon those slavish necks, which else would rise (Like selse-lewd Rebels) up and tirannize:

Grave HISTORIE, and renown'd GEOGRAPHY
Keepe Centry here; their quickning flames doe fly
And make a Sunne whose more resulgent rayes
Lightens the VVORLD, and glorifies our DAYES:

By that faire Europe viewes the Asian shore, And wilde Americk courts the Sunburnt Moore: By this, thextreme Antipodes doe meete And Earths vast bulke is lodged within one Sheete.

M.S.



HISTORIA MUNDI:

ЭR

MERCATOR'S

Containing his

COSMOGRAPHICALL

Description of the Fabricke and Figure of the WORLD.

Lately rectified in divers places, as also beautified and enlarged with new Mappes and Tables;

By the studious industry

OF

IVDOCVS. HONDY:

ENGLISHED

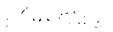
By W. S. Gencrosus, & Coll. Regin. Oxonia.

Pingitur his tabulis Orbis, simul Orbis & urbes; Gemme funt urbes, annulus Orbis eris.



Printed by T. Cotes, for Michael Sparke and Samuel Cartwright. 1635.







THE TRVELY NOBLE,

and no lesse worthily honoured

Sir H. Marten Knight, Judge of his Majesties high Court of the Admiralty of England, and Judge of the Pre-

rogative Court of Canterbury.

SIR



ERCATORS Geographicall Historie, fit-ly Emblematized by the Sume, hath with refulgent rayes illuminated the Transmarine World. But now rifing up in our Criticall Horizon, it feares the Eclipse of Envie, and therefore defires your worthy

and learned Patronage, that being freed from such interposing shaddowes, it may shine forth as the Meridia an Sume. Your great, and good Fame, inviting and encouraging strangers to boldnesse, is my Apologie for this Dedication. For fince the world is fo much obliged to your Vertue, Learning, and upright Integrity, it will appeare a just gratitude to devote this Cosmographicall World to so favorable a Maccenas. The Translator in the performance, and Dedication, is enforced to ayme at an inferior Object; and to descend beneath his owne descent and Birth, which improved in the Universitie of Oxford, flattered him with hope of a kinder Fortune. But modest ingenuitie permits not a larger Character of bimselfe, and the Brevitie of few words is most intelligible to the judicious. The worke in the Originall was written by a famous learned Colmographer, and a great light of 12

The Epistle Dedicatory.

his time Mercator, whose labours are here humbly presented, whis ashes sleeping in their Vrne (if they could be sensible of joy) would rejoyce in so worthie a Patron. Let the Authors, and your owne worthinesse mitigate my presumption, that I whose life bath beene all Tristia, have presumed to offer up the whole World at so high an Altar. Pardon this double Ambition, and be pleased to accept this Sacrifice, from the hand of the most humble Sacrificer,

The Servant of your
Worthy Vertues;
WYE SALTONSTALLS

Ad Mercatoris dignissimum & doctifsimum Mwcenstem.

Earned Moccenas; I confesse that I LIW as borne to love and honour Poclic. And though I doe not write a gingling Line To please the filken Tribe with a smooth Rhyme: Nor strive against Minerva's facredwill To extritt New- finge from a forced Quill. I shunning these two mad Extreames of Wit, To fing your Praife more humbly thinke it fit; Since justice (the maine Pillar of a State) Vertue, and Learning, which did transmigrate Out of the ancient Sages, now doe reft In the faire Mansion of your worthy Brest. Vnto Pythagoras we may credit give, Their Soules inform'd but once, their vertues live In you by Transmigration, who have flood The great Protector of the Common good. And may you live to protect Mercators flory, Vntillyon are exalted unto Glory.

W.S.

TO



GENTRIE GREAT BRITTAINE.



T is an Argument of worthinesse, to love worth in others, and vertue you know consisteth in action; so that Gentlemen should be alwayes doing some worthy deede, or patronizing that which is done. If you therefore consider the worthinesse of the Author

or Worke, you will joyne your helping hands to support Atlas groaning under the burthen of the world. Mercator drew these Descriptions of the Integrall parts of the World in Latine, but now they are drawne forth in English colours, which are but changeable accidents, for the reall substance of Mercators World remaineth the same in that manner as he fashioned it. But of late with great care, cost, and fidelitie, these Descriptions have beene convertidinto English with new additions and much enlarged, that the benefit thereof might have a larger extent, for bonum quò communius et melius, Good becomes better when it is communicable to all. And besides, seeing perfonall travells in these tempestuous times, cannot be attempted with any fafety, here you may in the quiet shade of your Studdies travell at home. If therefore a worke that is Bonum,utile & jucundum, good, profitable, and pleasant, may deserve your favour, Hic labor, boc opus est, this is it. So that as Alexander grieved that there was but one World for him to conquer, so you will be forry that there was but one World for Mercator to describe. Enjoy therefore that which is both good in it selfe, and was undertaken for your good, and benefit. Valete.



The Preface to the courteous Reader.



Hat many sollid and urgent reasons did enduce them, who among the liberall Disciplines which without controversie are very profitable to manslife, doe give the first place to the noble Art of Geographic, they Mall best know and discerne, who shall confider both the excellencie, and pleasure, as

also the incredible profit of this Art. For, as concerning the dignitic and excellencie thereof, it doth not intreate of meane matters of smallmoment, as brute beafts, the fruits of the Earth, pretious Rones, mettalls, and other workes of nature, the handling whereof noreasonable man will contemne, but it presentath to our sight the whole Globe of the Earth as it were in a Mirrour or Looking glaffe, and doth shew the beautie and ornaments of the whole Fabricke of the world, and containeth all things in her ample and spacious bosome, and like the vaste Sea, it doth not onely open and lay forth the hidden and remote Islands, but also all other Countries. To omit the neere affinitie which this noble Science hath with Astronomie, which mounting above the earth doth contemplate the Heavens.

Moreover, if men as often as they heare some relation of this or that Country, of any strange unknowne people, or of any rare and unusuall Creature, or of the continuall burning of the Mountaine Ætna, also of divers Islands lying here and there in the great Ocean, and also of Salvage Nations, some whereof goe naked without cloathes, others feede on mans flesh, and the like matters; or doe reade the wonderfull histories of the East and West Indies, (in which there are many things which doe rather feeme fabulous than

To the Reader.

true) doe apprehend them with fuch great admiration, and give fuch earnest attention thereunto, out of the desirewhich they have to heare fuch novelties; how much more may the curious Readers delight in this worke, which, as we faid before, doth contains and represent the Whole Globe of the Earth, with all the Countries, Kingdomes, Dominions, Woods, Mountaines, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, People, (itties and innumerable Townes thereof, with the Seas flowing about it: all which any one may here wie to on dry land, without endangering his body or goods; and in this travell his friends shall not be sollicitous or take care for him in his absence, or earnestly desire his returne. Besides, in this peregrination or travell he shall want no delight that may drive away the tediousnesse of the journey; for while he fixeth his eyes on feverall Countries and places, he shall straight way behold the speciall gifts and peculiar excellencie of every Country, and observe a wonderfull variety therein, which are very delightfull to the mind, for as the Proverbe faith, A good merry companion is as a Coach upon the way.

But they shall chiefely discerne the great and manifold benefits of this Art of Geography, who in their eye-travell, and viewing of Jeverall Countryes, Shall consider the scituation and disposition of Countries; the Customes, observations, lawes, and manners of the Inhabitants, and shall after wards traffique, and send commodities to severall places, or resolve to study the liberall Arts; seeing no Poet, nor Historian can be well read with profit, nor be conveniently expounded or declared by any Interpreter or Commentator, without the helpe and knowledge of this most Noble Science. I omit here to mention how absurd and unfit it is, that he who hath no skill nor knowledge in these matters, should give his opinion and judgement in the publicke affembly or councell of the Common-wealth, when confultation is held about the discovery of some unknowne Country, or in time of warre concerning the bounds and confines of any Pro.

But Princes and Noble men ought chiefely to bestow great paines in studdying this most excellent Art, in regard it may be very usefull unto them in undertaking journies and voyages when occasion requireth, as also at home for fortifying the Frontiers of their owne Territories, or the directing and conducting of any warlike expedition. For that irrecoverable dangers have ensued when an army bath beene led through places unknowne both to to the fouldiers and

Captaine_

Captaine, both Livy and many other Historiographers have abun-

dantly testified by cleere and manifest examples.

And moreover, as it is very necessary, profitable and pleasant to know all Countries, Kingdomes, Dominions, and Provinces, with their scituation, disposition, and qualities; so in like manner the feverall Seas, Rivers, Lakes, and memorable waters thereof ought to be confidered exactly in these times, when voyages are fo frequently made, unto knowne and unknowne Countries, fo that not a= ny one will continually refide at home, and abstaine from making discoveries both by Sea and Land. So that Polidore Virgils complaint is now vaine, who in the fifteenth chapter of the third Booke concerning the Invention of Matters, doth condemne mankind of too much raffine ffe, and madne ffe, in regard he cannot bridle his affections and defires with reason: and though God hath given bim the Earth, being a firme and immovable element, abundantly producing all things necessary and convenient for mans life, yet he being not content there with, bath made a Scrutiny and fearch into the starres, the heavens, and the vaste Seas. To the same purpose Horace sung formerly, in his first Booke, and third Ode:

He had a heart of Oake or Brasse, Who did lanch forth a brittle ship, to passe At first through the rough Seas, And did not feare, when he fet forth The Affrick wind striving with the North And a little after in the same place? wind, &c. No fort of death he sure did feare That faw the Monsters swimming there, And could behold them with drye eyes With the swelling Sea and rockes which in it lyes. And afterward he addeth;

In vaine did God divide the land from the unfociable Seas. If impious ships can sayle unto forbidden Ports when they doe pleafe. But mankind bold still to adventure doth on forbidden mischiefe enter &c.

Andhereunto Propertius in his third Booke doth allude, in that Blegie wherein he bewayleth Potus bis Shipwracke, where he singeth thus: Goc

To the Reader.

Goe crooked shippes, of death the fatall cause, Which on himselfe man with his owne hand drawes. Vnto the earth, wee added have the Seas, That the miseries of misfortunes may increase. And a little after:

Nature to enfnare the covetous man, Doth let him sayle upon the Ocean.

But the sereasons are not able to discourage any one, but rather to quicken their industry, greedily to take any occasion to know, view and discover divers Countries both neerehand and remote; partly by undertaking long voyages: and those that cannot conveniently travell, may gather the knowledge of all Countries out of Proples and exact descriptions. And truely that study is irreproved be, fi that it ought rather to be accounted landible, profitable, pleafast and necessary. For ctrabo in the first Book of his Geography faith rights by, that man ought to live on the Sea as well as on the land, and that God made him equally an Inhabitant and Lord thereof Therefore they deserve great praise, who have laboured in this Art, as Abraham Orielius, Daniel Cellarius, Anthony Maginus, Paul Merula, Peter Bertius and others: but especially that most learned Mathematician Gerard Mercator, although he were prevented by death, so that he could not finish his Geographicall worke, intituled Atlas. But Iodocus Hondy did Jupply this defect, adding not onely those Tables which were wanting to make the works perfect, but also accurate descriptions thereof, by the labour and studdy of Peter Montane. This worke me dre publish againe in this new Edition, being accurately reuised, and purged from many groffe errours, and the studious Reader shall finde that the enlargement of this Booke is not to be contemn'd, being fet forth with diversale ditions, and some new Tables added, as he may fee in the descriptions of England, Ireland, Spaine, Friesland, Groonland, Vltrajectum, and other Countries, that shall compare this Edition with the former. Therefore Curteous Readir, enjoy these our new la. bours, favour them, and Farewell.



The vertuous and learned Gentle-

men of Innes of Court, Mercator dedicateth his Atlas or Cofmographicall Meditations.



O you that are the Ornament of the Temples, And by your actions give fuch faire Examples Vnto the Vulgar, that their Iudgements can Discerne that Vertue makes a Gentleman: To you Mercator offers by my hand

The Worlds Portraicture, wherein Sea and Land Which make one Globe, are drawn forth in each Part In Plane, with fuch Indgement, Truth, and Art, That Pictures of all mortall beauties are Weake shaddowes of fraile dust, nor can compare With these sweete Pieces; for who would not be A Lover ? when he fees Geographic Drawne forth in such fresh colours, that invite The eyeto gaze with wonder and delight? And while it gazes doth such pleasure finde That it convayes loves same into the minde. I know your ludgements, let none henceforth be Your Mistresses but faire Geographie.

W. S.

Reverendæ, & Eruditæ Matris Academiæ Oxoniæ in Albo Mercatoris Famæ Inscriptio.

Vis ille Mundum cogit in leges suas. Potentis artis machina! Non illubenti quis jugum victor dedit Vt scrviat felicins! Angustiffque clausit insuctum novis, Vt major inde prodeat!

Et qua lacerent membra magni corporis. Dedit videre singula. Per quicquid afquam est sparfa, nec lacera tamen Interviera reddidit. Nonhunc vetultis edidere faculis feu Roma, live Gracia Evo priores & labore pravios, At post-suris imparcs Dicemus iftos; orbisincunabulis Quos admoveri fas erat. Quos & minores expedire fascias Debebat, ut mundo rudi. Adultus at jamcrevit, & cingi petit (Quodrepperit) folutius, Quin & Britanno, (qued Britanni gaudeant) Cinesu decorus vifitur.

OXONIA

Aque Erudite &, Alma Matris Cantabrigia, eis Emurer Te Megnathe & Harenvalker iz doaszor.

Η Λιβάπον ποτέ μεν' μετάλε "Ατλαυτ Θ΄ ἀπ' ο μω' γ Ρωμάδει πάταν ρίω σκοπίοντο μόροι Νύν πιω δ' εἰσορέωμει ἐφ' α' κρεις χείλεσην "Αγγ λος Χυν τια δ' εισορομικί ετο α κροιε χοιλεσι Αγ Ζώντες, κὶ πάση πάς άφοειζομένοι Μερκάπος προτεξο Κοσιές αροςι εναιριώνης Ἡμαθαπός Τάνης όκπλυπάστ πένοι Δίλη για ξαμένων, αναλεξαμένων μέν φυνή Αμφοτερον μάλα το ἀξιέπαιρον εμψι.

Cantabrigle

In Praise of Mercators Workes:

Mdustrious Camden; Englands brightest starre, By's Art gave light to us and after Times; Mercators Sunne shines more resplendent farre By's History, describing all the Climes And uncouth Contnents, strange for us to view The Rockes, the Isles, the Rivers and their falles, Gods greatest Workes, and Natures rarest shew, Which here lies ope, with Mountaines, Hills and dales; And in these Mappes thou mayest at home descry What some have sought with Travaile farre and neeres At easie rate they all heere open lie To feast thy Iudgement with delicious cheare: Then crowne his Temples with deserving Bayes That fuch a Trophee, to thy use could raise.

W. D. Exonia.

To the worthy Translator.

* Omne tulit punttum qui mileuit utile du'ci. Hor . de Arte poctica.

TF, what that famous Lyrick-Poet writ In praise of Poetrie, so full did fit; That, * He, of All, deferves the prize and praise, Which mixeth Profit, with his Pleafant-Layes: Then (fure) the same of Historie is true; And of all Histories, to This, most due. To this, I fay: This Allas of Earths frame, This Geographick-Structure of much fame: This Worlds bright Light, Delight, and Sunne most faire, Discovering all Earths specious Countries rare, In fuch a Cosmographicall display, In fuch a faithfull and exact Survey. That (Now) at least, Eleven faire Languages Themselves with Its Translation sweetly please. What thankes (Me thinkes) then unto Thee remaines, Praite-worthy Saltonftall, for thy great paines 1 In thus Translating on our English-Soyle So choyce a Peece, Wherein, without much toyle; Yet with much Pleasure and Vtilitie. The Minde all-bent on Forraine Noveltie May heere at home, even in his Chamber view Each Country in his state and station true; In figures faire lively delineated. And in exact descriptions demonstrated. For which, let Belgia give her Hondy praise, And we, our Saltonfall deferved Bayes.

I. V.

In due commendation of the Author, with an Allusion of Atlas his supportation of the World.

An Acrosticke on Mercators Atlas.

M ercators Atlas Mirror of all storie,

xpresse in Tropes of deepe Cosmographie,

eader admire in reading; for, It's Gloric

laimes a precedence past equalitie

Il that Laborious Artists can compose riangles, Circles, Lines and Parallels;

nly (deare Hondius) these thy Maps disclose,

aising to life a Worke that all excels.

A tlas by fiction do's the World uphold;

hou, more, by Art, dost all the Orbe containe:

et Poets pencill forth thy praise in Gold,

nd all that reape the Harvest of thy paine;

o shall thy same to every Age remaine.

Heere mayst thou reade what ere thou wouldst desire, The manners of thine owne and foraigne Nations, And inthy Study onely but retire To view their customes, strengths and Scituations. Then praise his Name, such gifts to Man that gave Whereby thou maist much cost and labour fave.

M. R.

De Mercatoris Atlante in Anglorum fermone edito.

Thes Latine, fortis in laudes tuas A This Latine, jorus in laudes iuas Graco politus carmine Heinfius fuit: At Nostrum Atlantem, qui novus prodit modo, Laudare non audere, laus, post Heinfium.

R.B. S.S.M.

Ad Anglum Lectorem.

Scire cupis mores hominum, lustrareque terras : bic depictatibi cunctavidere licet. Ne Lingua ignot e exaniment, hunc consule nostrum Atlantem: notus sic tibi mundus crit. Orbem fulcit Atlas, opis hot intellige: Atlantem Lector, & Atlantis non leve fulers onus.

R. B. S. Holp!

On this Translation, an HEXASTICHON.

Ercator, fure thy Merchandize is good. M Having so current for so long time stood In forreine Countries; but in British soyle Vnkenn'd, unkis'd, till Saltonstall with toyle And study, rich, in thee, his natives made, Teaching thee with our English (now) to-trade. THOM. a VICARS, olim Reginenfis. Oxon.

N Ili diluvium steriles secundat agellos. Floscula sparsa invant : stercora lucra serunt; Inde decus Solis, late quia lumina pargit. Rivi fama patet, flumina longa trabens. Sic linguis varys, doctum lucrantur opella Landem, diffusa: nos tamen omne bonum. Hebrai, Graci exonerant : gens undique docta Alucum in Brittanicum, qui featet arte nova. Olim non notus, noto div: fus ab orbe Hue tendi petit navita nullus iter. Olim tendebai clas us mercator ad Indos, lam oras Angligenum, curva carina petit. Aft hie Mercator nonest omnino viator Musao merces ; littus & aquor emc.

Pct. Vowel.

To his learned (though unknowne) friend the Author of this Translation.

Somewhat amongst the rest of those that presse,
To honour this thy Worke, would I addresse.
Vnto thy praise, and therein strive to be
As breise and sweete as this Epitomee.
The World is here contracted, and in this
Thou shewest us what the lesser world (Man) is,
And therein work it a wonder, that the lesse
Should comprehend the greaters spacious selfe.
As thou hast thus redue d both to a span,
So shall my lynes thy worth, and in this one
Expresse thy world of that Colestial sire,
Whose beames we love not more than we admire.

I. G.

Verses in Commendation of this description of the terrestrial Globe, by G. W.

Ith cost and perill, some adventure farre, Yet, ne're the richer, nor the wifer are: But giddily through many Climates rome, And come leffe honor a, and worle manner d home, Some others, Men and Citties, having feene, Epitomize each place where they have beenes From cv'ry quarter, bringing like the Bee, The quintessence of all the flowres they see: And best are pleased when they shall contrive The honour, and the profit, of their Hive. This is one end of Travaile; and, the next To that, which makes the world an ample Text. Whereon to meditate, and Preach abroad The many praisefull Attributes of Go 15-For though two other Bookes are now unfealed. He,by the World, was first of all revealed. The Second volumne of that large Record, (Which is Earth's Globe) this Treatife doth afford. Abstracted to (by this our Authors paine) That, now, a closes may the same containe: And, they that have not heart, nor meanes, nor time, To make their progres, through each forraine Clime. Or view the World's remotest parts, at large,

In compassing, or traversing, this ROVND.

And (which doth much endeare it) this will show more profitable Trusts, than many know

May fee them, now in breife, with little charge;

Without those paines or perills which are found,

By hazzards, Pilgrimages, or expence: Yea, and with more exact intelligence, Than could be gotten (if these Charts were lost) By tenne mens paines, and fiftie times the coft. Then fleight not Readers, that which here is tend'red Nor let ill payments, for good-workes, be rendred: But know (before miscensure this despiseth) What profit from our Authors paines ariseth: For by this Worke, you have (though small it showes) A World of Kingdomes at your owne dispose. Hereby, at leafure and with pleafure too (When any suddaine use requireth so) Within your owne command you may furvey Earth's wide extended Empire every day; Rise (in an instant) from your seat, and see The farthest Kine domes which discovered bes Inform'd become, how fmall or large they are; What profits, and what Rarities be there; What Cities they afford, what Hills of Fame, What Aire, what Soyle, what Rivers of great Name; How govern'd, how confined, how defended, What Foes they have, and how they stand befrended With many other things, which much may freed To serve your pleasures, or in time of need. And when your Inquisitions there are done You may (with fwifter motion than the Sunne) Remove to any Province when you pleafe, From thence agains to her Intipodes Yet neither be compelled to adventure About the spheare, nor seeke it through the Center: For onely by the turning of the hand, The place defired, in your view shall stand, And at one Prospect, shew it with all those Adjacent Countries, which the same enclose. More might be faid. But, I may think you prize not Anhonest mans report, if this suffice not: And therefore will no more thereon infift; Bur leave you to accept it as you lift.

аz

Con-

Concerning the use of these Tables.

Correlamie and we in this booke, doe make the Longitude to be a fegment of the Aquator, or Aquinoctiall Circle, comprehended with the Meridian of that place, and the Meridian an of the Fortunate Islands: for from these Islands the beginning of Longitude is taken.

Some doe not begin the Longitude from the Fortunate Islands (which are now called the Canaries) but from the Flandrian Islands, which are now called the Azores, because the needle of the compasse doth point there directly toward the North. But the superficies of

the Globe contayneth in Longitude 360 degrees.

The Latitude is the Arch or Segment of any place betweene the Æquinoctiall and Parralell which is drawne through the verticall point of the same place, and it is alwayes to the elevation of the Pole.

Latitude is twofold, either Northerne, or Southerne, and there are reckoned from the Equinoctiall to either Pole 90 degrees of

We have noted the degrees of Longitude and Latitude on the sides of all the Tables, and for the most part, the degrees of Latirude on the toppe and bottome, and of Longitude on the right and left hand, except when some Country is to be described that is more extended betweene the South and North.

The severall degrees both of Longitude and Latitude, according to the capacitie of the place, are sometimes divided into 60, some times into 10. 0.01). parts, which are called minutes, and we have noted the degrees with greater Arithmeticall figures, and the mi-

nutes with leffer for difference sake.

If one would finde out the Longitude and Latitude of any place. where the Meridian Parralells are, by taking with a paire of compasses the distance thereof from the side of the Table, and afterward by applying the compasses to the other side. If thou takest the distance from the East lide, the compasses being turned from that side to the North fide, will shew the degree and minute of Longitude. If shou hast the distance from the North-fide, turne thy compasses from thence to the East side, and it will shew the Latitude. But if the Meridians be not Parralells, the Latitude of a place is found in the same manner, but in the Vniversall Tables where the Parralells are circular, the distance of a place being taken from the next side, will shew the same on the East side. But the Longitude is to bee taken with a thred or Ruler, layd upon the place and turned untillit doe point out on the Northerne and Southerne fide, the same minute of the same degree, and wheresoever it be, that is the Longitude of the Blace.

How to finde out the distance of degrees or Miles betweene two Citties, or any other Places.

器E have added scales of Miles to all the Tables, by which thou may & casily finde out the distance of all places in this mannner. Take a paire of Compasses, and open them untill the 2 feete doe touch the extreame points of the places given, then appy them without any alteration to the scale of miles, and the numerall figures noted thereon will give the distance.

But if the Distance of places doth exceede the length of the Scale, then with thy compages thou shalt take the length of the Scale, and thou shalt turne the Compasses from one place to another, as farre as the distance of places will permit, and then reckon the miles together. But because the length of miles in all Countryes is unknowne, thou shalt more certainely take the distance of places with thy Compasses, and apply the Compasses without variation to the degrees of Latitude, which will give the true distance, by multiplying them by the Miles of the knowne Country.

But the Miles doe differ much in divers Countries, and therefore I will here infert their difference in the chiefe Countryes.

Of common German Miles; which we H ders doe also use Of the middle fort of German Miles	ollan- 15 doc answere to one 12 Degree.
Ofgreat German Miles	до)
Of sommon French Miles Of great French Miles	25 3 doc make one degree?
Of Italian Miles Of English Miles as many, or as some will have it	60 are contained in one
Of English Leagues	Degree. 50 contained in every Degree,
Of Spanish Leagues Houre-Leagues, and Isinerarie houres Of Swedish and Danish Miles	17 do make one degree?



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THE TYPE OF THE GLOBE OF THE EARTH.



Hereas by the Necessitie of Nature, Order doth alwayes require, that Univerfals should bee set before Parriculars, and the Whole before the Part, for the better understanding of the present Matter: I also, being bound by this Law, ought to set before this first Volume of our Geographic, an universall Type of the Globe of the Earth, and of the foure Parts thereof, Encope, Africk, Asia, and America, that so I may more happily follows my invented.

I may more happily follow my intended matter: and also, that in the severall following Tomes hereafter, he that shall desire to have the Delineation of his owne Country, may have a perfect Worke before him, being not deprived of this io profitable a speculation. For the contemplation of Generals is pleafant, and very necessary to him, who desireth to have the least knowledge of the World and naturall things. For if you please to consider the manner of the riling and fetting of the Sunne, what is the cause of Summer or Winter, whence is the inequality of the Dayes and Nights, or laftly, what hath beene the originals, or propagations of things, what hath beene the actions, the atchievements, the mutations, and conversions happening in any place, even from the first Creation, you shall learne all this no where better, than out of these five adjoyning Tables, without all danger, and with honest recreation of minde. And even as it is not sufficient for any one, though hee have a large dwelling-place, to know the severall parts of his house, as the Porch, the Wine-cellar, and Butterie, the Kitchin, the Parlour, the Supping-roome, the Bed chamber, the Closet, the Studie, &c. whereby hee may use them conveniently; but alfo it is fit and necessary, that hee should know, in what part and firect of the Citic his house standeth, and thence hee may straightway discerne, if any fire or tumult happen in the Citie, how neare or

mare cursunt. Horac.

2

how farre he is from danger: So it is no leffe necessary to know in what part of the world thou dwellest, what people are neare thee, and which are farther off, that when warre approacheth, thou mayst know when to feare, and when to be quiet in minde. Lastly, though Cosmographie be the light of all Ecclefiasticall and Politicall Historie, and that the beholder may learne more from thence, than the Traveller by his long, tedious and chargeable labour, who often changeth his * Climate. onely, but not his condition; yet you shall receive little benefit thereby, if you doe not joyne the Generall Tables to the Particular. Now these Generall Tables are gathered out of the great description of the Globe of the Earth (whose beginning of Longitude, or position of the first Meridian wee have followed in every one of them) and out of my great Europa, which I published at Duysburg. In the meane time, Reader farewell, and enjoy this worke, and diligently confider with the Poet Buchanan, the glory of this thy habitation granted unto thee only for a time, who doth so compare it with the heavens, that he may thereby lift up those mindes which are drowned in these earthly and transitory things, and shew them the way to more high and Eternall mat-

How (mall a part that is, thou may ft perceive Which we into proud Kingdomes here doe cleave With stately wordes; we part it with our sword. Andbuy it with our bloud that forth is power'd. We make great Triumphs when that we have gos Some part of this same little earthen alot: For this same beape it selfe being view'd alone Is large, and of a great extention: But it will feeme a Point if that it be Compar'd with Heavens flarrie Canopie. Or like unto a feed, upon which ground Incient Gargetius many worlds did found: This is mans feate, and this a house affordes Vnto wilde Beaftes, and to all fortes of Birdes. And how much from this prison house of clay Doth the Seas flowing water take away. And that which breakes through the Herculean boundes, And parteth Europe from the Lybian groundes. With Seas, which limits to Arabia yeelds, And those which straighten the Hyrcanian fields. Then adde to these the Lakes that are beside. Wish Moores and Marshes being large and wide, And Rivers which the Mountaines downe doe throw From their high tops, or those which stand below In Lakes unmov'd; and while with hastie course These take part of the earth away by force: And these with deepe gulfes drowne the world again The greatest part of land that doth remaine Is covered ore with water, and doth feeme Like a [mall I fland in the Sea to Swimme.

OF THE WORLD.

In this againe what barren fands there be, And great vafte Mountaines without fruite or tree? How much of it is forch's with too mach flame? Or how much is benum'd with cold againe? Or how much lies unfit for to be till'de Or how much is with mortall poylons filled? O Shame, O madnesse, of a fond desire! How little cause hath glory to aspire! Anger doth rage, feare troubles, griefe doth fret, And want even by the fword doth riches get, By treacherie, fire, nor poyfon doth it spare: Thus humane matters full of troubles are.

OF THE WORLD.



His Universe, which rather presents it selfe to the contemplation of the minde of man, then to the sight of the Eyes, for the perfect elegancie, and absolute puritie there of, is called in Latine Mundus. This Pliny, in the 11. Lib. The name is Cap. 1. of his Naturall Historic, calleth, That which cover whom, a whom the cover whom, and the cover whom the cover who cov

reth all things with his Circumference. And Apuleius painting forth an given admirable picture of it calleth it, That which confifts in the focietic of heaven and earth, and of those things which belong unto their natures. The same Apulcius more elaborately describes the world thus, or to this purpose. The world (saith hee) is a garnished ordinance of things, the just charge and custodie of the Gods, whose pole, (for so I call the Center)beeing (trong and immoveable, paffeth through the earth, the Mother and nourisher of all living creatures. All the higher parts, as may be seene, being enclosed and hidden with the moistnesse of the aire in manner of a covering: Beyond is the house of the Gods, called Heaven, which wee see is full of divine bodies, as the faire and shining lights of the Sunne, Moone, and the other Starres, with which it is carried about by the diurnall and nocturnall motion in such a perpetuall course, as shall never have an end. Now that the forme thereof is gathered round together like a Globe, the name thereof doth declare, and the consent of men calling and painting it in manner of a Globe, besides diverse arguments that prove the same: As because such a figure is most capable, most simple, and doth bend in all parts towards it selfe, sustaines it selfe, includes and containes it selfe, wanting no joyning together, nor having any end or beginning in any of its parts: as also because where- a Ladantine foever you behold it, it hath a circular forme in all its parts, which can-libes toffune. not happen in another figure. Therefore it was a ridiculous imagination deth those that of them who supposed that it had not a a Sphericall round figure, but say the Heaven of them who supposed that it had not a "Spherican round ngure, but tay me ricave either an angular, or ovall, or some other forme.

There be two parts is Sphericall. of the World, the Atheriall or heavenly, and the Elementary or fub. (and after at) lunary. The Ætheriall is that cleare part which containeth all the ce. avra, a) an alestiall Spheeres, and is free from *alteration. The Elementary is that Supray sides which is placed beneath those Orbes, and it admitteth generation and de Calo lib,

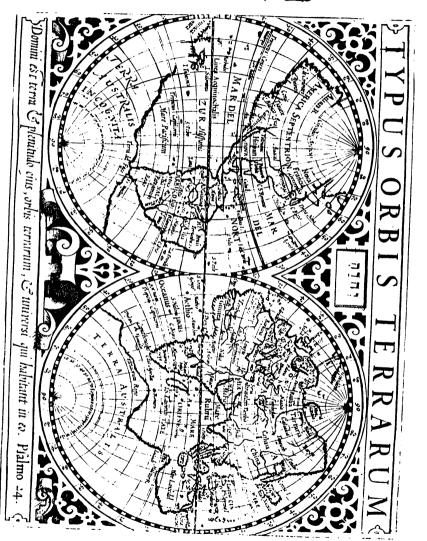
cor- cap. 3.

Laturare.

of the batth.

corruption, and containeth not onely timple Bodies, as Fire, Aire, Water. Earth: but also those which are compounded of them, whereof wife men have delivered five kindes. For some are imperfectly mixt, which we call Metcors, as Hayle, Raine, Snow, Thunder, Lightning, Winde, others perfectly mixt, but without life, as Stones, Mettalls, &c. There are others which have a vegetable foule, as Plants; and those which have a fentible foule, as Brute Creatures: Laftly, there are fome in the highest and last degree of compound things, which beside all these have a reasonable soule, as Men. We, leaving those things which belong to Astronomers and Philosophers, will chiesly consider the Globe of the Earth. The whole Earth being diverfly divided by Seas. Rivers, and Marshes, doth make altogether an absolute Globe. Homer for no other cause calleth it Orbicular. And Numa Pompilius for the same consideration, did consecrate a round Temple to Vella, the mother of Saturne, whom Poets take for the earth. And that the figure thereof can be no other, both Arifforle hath demonstrated by the reason of heavy things making towards one certaine point, and also Mathema. ticians prove by the Eclipses, and shadowes of Dyalls. Besides it is found out by the long and certaine observations of Travellers, that the longitudes and latitudes of places doe varie according to their feverall distances, so that it is most certaine without any farther demonstration. 6 So called 6.5 that there are 6 Periaci, that is to fay, those that dwell under the same the Greek see Parallel, and Anteci, that is, those that dwell alike distance from the Aguator, but the one Northward, and the other Southward, and An-So mared tipodes, that is, people dwelling on the other fide of the earth, with their feet directly against ours. Antiquitie sheweth that the compasse of this Globe, where it is largest, is 360 degrees; and this latter age a Solded from doth affirme the same, wherefore if to every degree you allow 15 Gerd. adversa ve. mane miles, or 60 Italian miles, it will be easie to finde out the circuit di anveria ve. All the parts whereof (as Plinie faith in his 21 booke The compatte of Naturall Historie, Cap. 68. and as others also have delivered) are but a point The cucum, in respect of the World, for the whole Earth is no better. This is the matter and terence acco. | feate of our glory, here we beare honours, here we exercise government, here wee count is \$40. covet riches, here men doe make tumults, and wage civill warres, thereby to make Germane tails themselves roome upon the earth by slaughtering one another. And (that I may or 21600. Ha- passe over the publicke furie of nations) this is it in which we drive forth our bordering neighbours, and by stealth encroach upon their Country, so that hee that hath most enlarged his territories, and driven the adjoyning inhabitants from their bounds, in how small a part of earth doth he rejoyce: or when hee hath enlarg'd it to the measure of his owne coverousnelle, what portion doth hee obtaine for all his labour? Thus farre Plinie. And let this suffice concerning the earth as it does make one Globe with the Sea. Now as it is diftinguisht from the waters, and called in the Scriptures drie land, it is the proper habitation of men. And for the great desert thereof, we give it the name of Mother. This receiveth us at our birth, nourishes us being borne, and being once brought to light, it doth alwayes sustaine us: Lastly, when we are cast off and forsaken by nature, then chiesly like a The outinost mother shee hides us in her bosome. This also is to be added, that a endwhereof is f Promontorie is called a part of land lying out farther than the rest, and

OFTHE WORLD.



fometime Freium Hersuleum: Plinie lib. 3. cap. 5. calleth it Freium Gaditanum: Avienus, Herculis Viam; and Herma, Strabo, Pretum columnarum'; Livie, Fretum Oceani: Florus, Offium Oceani; Aufonius, Fretum Iberum, Orc. m This Streight derived its name from one Magellanus a Spaniard, who first discovered it about the yeare of our Lord 1520.

is contrary to a Bay. Such are the Lacinian and Sepbyrian in the farthest part of Italie, the Lilybean in Sicilie, and the Signan in Afia. That is called an Iland which is washed on every side with the Sea: such are Crete, s So called. Cyprus, Sicilie, &c. A & Peninfula is that which is joyned to the Contiquasi Parie in nent by a narrow ridge of Land, which the Greekes call Isthmos, and the Peninfula it felfe, h Cherfonefis: fuch are the golden Cherfonefus; the h Cherforeful Cimbricke, the Dacike, the Tauricke, and others.

model server. In this place fomething also is to be added concerning the Sea: one and there's q. d. Sea is called the i Mediterranean, the other the k Ocean. The Ocean, astrocular, which the holy Scripture doth call the gathering together of the wa. This Sentome ters, doth exceed all the other Seas in bignefle and largeneffe, and is Witters call forcad abroad through the whole earth, and wandring with a winding Maremignum, course by diverse coasts of the world, and by the Shoares, Iles and Proothers Mare montories of feverall Nations, it changeth its name with those places thathmeally As in one place it is called the Westerne Ocean, in other places the Easterne Mare Heffer . Ethiopian, Spanish, Atlanticke, Scythian, French, Brittish, Germane, Norcause of France therne, and Frozen, and elsewhere by moderne observation it is called Spaine, Germa. Mare del Sur, or the peaceable Sea, the Archipelagus of Lazarus, the Indian me, Buttame, Mare act 301,50 the peaceasite Sea, the Interpretages of Lazarus, the Indian Green 13 to. Sea, Lantchidol, There are many Bayes belonging to it, as the Arabian, the ward the East, Perfilm the Gangeticke, the Great the Sarmaticke, the Mexican and the Verthe Spaniards milian. There are two famous Streights of the Ocean, the one of Gibral-Levance. The tar, the other of m Magellan, to which may be added Ania, which lyeth East Sea, ale between the farthest Westerne parts of America, and the Easterne parts schough in holy Scripture it bee of Tartaria. The Mediterranean Sea divideth Africke from Europe, and called Mare hath diverse names according to the situation of diverse Countries. As Occidentales, as being Well fro the iberian, the Balearick, the French, the Tuscane, the Sicilian, the Adriatick, Hierusalem. the Ionian, Cretian, Egyptian, Pamphilian, Syrian, Egean, Myrtian, Icarian, and the Sea of Propontis. Concerning the motion of the Sea, which is to called they call the Tide, seeing it is a matter most worthy of admiration, we from the Greek are to speake something of it in this place. The Tide is said to be a moword azes.
1. refer as section of the Sea, wherby it floweth upward, & having finished his course. time attimeth, ebbeth backe againe. As there is one cause thereof so there are many eand hathbeene vents and effects concerning it. For in some places there is little or no colled Mare Villed at all. On the Northerne Coast of the Pacificke Sea, there is none. the Allamate In the Tufcan, Tyrrhene, and Narbonian Sea, in the Celtiberian Sea at Bar-See Sites (1) Tullier chino, and in the Mexican at Cuba, with the neighbouring Islands there is Scinniam Scip. none at all. But elsewhere it is great; as at Bengala in the Indies neere to where it is Ganges, in the Gothicke, Germane, Brittifh, and Portugall Ocean, and so great Commy that in the Erythrean, that the despisers of holy Scriptures have fained, that is inhabited, is Otofes used to passe over on dry land by the opportunitie of the Ebbe, compaffed a-hour with the which could not be, because even to Sues, which lyeth backward, the Sea Atlantate Sea. covereth that Shoare; neither going backward doth it leave it fo naked which we call as that by its ebbing it should discover the lower parts, over which the Hebrenes passed. The Tides in the Ocean are alwaies greates then those This Streight in Bayes, yet are they more discerned about the shoares, then in the deep.

But concerning them we will speake more in another place. The Sea is But concerning them we will ipeake more in another place. The Sea is not altogether barren, but bringeth forth Fish, Plants, and pretious ditter of the flones, and it is to be noted how Nature, with Dedalus cynning, hath re. Sea. presented in the Sea all the chiefest things which are seene either on the Earth, or in the Aire. I let passe the Sea-Elephants, the Sea-Hogges, the Torteiles, Dog-fishes, Sea-calves, Sea-horses: I omit the Falcons and Sca-swallowes, seeing Nature hath exprest even man himselfe, in the Mairman, in the Siren, and Nereides: and also in the Monke-fish: as for the Corrall, the Pearles, the Amber, Gumme, Sponges, and infinite other things. Whom do they not worthily draw into the admiration and adoration of Gods power? But of this wee have spoken sufficiently. Let us come now to the distribution of the Globe of the Earth. The Ancients have divided the Globe of the Earth sometimes into two parts, sometimes into three : the division into three parts, Europe, Asia, Africke, or Libya, is most famous among the Ancients, to whom the new World was not yet knowne. But America being found, our age hath added that for the fourth part. Our Mercator doth diftinguish this Globe of the Earth into three Continents: hee calleth that the first, which the Ancients divided into three parts, the second that which we now call America: the third, the Southerne, or Magellanicke land. But we will divide

the whole Globe into five patts, Europe, Africke, Asia, America, and

the Southerne Land.

B 4 EVROPE.

But

EVROPE.

UROPE, though it be least of all, yet with the chiefe Delineators of the terrestrial Globe, we will describe it in the first place, either for the excellencie of the soyle, or the company of the inhabitants, or in regard of their famous acts, who have hitherto possessed it. Pliny calleth it the Nurse of a People conquering all Nations, and the most beautifull part

of the Earth: besides, though other parts be greater, and larger, yet they are lesse inhabited; and therefore for these and other causes wee may justly begin first with Europe, which was the most noble inheritance of "And therfore " Iaphet (who being Noahs eldest sonne enlarged his Territories even to by tone called the Land of his brethren, Sem and Cham) so much concerning the order: in the next place we must shew the Etymologic of the name. Herodotus noteth, that the originall of this name was not knowne : fome fav it was Whence also called fo from one Europa a o Tyrian, the daughter of Agenor King of called Tyres, the Phanicians, of whom it is an ancient P fable, that Jupiter having

prodovide, transformed himfelfe into a Bull, and having fet her on his backe, carried her from Sydon into Creete, or Cyprus. Others rejecting fables, do thinke the was carried away in a thip built in the forme of a Bull: Others fay it was a ship which had the protection of Impiter, and the image of a Bull

q Heylinin his upon it. Palephatus of Creete writeth, that it was a ship called the Bull. Geographic. which brought away from the Tyrian Countrie, Europa the Kings pag 29 dendes daughter as captive, with other maids: Some do suppose that it was a with the mit militaric Legion, which among other Enfignes had one Standard with

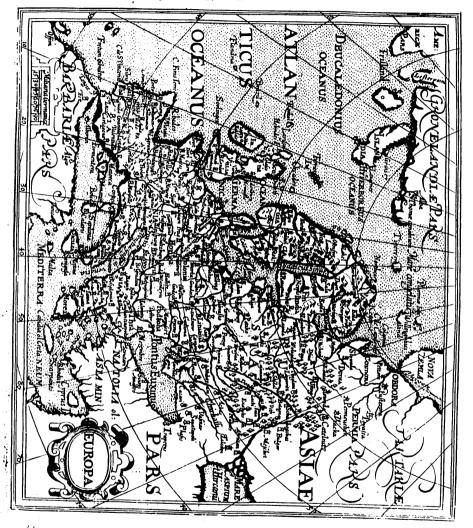
the figure of a Bull in it. Some say it was so called in regard of the beaudistance of a tie of this Region which may be compard to a Virgine, carried away Place, North or for the love of her beautie. And some (not unlikely) have faid that it was South from the called so from Europus, who, as it is left to memory, had heretofore a middle of the Kingdome in this part of the World. Becames, beeing unwilling to be per-

funded that Europe hath a Greeke name seeing the Cimmerians did inhathe different Language from the any place, East latter, thinketh that it was so called from the excellencie of the people. and West from For the monasyllable IV En, being pronosiced by the dipthong, significe the chiefe Me. For the monasyllable IV En, being pronosiced by the dipthong, significant ridian, and is some great and excellent thing; and Hop, doth denote a multitude of

measured by men. The Assaticans do generally at this day call the Europeans Frankithe Agustor, men: the Turkes call those of the Romish Religion Franks, and those Moderne Geo- Romei who are addicted to the Greeke Religion. The Abyfines in Africke, the first Men. which divers Records do testific do call us Alfrangues, and the Christi-

dian, not as the ans Countrie Frankia. So much for the Name: the Situation and Ouan-Ancients in the title followes: concerning which it is to be held, that Ptolomy, and other Ancient Writers did place Europe betweene the 4.& 9. Climes, between fands, but in the reand 21. Parallels: between the Degrees of Latitude 36. and 54.

the Hand of S. and of Longitude 17. and 61. but in our age, seeing the Declination of the g. 13 areum the Sunne, as it is observed, is changed, and many places are added to the Manuet this our Europe, for they have now discovered to the 72. Degrees of LaEVROPE.



focalled.

encrease by a yeare.

titude toward the North; a further description of Climes and Parallels hath beene devised, so that Europe is situated betweene the 4th and 18th A Clime is a Climats; and betweene the Parallels 11. and 36. Laftly, betweene space of the the degrees of Latitude 36. and 72. but almost betweene the degrees of hended betweenthics Pa- which is called at this day Cabo S. Vincentij, even to a right line drawne allels, leile in- from the head of the River Tansis to the Northerne Ocean but the electrishicheom shortest Longitude is betweene the 17th and 58, degrees, counting it Patie the Euch from the fame Promontorie of Spaine, even to Malea a Premontorie of Pelo-Well. Climes ponefus, and excluding the Itlands of the Egean Sea, which may bee ferve to diffus reckoned as part of Europe: fo that the most Southerne parts of Europe guiththe length are in the 36. degree of Latitude, as the Mountaine Calpe in Spaine, one places; in the of Hercules Pillars, the Southerne Promontory of Suille, heretofore calfull 24 from led Odyllia, and the head of Peloponnelus, or Oltorea, anciently Tanaria, and now Cabo Maini: in which places the longest day is 14. houres, and South ever and 30, minutes. But the most Northerne limits of it are in the 71 de ry one lengthens, the day gree and a halfe, as the Promontory of Scandia, the farthest Land Northhalfe an house, ward, now called Wardhuys, where the longest day is 2. moneths, 22. afterward they dayes, and 7 houres. Moreover, we make account that a line drawne straight forward from the head of Tanais to the Northerne Ocean is the Moneths, all Easterne limite of Europe, following the common account. For anciit comes to the ent Writers doe not agree concerning the Easterne boundes of Europe. Aristotle, Plato, Herodotus, and others who are of their opinion, doe divide Europe from Asia by the River or Ishmus of Phasis, which is betweene the Euxine and Caspian Sea. Dionysius, Arrianus, Diodorus, Poly-" Sec Ortelia bius, Iernandes, doe divide it by the River Tanais. Abraham " Ortelius makes the bounds of Europe toward the East to bee the Azean Sea, the Euxine Sea, the Maoticke Lake, the River Tanais, and the Isthmus which lyeth araight forward from the head Springs thereof towards the North: and others make other bounds. Ptolomaus doth part Europe from Asia, by the same River of Tanais, and a line drawne from the head thereof toward the Northerne Sea. Now (wee subscribing unto him with other most skilfull Geographers, and descending from the Line and River of Tanais towards the South) let us with others place the Easterne bounds thereof in the Maoticke Lake, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the Euxine Sea, the Thracian Bosphorus, the Propontis, and the Agean Ses even to the Mediterranean Sea, which parts it from Africke Southward: on the West, the great and wide Ocean beates upon it. Lastly, on the North it is encompassed with the Northerne Sea. Strabo doth attribute to it the forme of a Dragon, of which Spaine doth represent the head, France the necke, Germany the body, Italie and the Cimbrian Chersonesus the right and left winges. For the most part it enjoyes a ratenesse of the temperate Aire, and milde Weather. Whence Europe is every where inhabited, although very incommodioully and hardly in those places which are beyond the 60th degree of Latitude, in regard of cold. And it doth not onely farre excell the other parts of the World in the wonderfull temperatenesse of the Climate, temper, pleasantnesse, and great The femility of company of the inhabitants; but also in the abundance of Fruits, Trees, Plants, all kinde of living Creatures, Mettals; and in the plentic of all

other things which are necessarie to sustaine mans life. Yet it hath not vines everywhere, but where wine is wanting it supplies the defect thereof with drinke made of fruits. This (for here I cannot refraine from praising it) is the mother of the Conquerours of the World. Here Ma- The government of the Ancicedon did heretofore bring forth Alexander, Italiethe Romanes: who in cost, and their a certaine succession (God in his Eternall Providence so decreeing) did successions. conquer the whole World, so farre as it was knowne; and Germany doth at this day bring forth Princes of great Prowes. Have not here beene borne many noble Heroes, which have added to their Empire America unknowne(as the most do suppose) to the Ancients, and the better and stronger parts of Asia, and Africke? Is it not the onely mother of many Kings and Princes fighting in Christs cause ? This our w Europe, besides w See Orteline the Romane Empire, hath above eight and twentic Kingdomes instructed in his booke in Christian Religion, if we adde the foureteene, which Damianus à Goes reckons to be in Spaine, whence wee may estimate the dignitie of this Countrie: what shall I speake of the populousnesse, and renowne of the cities thereof. Heretofore Africa hath beene proud of her Carthage, Afia hath beene puffed up with her three Cities, Babilon, Ninivie and Hieru. (alem. America doth glory at this day in Cufco, and new Spaine in Mexico: but who feeth not in these times the like and greater, almost in every Countrie of Europe? Let any one in his minde onely walke over Haly (for this doth afford an example of all the rest) the sumptuous magnificence of Rome, the Royall wealth of Venice, the honourable Nobilitie of Naples, the continual commerce and traffique of Genos, the happie and fertile pleasantnesse of Millaine, and the samous wonders; and commodities of other places. So that the other parts of the World may be filent, for none are equall to Europe. The Countries in it(as they are now called)ave Spaine, France, Germanie, Italie, Hungarie, Transilvania, Dalmatia, Greece, Poland, Lithuania, Moscovie, Russia, Denmarke, Swethland, Norway: besides the Isles in the Northerne Ocean, which are, England, Scotland, Ireland, Island, Frisland, and others in other places, and those in the Mediterranean Sea, as the Baleares, which are two Isles in the Spanish Sea called Majorica and Minorica, also Corfica, Sardinia, Sicilia, with the Isles of Malta, Corfu, Creete, and many others. And as for the Lakes, standing The Lakes and Pooles Rivers and Waters having diverse vertices in them. with the Lakes and Pooles, Rivers, and Waters having diverse vertues in them, which (beside their fish, whereof they yeeld an incredible company) are as it were a wall unto Countries, who can number them: What should I mention the Sease it would be tedious in this place to reckon up their commodi- The Sease ties, profits, and delights, these things shall therfore be unfolded in their proper places. Europe doth not want Mountaines, among which the Pirenean hills, and the Alpes, are alwaies white with continuall fnow, and The publique & It hath many woods and forrests, which afford pasturage for cattell, and private worker. have few harmefull beafts in them. What should I speake of the private The Lawes & or publique workes, both facred and profane that are in this part of x It is observed. the World? Here are innumerable magnificent Temples, innumerable vable that there Abbies, many famous Pallaces of Kings, innumerable faire and magni- is no part of front houses belonging to Nichla man and Drings. ficent houses belonging to Noble-men and Princes: and many rare ther Contheent buildings, both publique and private. We have here Justice and Lawes: or Illand, that we have the dignitie of x Christian Religion, we have all the delights of fince beene

mankinde, Christened.

Thecompany

mankinde, we have the strength of Armes, innumerable Senators, Men venerable both for Wisedome and Learning: and if you please to compare famous men together, there was never fo great a company of Heroes, and Noble men in other parts of the World, as in any one part of Europe. Besides, this part of the World is so studious of Arts and Sciences, that for the invention and preservation of many things, it may The Vowerti- worthily be called, the Mother and Nurse of Wisedome. In this are ma-Who number is nothing but meere Barbarifine. It would be too much to reckon up the vertues of the Inhabitants; but as for the vices (as who is without fome;) they are noted in some short fayings, which I will here adde: The people of Franconia are foolish, rude, and vehement. The Bavarians are prodigall, gluttons, and railers. The Grisons are light, talkative, and braggers. The Turingi are distrustfull and contentious. The Saxons dissemblers, craftic, selfe-willed. The Low-country-men are horsemen, delicate, and tender. The Italians proud, desirous of revenge, and wittie. The Spaniards haughtie, wife, covetous. The French eloquent, intemperate, and rash. The People of Denmarke and Holsteine, are great of stature, seditious, and dreadfull. The Sarmatians great eaters, proud, and stealers. The Bohemians inhumane, new-fangled and robbers. The Illyrians un-

AFRICKE.

Germans, and the Constancie of Frenchmen are nothing worth.

constant, envious, seditious. The Pannonians cruell, and superstitious. The Greekes milerable. And there is another faying no lesse pleasant. A Bridge in Poland, a Monke of Bohemia, a Knight of the South, a Nunne of Suevia, the Devotion of Italie, the Religion of Prutenicks, the Fasts of

whom & why

FRICKE followes: which was to called, if we beleeve Nisias, from Afer a companion of Hercules, who accompanied him even as faire as Calis. But if we trust to fephus, and Isidorus, from one of the posteritic of Abraham, whose name was Afer: or (as Festus doth suppose) from the Greek

& And a pre- word & zeizn, which fignifies cold, for it is free from cold, because the The Tropicks most part of it is situated betweene the a Tropicks. The Arabians doe are two nomi- call it Friechia, from the word Farrnea, which with them fignifies to dinue Circles vide : for Africke is almost divided from the other parts of the Earth. Or that be Parallel else it was so called from Ifricus a King of Arabia Fælix, who (they reto, fio which port) did first inhabite this Country. The Greekes call it Libya either the Northerne from Libya the daughter of Epathus, or from the Greeke word Appin, the Tropicte of which fignifies stonic, or because Libs or the Southwest-wind bloweth Cancer, 15 di- from thence. In the Scriptures it is called Chamesia; the Arabians, and mant 23. de. Ethiopians doc call it Alkebula, and the Indians Besechath. The CAB. Southerne, cal- quinoctiall Circle doth almost cut the middle part of Africke. The

of Capricorne, as much. & So called, from Cham the forme of Noah, who inhabited this Country, See Pfal 105. 23. c So filed because when the Sunne is under that AguineRiall Circle in the Heaven, which answers to this on the Earth, the daies and nights be of one length Tropicks AFRICKE.



The section. Tropicle passe not beyond it, either Northward or Southward, but it is firetched out beyond either of them ten degrees and more. It is bounded towards the North, with the Mediterranean Sea, and the Streights of Hercules; towards the East with the Arabian Bay, or the Erythraan Sea, and with the Isthmus which is betweene the Mediterranean Sea and the Arabian Bay; to the South it is washed with the Athlopian Ocean: and on the West with the Atlanticke. It hath the forme of a Peninfula, which is ioyned to Asia by the Istimus above mentioned. And though the length thereof which lyeth from West to East, is shorter then the length of Europe; yet the length thereof from the North, toward the & South is A ... Hababia. the higher fuch, as Europe can hardly be compared with it: for it taketh up almost 70 degrees, but Europe scarce 35. Beside, Europe is full of windings, but Africke is uniforme and continued. Europe (as I said before in the description thereof) is every where inhabited; but this is full of Deserts and inhabitable places. That was formerly knowne, but not this: where it is inhabited, Africke doth excell in fruitfulnesse. But for the most part, it is not inhabited, but full of barren Sands, and Desarts, and troubled with many kindes of living Creatures. It is reported that the fruitfulnesse of the fields is very wonderfull, and doth give the tillers fuch a harvest, as doth requite the labour with a hundred-fold increase for that which is sowne. That is wonderfull which is spoken of the fertilitie of Mauritania: viZ, that there are Vines which two men cannot fadome about, and bunches of Grapes a cubit long. There are very high trees neare to the Mountaine Atlas, plaine and smooth without knots, and leaved like the Cypresse tree. Africke doth bring forth Elephants and Dragons, which lie in waite for beafts, and kill them with winding about them : besides, it hath a great number of Lyons, Buffs, or wilde Oxen, Libbards, wilde Goates, and Apes. Herodotus reporteth, that Asses with hornes bred here, besides Dragons, Hyenaes, rough Wolves, begotten of the Wolfe and Hiena, Panthers and Offriches, and besides many kinds of Serpents, as, Aspes, & Crocodiles, to which nature hath made the e Ichneumon an enemie, &cc. But, as the fame Author witneiseth, there is neither Stagge nor Boare in it. Africke bringeth forth the deth into the Bafiliske: and although many things are thought to be fabulous which are reported of him; Yet it is certaine that Leo being Pope, there was a Basiliske which infected Rome with a great plague by his noyels killeth him. some breath. There are also divers kindes of f Monsters, whose diversi-Hencetime tie and multitude they ascribe to the want of water, whereby the wild the old from the ald minimude they are ribe to the want or water, whereby the wild verbe, when beafts are enforced to come together at a few Rivers and Springs. The Sement aliqued Romanes divided Africke into fixe Provinces. The Proconsularie Province, wherein was Carthage, Numidia, under the jurisdictin of a Confull, Bi acchius, Tripolitana, Mauritania Cafarienfis, and Mauritania Siti. The Division phensis. Ptolomie in the beginning of his fourth Booke doth reckon twelve Provinces or Countries, Mauritania Tingitana, Alauritania Cafariensis, Numidia, Africa properly so called, Cyrenaica or Pentapelis, (for so Ptolomie calls it) Marmarica, Lybia properly so called, the Higher and Lower Egypt, the Innermost Lybia, Bihiopia under Egypt, & the Innermost Albiopia. Les Africanus doth divide all Africke into foure parts, Barbarie, Namidia, Lybia, and the Countrie of Black-Mores. But in this Leo

is deceived, because hee hath not made the Red Sca the bound of Africke, but Nilus, whereby it comes to passe that hee joynes Egypt and the Easterne part to Asia. Let us therefore, besides those soure parts reckoned up of Leo, place in Africke, Egypt, the Higher .E. eliopia, the Lower and outermost Fthiopia, and theillands. Egypt is stretched forth in a long tract of Land, from the South unto the North. The bounds thereof, on the West side are the Desarts of Barea, Lybia and Numidia beyond Nilus, together with the Kingdome of Nubia. On the South it is bounded with the Country of Bugia and Nilus, where it runneth a little from the West Eastward. On the Eastsfide there are the Defarts of drabia, which lye betweene Egypt and the Red Seasand on the North fide it is enclosed with the Aleatterranean Seas Other things concerning Egypt wee will unfold in the particular Defeription thereof. At this day they call all that part of Africke, which reacheth from Egypt to the Straits of Gibraltar, and is included with the Mediterranean Sea and the Mountaine Atlas, Barbaria: and it containes the Kingdomes of Morocco, Feffe, Tremfen, Tunis, and Barca, of which wee will speake more largely in the Description of Barbarie. At this time it shall be sufficient to shew the Reader the division and bounds thereof. The Kingdome therefore of Morocco is divided into these Provinces, Hea, Sufa, GuZala, the Land of Morocco, Ducala, Hofcora, and Tedleter: it is bounded with the Adamtick Ocean, with the Mountaine Allas it felfe, and the Kingdome of Fest. The Kingdome of Feste hath on the West the Atlantiche Sea, on the North the Straits of Hercules, on the East the River Mulvers, on the South the Kingdome of Morocco. The Countries therein are Temesna, the Territory of Fejle, Afgara, Elbabata, Errifa, Gare tum and Elchausum. The Kingdome of Tremisen, is bounded on the South with the Defart of Numidia, on the East with the great River, on the North with the Ateditecranoan Sea. The Kingdome of Tunis doth containe the whole tract of Land from the great River, to the River of the Countrie of Meflata. The Countries thereof are five, Bugia, Conflan. & Barthanov tina, the Territoric of Tunis, Tripolis, and EZZaba, & Barca, or Barcha is called burthar Green boat Good forms to London and EZZaba, & Barca, or Barcha is given an increase. firetched forth from the borders of Meflata to the confines of Egypt. Is all it band Numidia is called at this day Biledulgerid; the bounds thereof are the newdent of Admirita Sea on the Well fide the Managine Admirita Sea on the Well fide the Managine Admirita Sea on the Well fide the Managine Admirital Sea on the Managine Admirital Sea Atlanticke Sea on the West side, the Mountaine Atlas on the North, the hestaring the confines of Egypt on the East, the Desarts of Libya on the South. The guestione . Regions thereof are Teffet, Tegelmeffa, Seb, Biledulgerid, Dara and Fezzen. 8 m. a. Lybin was called by the Ancients Sarra, because it is a Desart. It beginneth from the Kingdome of Gagoa heere Nilus, and is extended toward the West, even to the Kingdome of Gualata, which lyeth neere to the Atlantick Sea, on the North the Kingdome of Numidia doth border on it, on the South the Kingdome of the Nigritans or Blackwoores . The Nigritans are fo called either from the blacke colour of the inhabitants, or fro the black river which glideth through their Country. They have on the East the Confines, or the Borders of Nilus, on the West the Westerne O. cean, on the South partly the . Ethiopian Sea, and partly the Kingdome of Manicongus, but on the North the defarts of Libya. The Kingdomes therof are five and twentie, namely, Galata, Gumea, Melli, Tombutum, Gago, Guber, Agadez, Cano, Cafeva, Zegzeg, Zanfara, Gunangara, Bornum, Goago,

O. Rat of

Nubia, Biro, Temiamo, Dauma, Medra, Gora, the Territorie of Anteres, the Territorie of Giolofa, the Coast of Guinea, the Territorie of Meligens, and the Kingdome of Benin. The Abylsines do inhabit the higher or innermost Athiopia, whose Prince is called h Preser John. His Country is large, righdy prefe & doth almost touch either Tropicke, and it is extended betweene the Alehanor (yam, thiopian and the Red Sea, on the North it hath the people of Nubia and Bueia that borders on Egypt; on the East the Red Season the South the tongue fignifies Mountaines of the Moone, on the VVest the Kingdome of Manicongus, the River Niger, the Kingdome of Nubia, & the River Nilus. Thefe King-. So called fro domes are subject to him, Barnagnes, Tigremaum, Tigraim, in which is the the rednelle of Cittie Caxumo, Angote, Amara, Xoa, Goyami, Bagamedrum, Guequere, Fatiagar, Damar, Dancali, and Dobas. The lower or outermost Athiopia is the Southerne part of Africke, unknowne unto Prolomie. The beginning thereof on the East side is above the River Zaire not farre from the .E. awinottial, and it doth contain all the littorall part of Africk, and beyond the Aquinottiall, even to the Straits of Arabia. The Regions thereof are five, first the Country of Ajana, in which are the Kingdomes Del, and Adea Magaduzzum. Secondly, the Countrie of Zanguibara, the King. domes whereof are, Melinda, Mombazza, Quiloa, Mozambique, Manamu. ci, Cephala, Manomotapa, Torra, and Butua; the Kingdome of Cafria, and Manicong, in which there are fixe Provinces, Sunde, Pango, Songo, Bamba, Barra & Pemba, to which are added the Kingdomes of Angela, Loangi & Anzichi. There are some very great Lakes in Africke, which seeme rather to be Seas, the Lakes, of which the chiefest is Zembre, which is fifty miles in compasse, &cout of it there flow the Rivers, Nilus, Zaire, and Cuama, Befides, this part of the VVorld hath great Rivers, as Nilus, Niger, Senaga, Cambra, Zuire, Cuama, & the River called the River of the Holy Ghoff, all which by their overflowing do wonderfully water it, & make it fruitfull. It hath many great mountains, amongst which thechiefe is k Atlas, who rifing out of the vast sands lifteth up his high head above the clouds, so & So cilled to that the top thereof cannot be seene. The inhabitants call it the Pillar of Alla, memes Heaven. It beginneth from the VVest, where it gives the name to the More, whom Allanticke Sea, and from thence by a continued winding ridge it extenthe Poets fame deth it selfe towards the East: towards the borders of Egypt it is round, Meramorphis rugged, fleepe, and unpaffable by reason of fleepe rockes; also wooddy. fed into this and watered with the breaking forth of springs. The top of this Moun-Mountains this faine is covered even in the Summer with deepe fnow yea sometime led Anchifathe the backe thereof (if the North wind be sharpe) is covered with a snow deeper then the highest tree, whereby both men and cattell do perish. bout it name There is another very high mountaine called ! Sierra Liona, whose top it Adirinsolie is alwaies hid with clouds, from whence a terrible noise is heard at Sea, with, Durit; of that it is called the Mountaine of Lions. The Mountaines also of the frixit, or A. Moone, much renowned by the Ancients, are here placed under the from the Di-Tropicke of Capricorne: they are very rugged, of an incredible heigh, and inhabited by wild people; and peere them there are fuch low and deepe This Moun- valleies, that it may seeme that the Center of the Earth is there. Lastly, taine is called by Prolonie, there are the Mountaines Cantaberes in the Kingdome of Angola, verie pliny, and o- rich in filver mines, and other which wee will mention in our particu-Derumentan lar Descriptions. The chiefe Islands about Africke are these. In the

AFRICKE. Atlanticke Ocean, there is the Isle called, Portus Santti, or the Isle of the Holy Port : Madera, the Canarie Islands, and Caput Viride, or the Greene Cape. The Isle of the Holy Port was so called from the discoverers, who having failed thither with much danger and difficultie, would have this place fo called in memory thereof. The compasse of iris about fifteene miles. Madera tooke his name from the great plenty of trees that grew here. The circuit of it is about an hundred and forty miles. The Canaries; were fo called from the multitude of dogges that were found there: they were called by the Ancients, the m Foreunate Islands. Pliny doth mention fixe: Ombrio, Innonia the m Sommand greater, and leffer, Capraria, Navaria, and Canaria. Pidomie calls them cuber fro trent Aprosum, Ilera, or Ausolala, Pluitalia, Casperias, Canaria and Centuria, funtulari of and doth place them all almost in a right Line towards the North. Ca-Ane. as Supha damusus maketh ten; seaven tilled, three desert : the names of those methodeding that are manured are the Islands of Fratla Lancea, Magna Sors, Grand-Canarea, Teneriffa, Gomera, Palma, and Ferro. Cape Verde, or the greene Cape is planted with greene Trees, and from hence it hath that name. The Isles thereof toward the West, doe lie in the midst of the Ocean: as the Islands of S. Anthony, S. Vincent, S. Lucia, S. Nicholar, the Island of Salt, Bonavifta, Maggio or May, Saint James, and the Island called Infula del fuego. In the Arbiopian Ocean are the Islands, called Infula Principis and Saint Thomas his Island. Behinde the Promontory called Caput Hone spei, or the Cape of good Hope, there are other Islands, but none inhabited except the Island of Saint Laurence.

The Lakes. Rivers. Mount mes.

 C_3 ASIA.

ASIA.

The name by whom & vehy 2 Daughter to decanns and Tether.

608 1.16 A Michigan is

From the dvarskij, vlati tiendicth the Laff, becaute it lyeth Earlward of Afia the Citent. Trom son the

The Sentation,

SIA succeeds Africke in my division. This name was allotted it from the Nymph n Afia (as Varro witneffeth) of whom and Japetus Prometheus was borne: Others fay it was so called either of Asius the sonne of Airs, or from Asius the Philosopher, who gave the Pal-Ladium of Troy to the custodie of the Citie, for which,

that they might gratifie him, his whole dominions (which before was called Epirus) they called Asia. And from hence afterward, as from the more noble part, all the whole tract of Land began to bee called . Alia. Moreover, as Lybia doth both fignific a third part of the World, and a part of this part: So it is observed, that Asia doth signific both the whole Consident, and that part which is hem'd in with the Mountaine Taurus, wherein doe dwell the Lydians, the Carians, the Lycaonians, Paphlagourans, tomans, Lolians, and others; which part, for distinction sake, is commonly called Afia the Leffe: the Turkes call it P Natolia. There is faith Varre, Lib. 4. an Alia which is diffinguisht from Europe, in which is Syria: and there is an Asia which is called the former part of Asia, in which is Ionia, and our Province. But all Alia is called in the Holy Scriptures 9 Semin. It is almost wholly situated in the Northerne part of the World from the Aguinostiall Circle, to the 80th degree of Northerne Latitude, except some Ilands pertaining to Asia, some whereof are firetched out beyond the Aguator Southward. Hence arises a great difference through all Asa, in the length of the artistical, dayes. For in the last Parallel, which is drawne not farre from the Aguinottiall, the longest day is almost twelve houres. About the middle of Asia, the longest day is sifteene houres, and in the most Northerne Parallel their light continually endureth almost for foure whole Moneths in Summer. According to the Longitude, Afia is stretched forth from the Ateridian of 52. degrees, even to the Meridian of 196. according to some: but if we follow the description of Atereator, the most Westerne Meridian thereof passeth through the 57th degree neare to the furthest Westerne part of Alia the Leffe; and the most Easterne Meridian through the 178th degree. On the North it hath the Scythian Sea, on the South the Indian. on the East the Easterne Sea, on the West the Bay of Arabia, or the red Sea , the Mediterranean and Euxine Seas. And as in the higher part it cleaveth to Europe, so in the Southerne part it is joyned to Africke by an Ishmus: yet Pliny and Strabo with some others doe stretch out Alia even to Nilus, and doc reckon all Egypt to Asia. In Asia the face of the cuenche of the skie is both pleasant and wholesome, the Aire milde and temperate. Yet all Asia doth not feele this temperatenesse: for the right hand and lete hand parts thereof are exceeding hot and cold. The pleasantnesse of this Country is fo great, that it became a Proverbe: All the Land is fo The fertilitie renowned both for the fertilitie of the fields, the varietie of fruits, and large pasturing of cattell, and for the abundant plenty of those things

of the So le.

ASIA.



The govern ment of th 8. 9.10.

which are exported, that it doth easily excell all other Countries. Here is wonderfull plenty of Fruits, Spices, and Mettalls. Hence we receive Ballam, sweet Canes, Frankincense, Myrrhe, Cassia, Cinnamon, Gariophylus, Pepper, Saffron, fweet Woods, Rozine, Muske, and all kinde of precious flones. Here we may behold many different forts of living Creatures. For it bringeth forth a number of Elephants, Camells, and many other living Creatures both tame and wilde: we may here also admire the wits, riches, and power of the Inhabitants. Here Man was first created by God, here was the first Seat of the Church of God. here Artes were first invented; here were Lawes first made; here the Doctrine of the Gospell first granted to miserable mortall men, with the hope of Salvation through Jefus Christ the Sonne of God. Here the confusion of Languages was sent downe amongst men, in the destruction of the Tower of Babel. Here first Dominion over inferiours began. Here Nimrod began to raigne, of whom we reade in & Genefis. But r Gap 10. vert, the first Monarchs of the whole Country of Asia were the Assyrians, the last whereof was Sardanapalus, a man given to wantonnesse, and effe-(Sectuffin, lib. minate foftnesse, who being found by "Arbattus amongst a crew of whores, and not long after being overcome by him in battaile, hee made a great fire, and cast himselfe and his riches thereinto. Afterward the Empire came to the Persians: Among whom & Xerxes the sonne of Cuth, the Scrip a Darius did maintaine a warre, begun by his father, five yeares against tuneralles 16. Greece, and he brought out of Alia into Europe an army of ten hundred thousand men, and passed them over a bridge which he built over Hel-"This is in, and lespont: he came also accompanied with witen hundred thousand ships. of Danie the but with a vaine endeavour; for he that durst threaten God, infult over ton of History the Sea, put fetters upon Neptune, darken the Heavens, levell Mountains, reckins all his and shake the whole World, was faine, his army being put to flight, to forces by Sea paffe over the narrow Sea in a fifther-boate, the Bridge being broken by be 2641615 the tempests of Winter. Darius was the last Persian Emperour, whose bemen belides ing conquered & overcome by Alexander, made way to the Monarchie Concubines, of the Macedonians, for Alexander did first translate it out of Asia into menbakers & Europe. All Asia, according to the severall government thereof, may thus be divided. The first part is under the Turkes command, the originall whereof is from Mahomet, and is a large Territory. The Duke of Moscovia doth possesse a second part, enclosed with the frozen Sea, the River oby, the Lake Kitaia, and a Line drawne thence to the Caspian Sea. and to the Isthmus which is betweene this Sea and Pontus. The Great Chim Emperour of Tartarie doth possesse the third part, whose borders on the South are, the Caspian Sea, the River Invartes, and the Mountaine Imaus: on the East and North the Ocean: on the West the Kingdome of Moscovia. The King of Persia, called the Sophie, hath the fourth. This hath on the West side the Turke; on the North the Tartarian; on the South it is washed with the Red Sea, but on the East with the River Indus. The fift part doth containe India, both on this fide and beyond Ganges; which is not governed by one alone, but by many Rulers, for every Country thereof hath almost a severall Prince, some whereof are tributarie to the great Cham. The fixt part contayneth the large Kingdome of China. The seaventh containeth all the Islands scattered up and

downe in the Indian and Easterne Sea. Among which are Tabrobana and Zetlan, the two Iava found out not long fince by the Portugalls, Berneo, Celebes, Paloban, Mindanao, Gilolo, with the spice bearing Moluccoes, also Ispan, with Nova Guinea lastly found outsconcerning which it is not vet known whether it be an Island, or joyned to the Southern Continent. But the Ancients, as Strabo and Arrianus, have made many divisions of it. Ptolomie doth divide it into 47. Countries and Provinces, the description whereof hee delivers in his fift, fixt, and seaventh Bookes of Geographic, and doth set them forth in twelve Tables. It hath three Cities famous through the whole World , Babylon, Ninivie, and Ierufa. The Cities. lem. It hath great Lakes full of fish, and the Caspian Sea in manuer of a Lakes Lake, which never commeth to the Ocean. Also many Rivers, among Rivers. which the chiefest are Tieris, Euphrates, which Moses mentionceh in Genesis, Iordane, Indus, Ganges, &c. Here are also great and wonderfull Mountaines, among which is the Mountaine * Taurus, which comming Mountaines. from the Easterne shoare, divides all Asia; on the right hand where x Enflathers it first rifeth from the Indian Sea, it begreth Northwards, and a affirment that it fiest riseth from the Indian Sea, it beareth Northwards: on the this Mountain left hand, it is Southerne and bending toward the West, untill the was so called Seas meet with it: as here the Phenician, & the Ponticke. There the Caf- of us magnipian and Hyrcanian Seas, together with the Meeticke Lake; as if Nature tude, for, faith on purpose had opposed it: But though this Mountaine bee shut as it he, mong the Ancients all were betweene these bounds, yet with many windings it runneth forth great & strong even as far as the neighbouring Cliffs of the Rhiphean Mountains, being things were famous wherefoever it goeth; and knowne by many new names. At and as it uscalfirst it is called Imaus, and by and by Emodus, Paropanisius, Circius, Cham. led Taurm, & bades, Pharphariades, Croates, Oreges, Oreandes, Niphates, and Taurus: many other names by huwhere it dothas it were exceed it selfe Cancasus, where it spreadeth its mine Winers armes as if it would embrace the Sea, Sarpedon, Coracefins, and Craeus, fo the Scripture and againe Taurus. But where it openeth it selfe, it taketh its name rath af we that from the Havens, which are sometimes called the Armenian, elsewhere believe distin the Caspian, and Cilician. The bredth of it is most places is three thoufand furlongs, which is 5625. Italian y miles: that is, from the Coast y Heylin Coult, of Rhodes, even to the farthest bounds of China and Tartaria. But of that reckoung these things enough. I passe now to the publicke workes, which have bendings in & beene heretofore very stately and magnificent, and worthy to bee out tis 6250. numbred among the feaven Miracles of the World. Amongst them mikslong, & 375 miles the first were the walls of Babylon, which 2 Semiramis built, or at least broad p. 119 did repaire being ruinate, with brickes Joyned and laid in a pitchy kind The publicke of mortar, they were two hundred foot high and fiftie broade, fo that worker. Chariots might meet thereon; they had three hundred Towers, and Hoff. lib. 1. should have had more, but that in some parts the Marshes were insteed of walls. It is reported that for this fo great a worke three hundred thousand workemen were employed. Herodotus reporteth, that the walls of Babylon were fiftie royall cubits thicke, and two hundred high, and round about there were placed in them a hundred brazen Gates. The second was the Temple of Diana of Ephesus, which was built by all Asia in two hundred and twenty yeares, as Histories doe testifie: And it was seated in a Moorish place, least it should be endangered by Earthquakes; And least they should place the foundation of so great a buil-

ding upon unfirme ground, they strewed it over with coales trodden downe, and on it they laid fleeces of wooll. The length of the Temple was 425, feet, the breadth 220. The Pillars in it were an hundred and feaven and twenty, all made by feverall Kings, of which 36. were car-

ved: Cteliphon was the overfeer of the worke. There was also a Monument which Artemesia Queene of Caria did creet in memory of her decealed husband, which is to bee counted among the wonders of the World; it being 25. Cubits high, and compafied about with thirty Pillars: it was fixe and thirty foote wide Northward and Southward. Lastly, there was that magnificent Temple, which Salomon began to build in the fourth yeare of his raigne, not unfit to be reckoned with the *Read 1. King. feaven wonders of the World. Pirft of all, * thirty thousand men chip. 5, and 6, were fet to cut trees, as Cedars and Cypresse in Lebanon: and there were fourescore thousand stone-cutters. The bredth of the Temple was twenty Cubits, the length fixtie, and the height an hundred and twentv. The matter of the nethermost building was of white stone: the largenesse of the Porch was ten Cubits, there were twenty secret chambers, passing one into another, and others placed under these. The beames were of Cedar, the roofes of Cedar guilded over, and the walls in like manner: The Sanctuary of the Holy place was diffinguished from the body of the Temple with a wall, in which were carved gates, with drawing Curtaines enterwoven with many flowers and winding borders: belides two Cherubins of pure gold, the pavement under foot was belet with studdes of gold: the gates were twenty Cubits in height, and twelve in compasse. There was a brazen vessell of so great a bignesse, that it was fitly called the Sea; round about which stood twelve Calves, three together, and looking feverally toward the foure corners of the World. This veffell did hold three thousand measures containing -2. Sextaries. There were also other figures, which it would be too long to rehearfe. There was a brazen Altar of ten foot height, & double as much in length. Also one golden Table, and ten thousand golden Pots and Dithes, &c. But let thefe things fuffice which have beene fpoken of this part of the Word: I come now to America the fourth part of the World.

AMERICA.

whence to cal-In the yeare 1492. c But improperly, for the

Hen Christophorus Columbus had b found out this fourth part of the World unknowne to the Ancients; some call it India, others for the largeneffe of it Novus Orbis, or the new World: for it is as great and bigge as all our World, that is, Europe, Africke, and Asia, being joyned together:

ene linha is a as it may appeare by viewing our generall Table. It is called also 1 deriveth is merica from Americus Vesputius a Florentine, who next after Columbus dismaine from the covered the Easterne part of the Southerne America: in which are the Countries of Paria and Brafilia, but it is uncertaine when America began Country can- first to be inhabited: certaine it is, that for many ages it lay unknowne;

AMERICA.



Countrie of

PAS 770.

for Callader.

for that which some suppose concerning the Romans, is more easily said then proved, and that fiction is accurately reflited by Gasparus Varrerius. 2. Pensent an. Some suppose that * Seneca by Poeticall inspiration did sing some rapau ferals fern, tures concerning it in his Medea: but it is madnesse to suppose that Timela reruin these parts in that age were knowne either to him or any other. Christolaxer, or in; phorus Columbus of d Genoa, after it had beene many ages unknown unto fun nec fit terrin us, did first finde it out being employed by the King of Castile, after hee ultime thule. had learnt it out, (as some beleeve that would detract from the glory of Borne at fo famous an enterprise) from a certain Spanish Marriner, who had long endured toule weather on the Atlanticke Sea; it was performed in the yeare 1492. After him Americus Vesputius did attempt the same for the King of Portugall, and brought backe the reward of his enterprise. because (as we said) the whole Continent is called from his name Americs. The whole Country from the North to the South, is stretched out in the forme of two great Peninsulaes, which are joyned together by a slender Isthmus: the one of them is called Northerne America, the other. Southerne America. The Longitude thereof is extended be. tweene the Meridionall degree 190, and the Meridionall degree 67. The terme of its Latitude towards the South, is the Straits of Magellane, that is, under the degree 52. and towards the North, it is not knowne high. er then 67. It hath therefore on the East the Atlanticke Sea, which they commonly call Del Nort, on the South, the Southerne Land of Magellane, disjoyned from it by a narrow Sea flowing betweene: on the West, Mare Pacificum, or the Peaceable Sea, called Mare Del Zur; and on the North it is doubtfull whether there bee Land or Sea. The whole compasse in sayling round about it, is about 32000 miles, as the most approved thinke. For it hath beene fayled round about, except that Country which lyeth Northward, whose coasts are not yet discovered. The whole Country is changeable and full of varietie; at first it wanted both Corne and Wine: but instead thereof it bringeth forth Maix. a kinde of pulse, for so they call it; as they call Wine Chichia, boates Canoas, their Princes Cacicos. They do not plough the ground to reape, but having digged trenches of a small depth, they put three or foure granes in one of them, and so cover them with earth. The severall stalkes doe beare three or four cares, and every one of the cares doe beare three or foure hundred graines and more. The stalke of Maye doth exceed the height of a man, and in some Countries it is gathered twice in a yeare. They have also another kinde of bread, beside that which they make of Mair, which they call Carabi. This is made of Iucca, which is a roote of the bignesse of a Turnep, which sendeth forth no feed, but certaine knottie, hard stalkes, cloathed with greene leaves like Hempe. Those stalkes when they are ripe, they cut into peeces of two hands length, which they bury in heapes under the earth; and as oft as they would make that kinde of bread, they digge up of them as much as they thinke good, because they will soone be corrupted and grow naught. Moreover, there are two other kindes of rootes, the one they call the 5 Battata, the other the Haia, almost alike in shape, but that the Hair are lesse and more savory: they eare the fruite of them within fixe Moneths after they are planted, which though they have a kinde

AMERICA.

of fweettaste, yet such as will soone cloy one; beside, they have but little juyce, and doe procure winde in the stomacke. Those Countries have also a great number of trees, which doe bring forth wilde Grapes. Their Grapes are like Sloes which grow upon thornes and bushes, and are covered with blacke leaves: but because they are more woody then juycie, therefore the inhabitants doe not make wine of them. There are in this Country Trees bearing Olives, but fuch as are of an unpleafant finell, and of a worle tafte: and diverse other kindes of fruits in great abundance, as those which they call Hovi, Platani, Pinea, Guiava, Mamer, and Guanavane; it bringeth forth Sugar, Cotton-wooll, Hempe, and other things as with us, belide divers forts of strange Trees and Herbes. It hath fweet Spices, Pearles and pretious stones; it aboundeth with incredible plenty of Gold and Silver, and with other Mettalls, and Mineralls. But it had not when it was discovered, either Oxen, Horses, Mules, Affes, Sheep, Goates, or Dogges. Wherefore it is no wonder if the inhabitants were strucken with amazement at the first fight of a Horse. Mice were first brought thither by a Ship of Antwerpe, which fayled very farre through the Straight of Magellane. Since which time either by the fruitfulnesse of the Country, or of the Creatures themfelves, they are multiplyed and increased in so exceeding a manner, that they spoyle the fruits of their harvest by knawing the hearbes and tices. It doth bring to us divers living Creatures, partly knowne to us. and partly unknowne. Among other things there is found a prodigious Beaft, which hath on her belly another belly placed in the likeneffe of a purfe: and as often as the changeth her denne, the hides and carries her young ones in that bagge. This Creature hath the body and showte of a Foxe, the feete and hands of a Monkey, and the eares of a Batte. There is also another kinde of Creature (which the inhabitants doe call Cafenii) like a blacke Hogge, hairy, hard skinned, having little eves, broade cares, cloven hoofes, armed with a short trunke or snowte like an Elephant, and having so terrible a cry or braying, that he makes men deafe: but his sless is sweet to eate. Here is found a great company of wilde Boares, and fierce Tigers, and Lyons alfo, but those very fearefull, and fuch as will runne away at the fight of a man. Here are alfo Peacocks, Phefants, Partridges, and divers other kindes of Birdes. but farre differing from ours: But of these wee will speake more largely in our particular descriptions. All America is divided (as wee faid before) into two great Poinfulnes, whereof the one, which lyeth on this fide of the Aguinoctiall, is called the Northerne America; the other the Southerne, because the greatest part of it is stretched out beyond the Æquinoctiall: although tome Countries of it are neare unto the Æquinoctiall. The Northerne America is divided into many Regions, as namely, Quivira, Nova Hispania, Nicarogua, Iucatan, Florida, Apalchen, Norumbega, Nova Francia, Terra Laboratoris, and Estotilandia. There are many parts of the Southerne America, but these are the chiefest which have already been gotten and taken from the Savages: as Castella aurea, Plopaiana, Peruvia, Chile, and Brafilia: It doth glory especially in two Cities, Cufeo and Mexico. Cufeo is the Metropolis or chiefe Citie of Southerne America, which, both for bignesse, strength and magnifi-

The Moun-

cence, for the invincible fortification of the Castle, and the great company of nobility; for the order and placing of the houses, and for pleafantnesse of situation, may worthily compare with the fairest Cities of France or Spaine. No common people are admitted into it, but it is the feate of Noble men and great Princes, who in that Country doe live in great numbers, partly within the walls of the Citie, and partly in Villages neare the Citie. Here are foure especiall Pallaces of Noble men. who doe governe the Common-wealth, which are stately and with great cost built with square carved Marble stone. And all the streets being straight, in many places make the forme of a Crosse, and through every one a pleafant River runneth in a channell walled on each fide with stone. The forme of the Citie is foure square, lying sweetly on the side of a hill: on the steepe ascent of a Mountaine, a wonderfull faire Tower dothadorne the Civie, whose beauty or largenesse if you confider, those which have viewed many Countries, have seene few in all Europe like unto it. Mexico or Temislitan is a rich and famous Citic in Nova Hilpania, whereof wee will treate hereafter in the description of Nova Hispania: now we proceed to other things. This part of the The Laker & World is watered with many famous Rivers, the most whereof doe bring downe gold, and it is full of Lakes and Springs In the Lakes and Rivers there are great plenty of fish: among which there is one kinde of them of chiefe note, which by the inhabitants of Hispaniola are called Manati. This Fift is somewhat like a Trout; he is five and twenty foot long, and twelve foote thicke, in his head and tayle hee refembles an Oxe; he hath small eyes, a hard and hairy skinne, of a light blew colour, and two feete like an Elephant. The femalls of this kinde of fifth doe bring forth their young ones, as Cowes doe, and doe let them fucke at their two dugges. Here are also very many Mountaines, among which, as Benjo witnesseth, is a fire-vomiting Mountaine, which out of its hollow mouth doth fend forth fuch great flakes of fire, that the blazing of it in the night doth cast forth a light which may bee feene above an hundred miles. Some have supposed that the gold melting within, doth afford continuall matter to the fire. For a certaine Dominican Frier, when he would make tryall thereof, caused a vessell of gold to bee made with an iron chaine: and afterward going to the Mountaine with foure other Spaniards, he let downe the vessell with the chaine into the hole of the hill; and there by the heate of the fire the veffell with part of the chaine was melted: and having tryed it againe with a bigger chaine, it hapned to melt againe in the same manner. Here the Cities generally are stately built, the wayes paved, and the houses very faire and beautifull. It is reported that here was a Kings garden, wherein herbes and trees, with their bodie, boughs, and fruits did stand of solid gold, and as bigge as those which grow in Orchards. And it is reported that here was a Kings Conclave, in which there were all kindes of living Creatures, made of precious stones, partly painted,

and partly inlaid, and engraven. That which is reported concerning the two wayes in this Country is worthy of memory, the one whereof lyeth through the rough Mountaines, the other fretcheth through the plaine fields, from Quito a Citic of Peru, to the Citic Cufco, for the

space of five hundred miles. The beauty of this worke is encreased. by many worderfull heapes of stones, which were not brought this ther by the strength of Horses, or Oxen, (both which the inhabitants wanted) but by the hands of men. The field way is defended on both fides with walls, and it is five and twenty foote broade, within which little streames doe runne, having their bankes planted with shrubby trees, which they call Molli. The other being hewed out of stones and rockes, passeth through the middle of the Mountaines, having the same bredth: Morcover the way in the uneven and lower part of the Valleyes, is fortified with fences, as the nature of the Country requires. These wayes King Gninacava (who lived not long since) caused to to be clenfed, and the ruinous walls to be repaired and adorned, otherwise the worke is more ancient, and there were placed all along by the way side Innes both faire, and pleasant, (they call them Tambi) in which all the Kings traine were received. And let this suffice concerning the foure parts of the World in generall: now our method doth require that we should describe particularly the partes of Burope, which was fet before in the first place.

> D_2 THE

29

THE NORHTH-POLE:

AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE COVNTRIES SITVATE

ROUND ABOUT IT.

Aving made (courteous Reader) a Generall Description of the whole Globe, and the foure parts thereof methodically, and according to the order of nature; I purpose, in Imitation of Ptolomie the Prince of Cosmagraphers, to begin the

Geographie of particular Countries from the Pole it selfe and the Countries lying round about it, that so descending from the higher to the lower parts, and proceeding from the left hand to the right hand, I may by degrees joyne the North with the South, and the West with the East, which I pray God may be profitable to the Common-wealth. The Pole is the extremitie, or end of the Axis, which is a Line drawne through the Center of the Globe, the Latines call it vertex. There are two Poles, the Northerne, and the Southerne. The Northerne is nearned to is that which is alwaies beheld towards the North, and therefore also a confellation it is called the Northerne and h Articke Pole. The Southerne, is that which appeareth to those onely which dwell toward the South, and Hemisphere Which appeareth to those oners which appearethe Pole. which figureth And thus much in this place shall suffice concerning the Poles. I come to a Boare, so called be- the Countries fituate round about the Articke Pole: which are Groencaule it is oppo- landia or Greeneland, Frizlandia, or Freefland, Nova Zembla with some others, of which wee will entreat briefely as farre as they are knowne. k Groenlandia, or Greeneland is so called from the greennesse thereof, & is whence focal- an Island for the most part yet unknown, it is situate betweene the Nor-The 1 ondon therne Circle & the Pole, the farthest paralels therof towards the South this Island K. are the Degrees of 65, and towards the North the Degrees of 78. In this Island K. this Island, if wee beleeve Nicolas Zenetus (who in the yeare 1480. endured much hard weather in the bordering Sea) there is continuall winter The qualific of for nine Moneths, all which time it doth never raine there, neither doth the flow, which falleth at the beginning thereof, melt untill the end, yet is not this harmefull to the graffe, for here is a great increase both of graffe and fodder. Therefore here is great store of milke-beasts in regard of the great plentie thereof, fo that they make store of Butter and Cheefe, which they fell to those they traffique withall. There are onely two inhabited places knowne unto us in Groenland, Alba and the Monasteric of Saint Thomas, of which wee will speake by and by. The Slow Sea, which is also called the frozen Icie Sea, doth touch upon Greeneland. There is in Greeneland a Monasteric of the Preaching Order: and not farre from it a fire-vomiting Mountaine like Lina, at the foot whereof there is a fountaine of running waters, by whose great heat

THE NORTH-POLE.



Ficezland. n Heyling Caics

Denmarte.

here supposed

they do not onely make hot all the roomes of the Monasteric like a hothouse, but also they bake their bread and dresse their meat, without the helpe of fire. The whole fabricke of the Monasterie doth consist of brittle sandie stones, which the Mountaine doth cast forth in the midst of the flames. This fountaine doth warme the neighbour gardens to that they continually flourish with divers kindes of flowers and herbes. And the Sea neare unto it, by the vertue of these waters, is never frozen. but lyes continually open both for the fish and the use of man: which makes to great a concurte of fifth to refort hither from colder places, that not onely these Monkes, but also the Inhabitants round about do live plentifully. Frisandia or Freezland was an Island altogether unknowne almost as bigge to the Auncients: being greater than a Ireland. The Climate is very in. temperate. The Inhabitants have no fruits, but live for the most part And therefore upon fish. The chiefe Towne thereof hath the same name with the now subject to Island, and it belongeth to the King of PNorway. The Inhabitants for the most part live by filhing. For in the Haven thereof so great a plentie of all kind of fish is taken that many ships are loaded with them, and so carried to the Islands lying neare it, as Zieglerus writeth. The same man writeth that the Sea next to the Island on the West being full of rockes and funds, is called the Icarean Sea, and the Island in it is called by the Neva zembla. Inhabitants Icaria. This Island in our time beginneth to be known again. & that by the Discoverie of the English. Nova Zembla is an Island situated under the 76 Degree. Here the aire is very sharpe, and the cold most vehement and intolerable. It is a wild, woodie, and rugged Country, where neither leaves nor graffe grow, nor any living creatures, but those which live by flesh as Foxes, and Beares, whereof there is great store not onely in this Island, but in most of the Northerne Countries. There are Sea-monsters here whose bodies does exceede the bignesse of an Oxe, and are commonly called Walruschen: they are headed like a Lyon, their skin hairy, they having foure feete, and two teeth sticking forth of the upper part of their mouth beeing smooth. hard, and white, and are worth as much as Elephants teeth. The Bares here are called Weggates Bay, Forbishers Bay, and Davises Bay; Weigates Bay is streitched out towards the East even to the place called Crucis Argulus, toward the Arthopelieres to the place called Diffidit Angulus, a a little enclining to the East. On the Southerne side of the Continent of Weggats Bay, William Barendson found some wild men called Samiute. The shape of their cloathes which they use, is like that which our Painters do bestow on woodmen, or Satyres, but yet they are not wild men, but endued with a good understanding. They are cloathed fro head to foot with the skins of beafts called Rangiferi: for the most part are of a low flature, broad faced, small eyed, short and splay-footed, and very nimble both to runne and leape. They have coaches unto which they put one or two of these Rangiseri, which will draw it with one or two men in it with more speede then any of our Horses can do. Forbishers Bay was so called from Martine Forbisher an English man, who in the yeare 1577. feeking a passage to Cathaia by the North, arrived at this Bay, in which hee found both Islands and many men, concerning which wee will adde some things. The men thereof being strangers to all civilitie,

do cate and feed upon the raw flesh of beasts and fishes. They are cloathed with the skins of wild beafts taken in hunting, and they eate raw hearbes like beafts. Their Tents are covered with Whales skinnes, the cold being continually very sharpe in these parts. They use Dogges which are like unto our Wolves, and having yoked them together, they do make them draw things over the ice. Their weapons are Bowes and Arrowes, and flings. There is no wood there, but much Deere. The men do not plough the ground, as beeing content with that it bringeth forth of its own accord: they live by hunting: their drinke is the warme blood of wild beafts, or else ice water: there are no Rivers nor Springs, because the violence of the cold doth so shut up the Earth, that springs of water cannot breake forth. The men are very laborious, frong, hunters, and cunning fowlers: they use a certaine kinde of boate made of leather, wherein one man can but sit, who maketh use but of one Oare, his right hand holding his bow wherewith hee shoots at the birds. The like hath beene seene in England. Davises Bay also was so called from John Davis an Englishman, who in the yeare 1585. and the two following yeares did fearch along the Coasts of America, or rather the Southerne Coafts of Greenland from the 53. Degree to the 75. to finde out & passage that way unto China, Concerning the foure Euripideas in the table those things which you see are taken out of the Register booke of James Cuoxen Buscoducensis, who doth report that a certaine English Minorite Friar of Oxford, being a Mathematician, did describe the Countries lying neare unto the Pole, and measured them with his Astrolabe in this following shape, as Mercasor hath gathered them out of lames Cno. wens Booke. Hee faith that these foure Seas are carried with such violence to the Innermost Gulfe, that ships being once entred can never be driven backe againg with any winde, and that there is never fo great a winde, as that it can drive about a wind-mill. But thefe things are as true as Lucians fables, feeing they who have viewed thefe places in which thole feas ate faid to be, do finde no fuch Euripi, or swift flowing Seas at all, namely the Hollanders who have discovered the Sea even to the 81. Degree of Latitude. But concerning the habitation of the Northerne people, let us heare Iulius Scaliger in his 37. Exercitation, where he thus speaking concerning a voiage from the Northerne Sea towards China. There are (faith hee) divers arguments brought by divers men on both fides, and it is diversly judged of, whether it be possible to faile by that Sea. But these arc ours. They would have us to faile from the mouth of the River Duvina, all along that Countrie which encompasses all Scythia even to the East corner : in which winding cour fe wee are to change the Northerne wind for the Westerne. But those which speake thus, it is certaine they do not know the nature of this Sea, nor of the Windes and Coast: For the West and East windes are sorare in this Bea that they are almost scarce knowne. But so many North windes are there here that it seemes Nature hath committed the government of these parts unto them alone. There are many foards blinde and muddle. In winter which continuesh ten moneths, the superficies or upper part of the Sea, is as hard as any pavement. In Summer there are continuall mists, which in the afternoone as fast as one is expelled another rifes . Befides, the Ice is very dangerous, the great pieces whereof floring up and downe, are like moving Islands running one among ft another. It is certaine that by the late Navigations of the Hollanders in the

yeare 1594, and in the two following yeares, it was hoped, that wee might faile out of the Northerne Sea to the Eastern parts of the World. But very difficultly, in regard of the Ice, and long winter nights. William Barenson did denie that it was possible to faile by the Bay of Nasjoviato China, not onely for the Ice, but also because hee found by divers observations, that it was not a Sea but a Bay, and especially because hee found there was no Tide nor Ebbe: and yet hee was in great hope that a way might be found out by the most Northerne part of Nova Zembla. But seeing there are every day new voyages made to discover the pasfage that way to China, experience will teach them at last whether it can be done or not. It is manifest that our ships have failed even to the 81. Degree of Northerne Latitude, and yet found the Sea open: but vet afterward at the 76. Degree they have beene hindred with great pieces of ice, and the night comming on, so that they could proceed no further. The Sunne left them the 4. of November in the yeare 1596, and was scene again the 24.0f lanuary in the following years, all which time these valiant Argonautes, for so I may call them, hid themselves in a little shed which they built up in Nova Zembla, untill the 14. of lune. For I de and his though the voyage of the Argonautes is made to famous by posteritie, Companions, yet if it be compared with this it will feeme but a toy; for who hath who tayled to seeme, for the space of 13. Moneths separated from the societie of men, the golden before the Hollanders, who wanting all necessaries, and enduring extreficce of whom mitte of cold, did even under the 76. Degree of Latitude, build them-Flacen Libra felves houses to receive them, and defend them from the violence of the weather, in which they lay buried and covered over with deepe fnow almost ten whole moneths? I conceale that which they suffered in returning, being compell'd to leave their ships and betake themselves to their boate. I omit to speake of the cruell, fici ce, and great Beares, and Sea-Monsters, with which they oftentimes were enforced to fight. All which troubles, labours, and difficulties they most valiantly by the protection and favour of the Divine power did overcome.

ISELAND.

ISELAND.

suppose this to bee that Thule mentioned by the Ancients, which also

Prolemie doeth call Thule; the middle whereof he placeth in the 30. De-

gree of Latitude, and 63. of Longitude. Solinus placeth it five dayes

and nights fayle from the Orcades. An Island the most famous of all o-



SELAND is the greatest of all those Ilands in the Westerne Ocean, which are subject to the Kings of Norwey; it takes this name from the cold, wherewith it is partly fro. The name by zen. It is also called Suelandia, from the Snow: Also Gar. whom, and dartsholme, that is, the Hand of Gardart. The most doe

ther with Poets, when by this, as being the farthest part of the World. they would intimate any thing farre distant. Whence Virgit faith, Tibi ferviat ultima Thule, may the farthest Thule serve thee. But Sinefins doubteth whether there were ever any Thule: and Giraldus writeth, that it was never feene, and the more Learned are doubtfull in their opinions. The most doc affirme (as wee faid) that Iseland was heretofore called Section 19 8 Thule: yet Saxo the Grammarian, CrantZius, Milius, Ionius, and Peucerus are of a contrary opinion unto them. But of this enough: I returne againe to Ifeland. It is fituated not under the first Meridian, as one hath The Saurion. noted, but in the eigth Degree from thence. The length of it is an hundred German miles, as the common Writers have it, and Ionas addeth to great circle these foure and fortie. The Latitude or breadth is fixe and fiftie German rounding the miles. It hath an ungentle ayre, and for the most part it is unhabited, Pole to Pole, especially towards the North, by reason of the vehement Westerne and palleth windes, which will not suffer the shrubs (as Olaus writeth) to rife up. through the

and Oxen: and here all the Oxen and Kine have no hornes, nor their

white traines: which Pliny (as he faith) called Pygargos. Velleius reporteth, that this Island beareth no tree but the Birch and Juniper trees: fo that there is great scarcitie of wood through the whole Island, unlesse

by chance (which somtimes happens) some great trees being rooted up by the violence of the winde, are brought out of the Northerne parts, and like wracks cast upon these moores, which the Inhabitants use in building houses and ships. It hath beene subject to the King of Norwey, (as long reporteth) from the yeare 1260. in which they first did ho. mage to him: In regard whereof, the King of Denmarke and Norwey doth yearely fend thither a Governour, who keepes his residence in the Castle called Bestede, whom they now obey, as heretofore they did their

The Land is unfit for tillage, neither doth it beare any graine; but all deres see that have written of this life doe report; that it hath such abundance of "ATE-PAR. 10.

graffe, that unlesse the Cattell were somtime driven from the pasture, the Soyle and they would be in danger to die, and be chook't with their owne fatnesse.

Ayre. Ionas himselfe confesseth, that they have no labouring beasts, but Horses

Sheepe likewife. They have little white Dogs, which they very much esteeme. They have abundance of white Faulcones, and white Crowes, The virietie of which prey upon the young Lambes and Hogges. Also there are white tures. Beares and Hares. Also (as Islandus witnesseth) there are Eagles with

the reigne of Edelbert. In the time of Harald the Faire-haired, the first Monarch of Norwey, some thinke it began to be inhabited: for when

hee had expell'd a great company of Noble men out of Normey, they

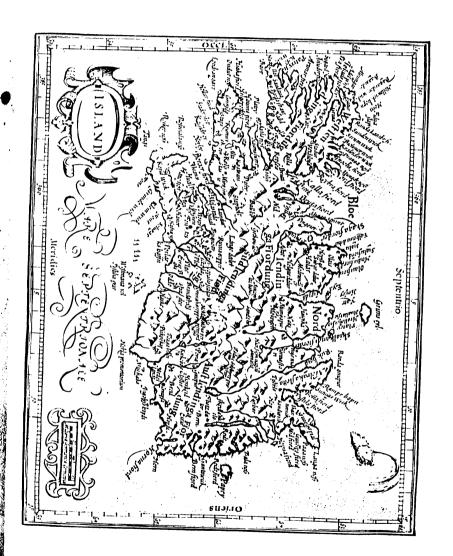
ISELAND.

The Louis

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(forfaking their owne Countrie) came with their whole Families and dwelt here. It is likely, that these things happened a thousand yeares after Christ; but as tilandus lonas writeth about the yeare 874, who declareth the fuccession and names of these Bishops. Cramens nameth Islephus to be the first Bishop. But it seemeth, as we may collect out of the Ecloques of Nicolus Zenius, that it was under the command of the Normegians two hundred yeares before, where we reade, that Zichmus King of Frishind did attempt to get this Island by force of Armes, but was repuls'd by the King of Norwey's Garrison Souldiers, placed in this Island. The whole Island is divided into four parts. The Easterne part they call Aufilendingafiordung, the Westerne Westlendingasiordung, the Northerne Norsending shordung, the Southerne Suydlending affordung. They have no Cities, but Mountaines in stead thereof. Here is a Fountaine, the exhalations whereof will change any thing into flone, and yet the shape thereof shall still remaine. And there is a Fountaine of pestilent water, which will poylon any one that taftes of it. There is water that taftes like beere. The Northerne Ocean, in which this Island is fituate, doth afford fuch great plenty of fish, and is so commodious to the Common-wealth of Ifeland, that all the Inhabitants doe live and maintaine their Families by it. I should want time to reckon up the severall kindes of Fish that are in the Sea, yet it will not be amisse, to remember some of the rareit. Among which there is a kind of Fish called Nahual, whereof if any one cate, he dieth presently; and he hath a tooth in the innermost part of his head, which standeth forth 7 cubits in length, which fome have fold for an Vnicornes horne, and it is beleev'd to have a great vertue against poyson. This Monster is fortie yards long. The Keyder is an hundred and thirty Elles long, and hath no teeth; his flesh is most fiveet and pleafant in eating, and his fat doth heale many difeafes. There is the British While, which is thirty Elles long, having no teeth, but a tongue seven Elles in length. And there is a kinde of a great Whale, which is feldome seene, being rather like an Island it selfe than a Fish. In regard of the hugenesse of his body, hee cannot follow the lesser siflies, yet hee takes them by cunning and craftinesse. There is also an other Fish called Stantus Valur, all grifly, and something like a Thornback, but much greater; when he appeareth he feemes like an Island, and overturneth Ships with his Fins. There are also Sea-Oxen, called Seenaut, of a grilly colour, and divers other fishes. I come now to the Mountaines. In Ifeland (faith Georgius Agricola) there are three very high Mountaines, whose tops are alwayes white with continual! Snow, the bottomes doe burne with continuall Fire. The first is called Hecla, or Hecklfort, the second, the Mountaine of the Groffe; and the third Helga, that is, the holy Mountaine. Not farre from Hecla there are Mynes of Brimftone, which is the onely commodity of traffique, that belongs to the Inhabitants of Iseland. For Merchants doe fraight and loade their ships with it. The Mountaine when it rageth, doth send forth a

The Moun-



thinks this here is then

noise like thunder, casteth forth great stones, vomiteth out Brimstone, and fils all the ground with after round about it, so that the Countrie cannot be inhabited for two entire miles round about it. They which draw necre to this Mountaine to confider and view more curioufly the causes why it burnes, are somtime swallowed up alive by some hidden breach in the Mountaine, for there are many, and those covered so with ashes, that no man can beware of them: therefore they call this place The papel Career forded oum animarum; the prifon-house of uncleane foules. Befides it happeneth, that the yee being loofed, doth in great peeces for 8 found paren moneths together beat against the shore, and maketh such an horrible found, that the Inhabitants fay, it is the crying and howling of those foules. There is an other Mountaine of the fame nature called Helga: this Mountaine in the yeare 1581, (as Ionas witneffeth) did east forth fire and stones with such a thundering noise, that soure score miles from thence, they thought some great pieces of Ordnance had beene shot off. In one part hereof, ftrange Spirits are feene in the liknesse of men, so that those who doe not know them to bee dead before, would thinke they were alive: nor doe they finde their errour before the ghofts doe vanish away. But these things longs thinkes are fabulous, or else the delusions of the Devill. Crantzius and Olaus doe write, that the Islanders, for the med part, doe dwell in Caves, which they digge in the fides of the Mountaines, especially in the Winter time. But Ionas, on the contrary, faith, that there are many Temples and houses built of wood very faire and coffly. The Island hath two Cathedrall Bishopricks, as Itolar, or Hallen, under which are the Monasteries Pingora, Remested, Modar, Mankemere; and Scalbolt, under which are those Monasteries Videy, Pyrnebar, Kirckehar, and Shieda. Yet wee understand by the writings of Vellesis the Authour of this Table, that there are nine Monasteries in it, and three hundred and nine and twenty Churches. The Bishops are sent this ther out of the Universitie of Haffmasthe only University in Denmarke; one of them governeth the Northerne part of the Island, the other the Southerne. And each of them hath a free Schoole joyned to his house, in which hee is bound to be at the cost of the bringing up and teaching of foure and twentie Children. The Inhabitants live, eate, and lodge in the fame houses with their Cattell. They live in a holy simplicity, feeking nothing more than what Nature grants them, for the Mountaines are their Townes, and the Fountaines their delight. A happie Nation, not envied by reason of their poverty, and so much the happier because it hath received the Christian Religion. Yet the English and Danish Merchants doe trouble their quiet, not fuffering them to be content with their owne; for they frequenting this Island, to bring away fish from thence, have brought among them their vices together with their wares. The memorable acts of their Ancestours, they doe celebrate in Verse, and doe keepe them from oblivion by engraving them on Rocks. They live, for the most part, by Fish, which being dryed and beaten, and so made into a kinde of meate, they use at their Table instead of bread. But the wealthier doe cate bread twice baked. Heretofore they dranke water, and the richer milke, but now they have learned to mingle corne with it, which is brought hither from other places, and

Their tonge.

they scorne to drinke water, since strangers have begun to traffick with them. For those of Lubeck, Hamburrough, and Roffoch comming every yeare with their ships to this Island, doe bring thither come, bread, Then Fred beere, wine, honey, English cloathes, linnen cloth, iron, steele, gold, fil-fick orn of ver, womens coyfs, and wood for building houses and ships: and they doe expect for thele, Ifelandish cloth (commonly called Waiman) great flore of Brimstone, dried fish, butter, tallow, hides, skins of wilde beasts, foxes, white faulcons, horses, and the like. Here is so great plenty of fish, that they lay them in great heapes out of doores, and so fell them, the heapes being higher than the tops of their houses. There is also so great store of salt butter, that they put it up in sweet chests of fortic foot long, and five foote deepe, besides that which they barrell up. And here we will adde Erasmus Muchael's Verses concerning iseland, as hee hath them in his third Booke Of Sea matters.

Vltima Parrhafias Islandia spectat in Arctos, &c.

The farthest part of Iseland looketh North. And Westward some Degrees it is streight forth. Which hath not onely a rich pleasant foyle While as it doth the yellow Brimstone boyle Within its cavernes blinde, which at the last All mingled with fand, it forth doth caft : Or when the Meddowes bring forth fodder flore. And all the vales with graffe are clothed o're: But when upon the shore it fish doth heape. Whose number can't be told, it is so great: Or be distinguisht every severall fort. Which it by shipping doth abroad transport. For though here plenty of all things is found, Yet most of all in fish it doth abound. "Tis rich, the Inhabstants are flout of mande, And where it lyes against the Southerne winde Hecla fill burneth with continual flame Which it at open holes fends forth againe. It casts forth ashes with a fearfull found, While pitchie flames doe to the Starres rebound.

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THE

THE ILES OF BRITTAINE.

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND

IRELAND: WITH THE ILANDS LYING ROUND ABOUT THEM.

The name by whom & why

RITTAINE containeth all those Ilands which lying betweene Spaine and Germany, are interested for the great quantitie of Land toward France. Lhuyddus faith that not long agoe it was called Prydanium; Sr Thomas Eliots would have it called Prytania, being incited the curbority betweene Spaine and Germany, are stretched forth in a

through the love of contention rather then truth, against the authority of Arifoile, Lucretius, Iulius Cafar, and other ancient Writers. But because heretofore all the Brittaines did paint themselves with woade. which gave them a blewish colour, that so their faces might be more terrible against their enemies in war; and in regard that in their ancient Language they did call any thing that was painted and coloured, Bris: fome doe rightly suppose that the Gracians, understanding that the inhabitants were called Brith and Briton, did adde to Brith Tania, which fignities a Country, and therefore * Brittaine was called the Country of Brittaines, that is, the Country of painted and coloured men, like as it not receive Mauritania is called fo of the Moores, Lustania from Lusus, and Aquitaconfrom Bru- mia the Region of Waters. Brittaine is endowed by Nature with all enifts im Sec itesim both of dire and Soyle, in which neither the cold of winter is too violent, (as the The temper of Oratour hath it, speaking to Constantine) nor the heate of Summer, and it is the Aire. The feetblue fo fruitfull in bearing corne, that it is sufficiently stored with Bread and Drink: Here the woods are without wilde beafts, and the earth without harmefull Ser-The variety of pents. On the contrary, innumerable flockes and heards of tame cattell, full of milke, and loaden with their fleece; yea, whatfoever is necessary to life is here: the dayes are very long, so that the nights are not without some light, and the Sunne which feemeth in other Countries to goe downe and fet, doth feeme here only to paffe by. Among all the Iles of Brittaine, two do exceed the rest in greatnesse: Albion, (under which are contained England, and Scotland,) and Ireland. The greatest of these is Albion, now alone called Brittaine, which was a name formerly common to them all: and this name is rather deduced out of Books, than used in common speech, only the scots doc yet call themselves Albinich, and their Country Albin. Concerning the name of Albion, the Grecians first gave it to this Ile for distinction fake, seeing all the neighbour Ilands were called the Iles of Brittaine: fo that it did first arise from the vaine and fabulous lightnesse of the Grecians in faigning names. For feeing they called Italy, from Helperus the fonne of Atlas, Hefperia, France, from the fonne of Poliphemus, Gallatia, &c. It is not unlikely that they fabuloufly named this Iland Albion, from Albion the lonne of Neptune, which Perottus and Lilius Giraldus

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THE ISLES OF BRITTAINE.



grace 1603.

y Verflegin af- doe confirme. Others would derive it from y'AAPOV, which, as Festus timeth it was witnesseth, in Greeke fignifies white; whence also the Alpes are so fo called abalic called. The figure of it is Triangular, or three cornerd, and it runneth white rocketo- forth into three feverall Angles. The first Promontorie, towards the wards France. West, the Englishmen doe call the Cape of Cornewall. The second in Kent, which looketh towards the East, the English call it North forland. The third is Oreas, or Tarvifium, which lyeth farre North, the Scots call it Dangisbebead : Livius, and Fabius Rusticus, have likened it to a Chee-Which the sell. On the West side, whereon Ireland lyeth, the Vergivian Sea break-French call the eth in, on the North it is beaten with the wide and great Northerne channell of S. Ocean; on the East, where it lyeth against Germany, with the Germane Sear on the South, where it butteth upon France, it is beaten with the Brittish Sea. Diodorus in his fixt booke, writeth that the compasse of it is two and forty thousand furlongs. Martian faith, that Brittaine is eight hundred miles long, and three hundred broad, and in compasse 6000. miles. The learned and accurate Writer Camden, doth thus account it; from the Promontorie Tarvisium to Belerium, following the winding of the shoare, is eight hundred and twelve miles: from thence to Kent, 320. miles. Lastly, from Kent to Tarvisium seaven hundred and foure miles : the whole summe is 1836. miles This Iland formerly was divided into two parts, as Ptolomie witnesseth in his second Booke: where he parts the whole Iland into Great Brissaine and Little Brissaine. The a This divition Great he calls the a Hither part towards the South; the Leffer the Farwas made by ther toward the North. But the Romans neglecting the farther part be-Emperor, faith cause, as Appear faith, it could not be commodious to them, the hither Camlen. p. 98. part being reduced into a Province, they at first divided into the Lower 6 The Romans, and Higher, as it is gathered out of Dion. For the hither part of England futh Gamden, and Higher, as it is gathered out of Dion. For the hither part of England called those with Wales, he calleth the Higher, the farther and Northerne he calleth Provinces of the Lower. Afterward they divided it into three parts, as appeares by they conque. Sextus Rufus, into Maxima Cafariensis, Brittania Prima, and Brittania Seredwhichwere cunds. Afterward, when the forme of the Common-wealth was daily next unto the, changed, they divided Britaine in c five parts, the First, Second, Maxima poine, & the Cafariensis, Valentia, and Flavis Cafariensis: And these were divisions more remote, of Brittaine when it was under the Romans. Some have written that the ficendly of prillane which is van shaded into three parts, Leogria, Cambria, eder oren 99. Whole lland was heretofore divided into three parts, Leogria, Cambria, Wint Coun- and Albania, but Gamden beleeveth that this was a later division, which patti contained, and why Scots, who last of all divided this Iland among themselves. Afterward. they were to the Iland was divided into two Kingdomes, namely England, and Scot-See in Camben land: but at last, under the happy raigne of lames the fixt King of Scot-P48.98.8 99. land, these two Kingdomes were dunited, and the whole Iland called first united in Great Brittaine. Brittaine, as we said before, is every where environed in the yeare of with the great and wide Ocean, which S. Basil. saith is a great Sea, and very terrible for those that sayle on it. Now it floweth farre into the Land, and then it returneth backe againe and leaveth the Sands naked: it feeleth the efficacy of the encreasing Moone very powerfully, and doth flow in with so great a force, that it doth not only drive backe Rivers, but it sometimes sweepes off cattle from the Land, casts forth the fishes on the shoare, and at the ebbe leavest them there. In a word, so

great a matter it was held to fayle upon this Sea, that Iulius Fitmicus iti his Booke concerning the errours of prophane Religions, cryeth out thus to Constantine the Emperour. In Winter (which was never heretofore done, nor thall bee done) you have passed over the swelling raging waters of the Bruttith Ocean, the waves of a Sea almost unknowne to us have trembled under our Oures : and the Brittaines have beene afraid at the unlookt for prefence of the Emperour What would you more? The Elements themsicives were conquered by your valour. It doth not belong unto us to speake here of the commodities which this Sea yeeldeth, of the time when it cherifles the Earth, of the vapours with which it nourifles the Aire, and bedewes the fields, of the divers kindes of Fish, as Salmons, Playces, Crabfishes, The commo-Codfishes, Herrings, &c. of which it bringeth forth infinite numbers, dines. Yet the Pearles are not to bee passed over in silence, which in a round e See Camden thape doe fwimme in great shoales as it were following one Leader like Pag. 640 and Bees; fo that lubas calleth it the Sea of Bees; and also Atarcellus makes mention of it. Suetonius doth report that C.efar did first attempt Brittaine in hope of getting these Pearles: and so much concerning Albion or England, now let us passe over to the rost. Among all of them, Ireland doth farre excell, of which wee will speake nothing here, intending to speake of it in particular Tables. The Oreades doe follow, now called The Oreades. the lies of Orkney, which are about fthirty in number, and doe lie a f 11 you find little way distant one from another , which a certaine ancient record they are 35. doth so call, as if it were Areath, which is there expounded as much of 511 as supra Getas, above the Getes: Camden Would rather have it above Cath. for it lyeth over against Cath a Country of Scotland, which in regard of the Promontorie, they now call Cathrieffe: whose Inhabitants Prolomy, though wrongfully, doth call Carini inflead of Cathini. In the time of Solinus they were not inhabited, being overgrowne with Reedes and Bullrushes, but now they are tilled and bring forth Barley enough, The fearbly of though they want both wheat and trees: there is no Serpent or poyfonous Creature in them. They have great numbers of living Creatures in them, as Hares, Cunnies, Cranes, and many Swans. There is good fishing in them, of which the inhabitants make great profit. Inlins Agricola first sayling in a Shippe round about Brittame, did finde out and conquer the Oreades at that time unknowne; and therefore it is unlikely that Claudius did first overcome them, as Hierom affirmeth in his Chronicle. Afterward, when the Romans were Commanders over Brittsine, they were the seats of the Pitts; and after that they came under the power of the Norwegians and Danes: whence the Inhabitants doe speake the Gothicke tongue. Last of all, Christiernus King of Denmarke in consideration of a fumme of money, in the yeare 1474. did passe over all his right unto the King of Scotland. The chiefe of thefe is Pomonia, famous in regard it is the seate of a Bishop, which was called by Solinus for the continuall length of the day Pomona diutina: now it is called by the Inhabitants Mainland, as if it were a Continent. It hath abundance of Tinne and Lead, and is adorned with a Bishops See in the Towne Kirkwale, and with two Castles. Among these Prolomie also reckoneth Ocetus, which Camden supposes should now be called Hethy. And faith the same Camden, I am not yet refolved whether I should call Hey, which is among these

Plinies Dumna. If it bee not fo, I had rather thinke Faire Ile, which hath onely one Towne called Dume, to bee that Dumna, than with Becanus to thinke that it is Wardhuys in Lappland. Iohn Major doth also call one of these Zeland, being tiftie miles in length. Morcover, the Inhabitants of these Iles doe make a very strong drinke by putting store of Barley in

long, and 16. miles broad.

it, and are the greatest drinkers of all others ; yet Boetins witnesseth that he never faw any of them drunke, or deprived of sense. The next to The names of these are the Hands called the Hebrides, in number foure and forty, which Beda calleth Mavania; Ethicus, Besorica Infula, Giraldus calls them the Incades and Leucades, the Scots the Westerne Iles : Ptolomie with Pling and grephanucal- Solinus calleth them & Ebuda. Pliny writeth that there are thirty of them, leth them the het but Ptolomie reckons onely five. The first is Ricina, which Pliny calles Ebonalofula, Rinea, and Antoninus Ridunas, but now it is called Racline, which is a little Iland just against Ireland. The next is Epedium, now called Ila, an Ile,(as Gamden witneffeth) very h large, and having very fruitfull plaines: betweene this and Scotland lyeth Ions, which Beda calleth Hy and Hu, being plaine ground, in which there is an Episcopall See in the Towne Sodore, whence all the Ilands were called Sodorenfes: it is famous, because here lie buried many Kings of Scotland. Then there is another which Ptolomie calleth Maleos, now Mula, which Pliny mentioneth when he faith that Mella of all the rest is more then 25 miles over. The Easterne Hebuda, now called Skie, is stretched along by the Scotch shoare, and the Westerne Hebuda lying more towards the West, is now called Lewes, of which Maceloyd is Governour, and in the ancient book of Manmis, it is called Lodhuys, being mountainous, stony, little manured, but yet the greatest; from which Enst is parted by a little Euripus or flowing Sea betweene them. The tell, except Hyrrha, are of no note, as being rockie, unpassable, and having no greene things growing in them. The Hands of Man and Wight doe follow, of which fee those things that are spoken in the seaventh Table of England.

THE

THE KINGDOME OF

E

which it is parted by the Irish Sea, which is one dayes sayle: On the

to maturitie and ripenesse. Hence Mela writeth, that it hath no good Ayre for ripening of seedes: yet in the wholsomnesse and cleernesse of the Ayre it doth farre exceede Brittaine. Here are never any Earthquakes, and you shall scarce heare thunder once in a yeare. The Countrie is a fat soyle, and hath great plentie of fruits, yet it hath greater plenty of pasturage than fruits, and of grasse than graine. For here their wheate is very small, so that it can hardly bee winnowed or cleansed

with a fanne. What the Spring produceth, the Summer cherisheth, but it can hardly bee gathered, in regard they have too much raine in Harvest time ; for this Island hath windes and raine very often. But (as Mela faith) it is so full of pleasant sweete grasse, that when the Cattell have fed some part of the day, if they bee not restrained and kept from grazing, they will endanger the burfting of themselves. Which also solinus witnesseth concerning this Island. Hence it proceedes, that there



H & Island of Ireland followeth, which orpheus, Aristotle, The new and and Claudien doc call i Ierna, Invenal and Mela Invernia, ancientmines, Diodorus Siculus Iris, Eustatius Vernia and Bernia, the Inha- by whom, and bitants Erin, the Brittains Twerdhon, and the English call it why given. Ireland. Divers opinions (as in obscure matters) doe arise! same cal-

concerning the original of these names. Some would have it called doth this King. Hibernia from Hiberus, a Spanish Captaine, who first possessed it, and peo- ma O cidentapled it: some say from the River therus, because the Inhabitants thereof the Westerne Hill Sufficiently the Britaine, and did first inhabite this Island: some ab hiberno tempore, from the winter sidorm and oseason, because it enclines towards the West: the Author of the En-thers call it logue, from Irnalphus, a Captaine. It was called without doubt Hibernia scorra, because and Inverna, from Ierna, which Orpheus and Aristotle mention; but that ing from Spaine terna, together with Iris, Tverdhon, and Ireland, did proceede from the dwelthere site word Erin, used by the Inhabitants; therefore the Etymologie is to bee "Bank, whence drawne from the word Erin. Here & Camden affirmes, that hee knowes Feffun Avienm not what to conjecture, unlesse, faith hee, it bee derived from Hiere an calleth it infutrifb word, which with them fignifies the West, whence Erin seemes Cambeng. to bee drawne, being as much to fay as the Westerne Countrie. This 643.

Thand is Greenhad forth from the South Morthward in an ovall forms (1918, 642. Island is stretched forth from the South Northward in an ovall forme,

not twenty dayes fayle, as Philemon in Ptolemie delivers, but onely 400. The Situation miles; and is searce 200. miles broad. On the East it hath Brittaine, from

North, where the Deucaledon Ocean, which Ptolemie cals the Northern, breakes in, it hath Ifeland: On the South it looketh towards Spaine. The The confer of Ayre of this Island is very wholsome, the Climate very gentle, warme the Ayre and temperate; for the Inhabitants neither by the heate of Summer are enforced to seeke sliadie places, nor yet by cold to sit by the fire : yet the feedes in regard of the moistnesse of Jusumne doe seldome come

are infinite numbers of Cattell, which are the Inhabitants chiefe riches. and many flocks of Sheepe, which they fleare twice a yeare. They have excellent Horses (called Hobbies) which are not pac'd like others, but doe amble very gently. No creeping thing nor Serpent liveth here, nor also in Crete: and Serpents being often brought hither out of Brittaine, as foone as they came necre the Land, and finell'd the Ayre, they died. Beda witnesseth, that he hath seene some, who have beene stung with Serpents, that have drunk the leaves of Bookes (brought out of Ireland) in a Potion, and straight-way the force of the poyson was allayde, and the fivelling of the body went downe againe. Ireland hath greater store of Faulcons and Hawkes, than other Countries. And here Eagles are as common as Kites in some places. Besides, here is so great a number of Cranes, that you shall often see a hundred in a company rogether. In the North part also there are abundance of Swannes, but there are few Storkes through the whole Island, and those black. There are few Partriges and Pheafants, but no Pies, nor Nightingales. Here is fuch great store of Bees, that they doe not onely breede in hives, but also in hollow trees, and in the cavernes of the earth. Giraldus also writeth a strange thing concerning a kinde of Birde, commonly called a Barnacle, that out of certain pieces of wood, floating up and down in the Sea, there comes out first a kinde of Gumme, which afterward growes into a hard substance, within which little Creatures are generated, which first have life, and afterward have bils, feathers and wings, with which they doe flye in the Ayre, or swim in the water, and in this manner and no other this Creature is generated. This Giraldus doth testifie, that hee hath seene fome of them halfe formed, which as foone as they came to perfection did flie as well as the rest. There are also many birds of a twofold shape. (as he witnessech) which they call Aurifrisis, lesser than an Eagle, and bigger than a Hawke; whom Nature, to delight her felfe, hath framed with one foote armed with tallents sharpe and open, the other smoothe with a plaine webbe. There are other Birdes which they call Marinete, leffe than a Blackbird, being fhort like a Starling, yet differing from him by the whitenesse of the belly, and the blacknesse of the back. It is a wonderfull thing which was reported concerning these Birdes, for if when they are dead they be kept in a dry place, they will not putrific or corrupt: and being placed among garments and other things, it will preserve them from moathes. That which is more worthy of admiration is that, if being dead, they be hanged up in some drie place, they will every yeare renew and change their feathers, as if they were alive. Ireland contayneth all kindes of wilde beafts. It hath Harts that are fo fat, that they can hardly runne, and by how much they are leffer in body, by so much the larger are their hornes. There are great store of Bores, many Hares, &c. but the bodies of all the wilde beafts and birds are lesser here than in other places. It hath many Badgers, and Weefils. It hath few or no Goates, fallow Deere, Hedghogs, Moles; but infinite store of Mice. It hath also Wolves and Foxes. But enough of these things, I returne to other matters. Heretofore Ireland was ruled by many Earles, now it is subject to England, and is governed by the Kings Substitute, who is called the Lord Deputie. It came to be under the domi-

IRELAND.



I Camden faith nion of the Kings of England about the yeare 1 1175, at which time Roit was in the derick King of Connaught stilled himselfe King of all Ireland; and striving yeare 1172. p. to subject the whole Kingdome to himselfe, waged continuall warre with the other Earles; by whose sedition it came to passe, that the other Earles of their owne accord, and without any effusion of blood, did put themselves under the obedience of Henry the second, King of England, from whom all the Kings of England were called Lords of Ireland, untill the time of Henry the eigth, who by the Nobles of Ireland was declared King of Ireland, because the name of Lord grew hatefull to some seditious people. There are foure speciall Cities in this Island : First m Dub-

The Cittes.

King of Nor-

Lakes

The Rivers.

It runneth (Luth Herlin)

m This Town lin, the Metropolis or Mother-Citic of Ireland, being the royall Archiepilcopall Seat, giving name to a County. The next in dignity is Waterfager, the first ford, the third Limbrick, the fourth Corke. There are many other very great Townes, of which wee will speake more largely in the particular Descriptions of Ireland. This Country hath many Lakes and standing waters, among which there is a Lake in Vifter, twenty miles distant from the Lake Erne, of which wee will speake more largely hereafter. There is a little Lake beyond the Citie Armack, in which if you stick a Speare up some moneths, that part which stuck in the mudde will bee iron, that which is in the water stony, and that which is out of the water will remaine wood. There is also the Lake Erne, which is thirty miles long, and fifteene miles broad, being compassed about with thick woods, and so full of Fish, that the Fisher-men often breake their nets, by taking too many at one time. This Island is divided and watered nor the River with many faire Rivers, whose names are these: " wentiffe, running through Dublin; Boandus through Methe, Bannathrough Vitonia, Linus through Connack, and Moadus through Kenel cunillia, Slicheia, and Samaira: Besides Modarnus and Furnus through Keneleonia, and many other. or Shennin, 15 But of all the Rivers of Ireland, the River o Synnenus is the chiefe both some interpret for the breadth and p length of its course, and for the plenty of Fish which is in it. But in generall, the Rivers and Lakes are full of fish bred in them. This Countrie is unequall and mountainous, soft and waterish: a courfe of 200 you shall finde Lakes and standing waters on the top of the Mountaines. miles, to the The Mountaines abound with Cattell, & the woods with wilde beatls. region Scal, Solinus writeth thus concerning the Sea, which floweth between Ireland ble so miles. " and England: The Sea betweene Ireland and England is rough and un-"quiet all the yeare, and is scarce navigable but in some part of the "Summer. But hee erres, for it is quiet enough, unlesse it bee stirred up with windes. And not onely in Summer, but also in Winter passengers doe sayle to and fro. All the Sea shores doe abound sufficiently with Fish. Ireland hath in all three and thirty Counties, and foure Archbi-. shops. The Bishop of Armach, Primate of all Ireland: the Bishop of Dublin : the Bishops of Cassil and Toam : and these source have nine and twenty Suffragans or Vicegorents. Ireland (from the manners of the Inhabitants) is divided into two parts. For those who refuse to obey the Lawes, and live more uncivilly, are called Irifirie, and commonly Wild Irish. But those who are willing to obey the Lawes, and appeare before the Judges, are called the English-Irish, and their Country the English Pale, they speake English naturally and uncorruptly, yet they understand

Irish, in regard of their daily commerce with the Irish. men. The Irish. menhave some certaine Lords, under whose command the most of them are : but they live under the jurisdiction of the English, but counterfeit. ly, and as long as the English Souldiers doe waste their Territories : yet they appoint Sessions to be kept at certaine times and places, to restraine and punish robberies and theft, committed by night. There those that are accused, if they be convicted, have certaine Arbitratours to judge of the cause, whom they call Brehoni: these are all of one familie, and although they have no knowledge in the Law, yet for their wildome & honestie of life they are accounted divine. Their warre is partly on horsback, and partly on foote. The Gentric have horses well managed, so that without any advantage they will mount them in their armour, and taking a Javelin or dart of great weight by the middle, they will throw or brandish it against their enemie with much ease. Among the footmen, some are Souldiers in Cassocks very strong, whom they call Galeelacis, having Cuttle-axes as sharpe as razors, and they are the chiefe strength of the Irish warres. The next are Footmen wearing a light armour, with swords in their hands, and these are called Karnes, and they thinke a man is not dead, untill they have cut off his head. In the third place are footmen, whom they call Daltines, who going unarmed, attend upon the horsinen. The footmen as well as horsmen, as oft as they come to fight with their enemies, doe crie with a great voyce a Pharro, Pharro: 7 The reason and they use a Bagpipe in stead of a Trumpet. The trift doe fare sum- Cambrage 678. ptuously and magnificently: for though they have no delicate dishes, Their Diet. nor great fervice in their banquets, yet their Tables according to the feason of the yeare are well furnished with Beefe and Porke, and other meate. In their Feasts they lye upon Beds: the first place at the Table belongs to the Mother of the Family, who weares along Gowne or Mantell reaching to her ancles, often dyed, and also sleeved.

THE

THE SECOND TABLE

OF

IRELAND.

IN WHICH ARE VLTONIA, CONNACIA. CMEDIA, AND PART OF LAGENIA.

VLTONIA.



RELAND being described in generall, I thinke it worth my labour, before I come to a particular description of the leverall parts: first to make a division thereof. Ireland is divided into five Parts or Provinces. Into Lagenia, which being Eastward is next to England: Connacia, or

Connachtia, which lyeth toward the West: Vitonia on the North side: & Momonia which is fituate in the Southerne part. The fift part is called Media, which being placed in the midft, is enclosed with the reft. In these five Provinces there are many notable Territories. As Lagenia doth include Fingal, Offal, Leis, Ofsir, and Ormund. Media containeth Slavi, Four, and Delvin. In Connacta is contained Clar: in Vitoma is contained Vril. Antrimen, Lecal, and Treconch. In Momonia are included Trippitate, Kerie, Colman, Defmond, Tomond, and some others. There is another division of Ireland, which wee have touched in our generall Table, which is diligently to be considered if any one desire to know the state of this Countrie, wherefore hee must observe that Ireland is divided into two parts: the English part, and the Irish part. The latter the native Irish do inhabit, the former the Englishmen, and that part in common speech is called the English Province, because it is as it were empaled and environed with the Territories of the English. For after that the English having supprest the Irish Rebells, had restored Dermicius to his Countrie and Kingdome, they seated themselves and built themfelves feats in the chiefest places of Ireland. Afterward feeing that as it were certaine Islands did part them from the subduced Irish, they called that part in which they placed a Colonie, the English Province. In this is contained the greater part of Lagenia, and Media, and that part of Vltonia which is called Vril: but the chiefest part of Lagenia, which is called Fingal, neere to Dublin on the North, hath the chiefe place, and Media is next to that. But Mercator useth the same division which wee made of it in the former Tables, describing it in foure Tables, beginning with Vitonia, Connacia, Media, and part of Lagenia. I will make a briefe description of all these parts, in the same order as our Author placeth them. Vitonia offers it selfe in the first place. This part of Ireland was first cal-The names of led by the Welch Vlun, by the Irish Cui-Guille, by the Latines Vlionia, and by the English Vister: toward the North it is parted with the Narrow The bounds Sca: toward the South it fretcheth it selfe to Connaught and Lagenia; the

THE SECOND TABLE OFIRELAND.



The Forme.

The Auc.

The Lakes.

Here was buby Celeftinus

East part is bounded with the Irish Sea, and the West part is beaten with the great Westerne Ocean. This Countrie beeing neere to Scotland, is reckoned one of the Scotch Islands, which are called the Hebrides, and lye scatterd in the Sea betweene both Kingdomes: which Islands the Irish-Scots, the successours of the Ancient Scythians, do inhabit. It is round in forme, and in length from the Haven Coldagh in the North, to Kilmore in the South, it is about an hundred miles; and it is in breadth from Black-Abbey in the East to Calebegh, a Westerne Promontorie, an hundred and thirtie miles and more. The whole circumference or compasse of it is about source hundred and twentie miles. This Country hath feldome any intemperate weather, for the suddaine and fresh gales of winde do refrigerate and coole the heat of Summer, and foft and gentle raines do mitigate the cold of Winter. Briefly, it is neither in the Cold nor Torrid Zone. The clouds are faire and cleare, and when they are most impure, yet the winde continually driving them about doth make the aire wholfome, and at length quite dispelleth them. The equall temper of the Clime is the cause that the soyle doth plentifully bring forth divers kindes of trees, some bearing fruit, and others for building. The Countrie is full of graffe and fit for pasturing: very rich in horse, and sheepe, and Oxen. The Rivers are, as I may fay, doubly commodious, being navigable to bring up Vessels, and Barques, and also being full of fish and very convenient for the inhabitants in other uses. Among these the first is Vinderius, which is now called the Bay of Knocfergus, from the Town feated on it, & from the fafety of the Haven, which the English call Knocfergus, the Irish Caregfergus, that is Fergus his rock, which name it re-Scar, as Cam ceived from Fergusius who was drownd there: There is also Banna den affirmeth. which (as Giraldus faith) is a very faire River as the name witneffeth, # Rannain Irif it runneth out of the Lake Eaugh, and dischargeth it selfe into the Ocean Egnifies faire. with a double Channell; it is fuller of Salmons than any River in Europe, The plenue of because (as some thinke) the water is so cleare, in which Salmons do chiefly delight. And there is the River Logia, which Ptolemie mentioneth, and now is called Longh Foile, which falleth into the Sca with a great streame. There are many great Lakes in it, in which is the Lake Eaugh which spreadeth it selfe abroad from Armangh: and on the East fide are the woods Kilulto, Kilwarney, and Dyffrim, into which the Lake doth fo infinuate and winde in it felfe, that it maketh two Peninfula's, Lecale toward the South, & Ard toward the North: Lecale runneth out farthest toward the East of any part of Ireland, & the farthest Promontoric therof Marriners do now call Saint Johns Foreland, Ptolomie calls it Isaniws, perhaps from the Brittish word Isa, which signifies Lowermost. In the Isthmus therof stands Dunam, which Ptolemie mentions, now called Down, tieds. patricke, being an ancient Towne, and the Seat of a Bishop. And lyeth over afay, being fent gainst it being divided fro it by a little slip of land. There are also Lakes, of which we have made mention in our generall Table. The Countrie is the blimp of Rome, Am. 433. Shadowed with great woods. To speake in a word, although it be barren converted this in some places by reason of Lakes, Bogs, & thicke Woods, yet it is every where full of Cattell, & Grasse, & at all times it abundantly requiteth the labour of the husbandman. Nature is so little beholding here to Art or Industrie, that the flourishing bankes of Rivers embrodered with flow-

ers, the shadie Woods, greene Medowes, bending Hills, and Fields fit to beare come if they were tilled, do seeme to be angrie with the Inhabitants, because by their carelesnesse and negligence they suffer them to be rude and wilde. The Voluntii, Darni, Robogdii, and Erdini in Ptolemies The Ancient time held all this Countrie, who also dispersed themselves into other parts of Ireland. The speciall place in this Countrie is Armachancere the River Kalis, which although it be not very faire, yet it is the feat of an Archbishop, & the Metropolis of the whole Island. The Irish-men do fabuloufly report that it was called in from Queene Armacha, but " Camden & See Cambo thinkes it to be the same which Beda calleth Dearmach, which signifies in Pag. 663. the Scotch and Irelh language, the field of Redmen. There is one Archbishop in Vlionia, who hath his Seat at Armach, & hath these Suffraganes and substitutes under him, with the Bishop of Maeth and Deren, Ardach or Apde, Kilmore, Clogher, Doune, Coner, Klancknos, Rahoo, or Roph, and Dromove. For the keeping of the Inhabitants of this Country and Province in order, it was fortified with fix and fiftie Castles, there are also nine Market Townes in it. And it is divided into the Hithermost and Furthermost. The Hithermost hath three Counties, Louth, Downe, and An- Connect trimme. The Farthermost hath feven, Monahon, Tiroen, Armack, Colrane. Donergall, Fermanagh, and Cavon. Connacia is the second part of Ireland, some call it Connachtia, the English call it Connagh, and the Irish Connaghu: it is bounded on the East with part of Lagenia, on the North with part of Vitonia, on the West it is beaten with the Westerne Ocean, and on the South it is environed with part of Momonia or Munster, which is inclosed with the River Sineo or Shennin, and lyeth over against the Kingdome of Spaine. The Figure of it is long, and at either end The Formes both Northward and Southward it is very narrow, but towards the middle it growes longer on either fide. It is an hundred and fixe and twentie miles long, from the River Shennin in the South, to Engi Kelling in the North, the greatest breadth is about foure-score miles, from Tromer the Easterne bound, to Barrag-Bay the Westerne limit. The whole circuit and compasse of it is about foure hundred miles. The Aire in this The Aire Region is not so pure and cleare as in the other Provinces of Ireland, by reason of some wet places bearing graffe, which are called in regard of their foftnesse Bogges, being dangerous, and sending out many thicke vapours. The chiefe Citic of this Province, being the third Citic of note in Ireland, is Galway, in Irish Galleve. Built in the forme of a Towre, ha- The Care ving a Bishops See in it, and being famous for the frequent resort of merchants thither, and also profitable to the Inhabitants by the conveniencie of the Haven which is beneath it, and by the casic exportation of Merchandise: not far from hence on the Westerne sidely the Islands which are called Arran, of which many things are fabled, as if they were the Isles of the living, in which no man could either die or be subject to death. The Province of Connaught at this time is fortified with foureteen Castles, it hath nine Market Towns, & it is divided into fixe Counties or Shires in this manner: the Countie of Clare, of Galway, of Mago, of Slego, of Letrimme, and of Roscomen. Media is the third part of Ireland, which in their Countrie speech they call Mith, the English Methe, Giral. The maines dus Midia and Media, perhaps because it is in the very middle of the whenceden-

Island.

The II. Table of IRELAND.

Island. For the Castle Killaire in these parts, which Piolemie leemes to call Laberm, is in the middle of Ireland, as the name Killair doth denote. The Countrie reacheth from the Irish Sea, even to the River Shennin. which river parts it from Connacia. It hath a wholfome and delightfull aire. It is fruittull in corne, pasturage, and slocks, abounding with Flesh-The fecultie meate, Butter, Cheese, Milke, and the like : and in regard of the multitude of people, the strength of faire Cassles and Townes, and the peace arising from thence, it is commonly called the Chamber of Ireland. Here is the Towne Pontana, which is commonly called Drogheda, a faire Town. and having a convenient Haven for Ships to ride in. But there are some who thinke that the middle part of this Towne, on the other side the River, is in Vlionia. There are also these Townes in Media, Molingar, Four. The Towner Delvyn, Trimme, Keller, Navan, Aboy, Dulck, and Scrin. names,

THE

THE THIRD TABLE IRELAND.

IN WHICH ARE MOMONTS, AND THE REMAINDER OF

LAGENIA AND CONNACH.



ONNACIA is the second part of Ireland, some call it Connachtia, the English Connach, and the Irish Connachty. It The names lyeth toward the West, and is bounded with the River Sen, the River Banna, and the Ocean. This, the Auteri and Nagnate in the time of Ptolomie did inhabite. But

there is so neare an affinitie betweene these two wordes. Nagnata and Connaghty, that they seeme one to bee derived from the other: unlesse we suppose that the word Connaghty did arise from the Haven Nagnata, which Ptolomy mentions, and from thence the Country got this name. For a Haven is called in their native speech Cuon, to which if you adde Nagnata, it will not bee much different in found from Connaghty. The The ferritie Country as it is in some places fruitfull and pleasant, so in some wet pla- of the Soyle. ces covered o're with graffe, and by reason of their softnesse, called Bogs, it is very dangerous, as other parts of the Island are, and full of darke and thicke woods. But the Coasts having many Bayes, and navigable in-lets, doth as it were invite and stirre up the inhabitants to imploy themselves in navigation, yet sloath is so sweet unto them, that they had rather begge from doore to doore, then seeke to keepe themselves from Poverty by honest labour. It is reported in the Irish Histo- The ancient ries that Turlogus O-mor O-conor, was fole Governour of this Country, government and that hee divided it betweene his two fonnes. Cabelus and Brienus. But when the English came into Ireland, Rodericke did governe it, and called himselfe King of Ireland, but he being afraid of the English warres, not trying the chance or fortune of the field, put himselfe under obedience to Henry the Second King of England. Who after revolting from his faith given, Miles Cogane was the first English-man who did attempt, but in vaine, to get Connachtia. Afterward, William the fonne of Adelme, whose posterity were called in Irish Bourki, Gilbert de Clare, Earle of Glocester, and William de Bermingham chiefe men in England, did subject this Country, and brought it to civilitie. But Bourke, or de Burgo, and his Posterity were a long time stilled and called Lords of Connach, governing this Province together with Vltonia in great peace and tranquillitie, and did receive great revenewes out of it, untill the onely daughter of Richard de Burgo being fole inheretrix of Connachtia and Vlionia, was married to Lionell Duke of Clarence, the sonne of King Edward the third. But he living for the most part in Fredand, and his successors the Morti.

whom they had committed the overfeeing of those Lands, making use of the absence of the Lords, and the troublesome times in England, contemned the authority of the Lawes, entring into league with the Irish, and making marriages with them, and got all Connactura to themselves, and by degrees degenerating, having lest off the English habit, they followed the Irish manners It is at this day divided into sixe Counties: Clare, Letrimme, Galvey, Reseconin, Maio, and Sligo. There are in it the Baron of Aiterith, the Baron of Clare, and others. Here is also Galloway, a Towne much frequented by forrain Merchants. It is reported that an Outlandish Merchant who did trassique with the Townesmen, did once aske an Irishman, in what part of Galloway Ireland stood valuing this Towne as the whole Country, and the whole Country as this Towne. There are reckoned to Galloway, Anner, Clare, Sligo,

Artilo, and Alon, Townes of note.

The Auteri, whom I mentioned before, did heretofote possesse the more Southerne part of this Connacia, where is now Twomondia, or Claris, the Country of Clan Richard, and the Baronie of Atterith, which plainely intimateth whence came the name of the Auteri. Twomond. called by Giraldus Theusmonia (which though it lie beyond the River Se. nus or Shinnin, may be added to Momonia) is stretched forth into the Sca with a great Promontorie, famous for the Seat of an Archbishop which they call Toam, and for the Earles thereof, namely the O-Brennis, who defeending from the ancient Earles of Connack, were honoured by Henry the Seaventh, with the Title of Earles of Twomond. This Country or the most part of it the English call Clare-shire, from Thomas Clare the youngest sonne of Gilbert, the first Earle of Glocester, to whom King Edward the first gave this Country. Clan-Richard, that is, the Land of the fonnes of Richard, is next unto this; it tooke its name, according to the Irish custome, from one Richard an Englishman, called de Burgo, or Burgensis, who afterward in this Country became a man of great note and power; and out of this Family Henry the eighth created Richard de Burgo Earle of Clan-Richard, Atterith, commonly athenri, doth glory in that warlike Baron, Iohn de Bermingham an Englishman, out of which Family the Earles of Louth are descended: but thele Berminghams of Atterith, degenerating into the Irish Wildenesse and incivilitie, will scarce acknowledge that they were once English. In this Atterith Geographers doe place the mouth of the River Aufoba, which is now called the Bay of Galway: for Galway, in Irish called Gallive, is seated on it, being a faire Towne, which through the benefit of the River, is filled with many commodities brought thither, both by Sea and Land. Geographers doe also place the River anciently called Ravius, but now Tromis, in Connack; it is also knowne by the name of Bannus, for the inhabitants do call it Banny: This River comming out of the Lake Ernss is the bounds of Connack, and Vifter.

I returne to the Inhabitants. The rest of Connack toward the North was heretofore possessed by the Nagnata, even to the River Bannus, which doth part Vitonia and Connack; where O-Conor, O-Rorck, and Mac-Diarmod, being wilde Irish, doe governe and rule. The shoare is

THE THIRD TABLE IRELAND.



backed from Aufoban with the Isles of Arran, Inifceath, knowne heretofore by reason of Colmans Monasterie here seated, and Inis Bovind, which Beds translating out of Scotch, calleth Vitula alba Infulam, or the Island of the White Caife. Then the shoare runneth back to the mouth of the River Libinus, which Camden bringeth unto Dublin, but the place which Ptolomie affigneth, is now called the Bay of Slegah. Here Ptolomie placetly the Citie of Nagnata, but Camden faith, hee cannot tell what that Citie should be. There is one Archbishop here who keepes his residence ar Toam; under whom are their Suffragan Bishops, the Bishop of Kilmako, Olfine, Bishop Helphen, Avaughdoune, Clonfert, and Moroo.

MEDIA.

Whence the names arc de-

dSec Camten pag. 663.

TEDIA is the third part of Ireland, which in the Country speech is called Migh, the English call it Methe, Giraldus Atidia, and Media, because perhaps it lyeth in the very middle of the Island. For the Castle of Killaire in those parts, which Piolomie calls Laberus, is held to be in the middle of treland, and so much the a name it selfe doth expresse: for Lair in the Irish speech signifies the middle. Bichard Standarst writeth thus concerning the Esymon or fignification of the word Media. In the yeare of the World 2535, five breshren possessing the Islands, they resolved to divide it equally into foure Provinces, that so they might governe in them severally. But least their younger brother whose name was Slanius, might bee without some konour, they consented together to bestow on him a share taken out of all foure partes: Which was received by him chearefully, and hence some suppose that it was called Media. It stretcheth and extendeth it selfe from the Irish Sea, even to the River Shennin, which Ri-The Situation, ver doth part it from Connack. It hath a wholesome pleasant Aire and deligthfull Prospect. It aboundeth with corne, pasturage and cattle, haand foundationes, ving flore of Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Milke, and the like, and in regard of the strength of the Townes and Castles, and the peace arising thence it is called the Chamber of Ireland. The Irishmen doe write that this Country heretofore had Kings, and that Slamus afterward became fole The amount Monarch of all Ireland. But when the English had set foote in Ireland, 60 connect. Hugh Lacey did conquer the most part of it, and King Henry the Second King of England granted it unto him to hold in fee, and stiled him Lord of Media. He having his head on a fuddaine cut off by an triffman while he was building the Castle of Derworth, left behinde him Hugh Earle of Vlionia, and Walter Lord of Trim, the Father of Gilbert, who dyed beforchim. But by the daughters of Gilbert, Margaret, and Matilda, the one part fell by the tenvills of the House of Lorraine, and the Mortimers, unto the King: for Peter of Ienvill being borne of that Atatilda had iffue Joane, who was married to Roger Mortimer, Earle of March: the other came by the Verdons to many Families in England. In our forefathers time by an Act of Parliament it was divided into two parts, namely, into East and West Media. The River Boand or Boyne, which Ptolomie calleth Ruvinda, runneth through the East side, and afterward when it hath washed Droghda, a faire and populous Town, called so from

the bridge, it divideth that part from Visonia. The Westerne Media hath nothing worthy of memory or note belide Laberns (which Camden feenies to call Kaillair) and the Towne of Delvin which heretofore did honour Peter Mefet, and now the renowned English Familie of the Nogents, with the title of Barons. For Gilbert Nogens (as Richard Staniburft hath it, who writ eloquently of Irilb matters) having a gentlemans estate, was rewarded by Hugh Lacy, for his service performed in the trill warres, with the Colonies of Delvin and Four; from him are the Barons of Delvin descended. Those Irish Countries of O-Malaghlem, Mac-Coglan, O-Madden, and Mozoghian, whose names have a barbarous found, we leave unto others. Among the Townes of Media, Pontana is reckoned which is commonly called Droghda, being a faire Towne and having an Haven fit for the receipt of Shippes. But there are some who place the middle part of this Towne in Vitonia, beyond the River. There are also in Media these Townes, Molingar, Four, Delvin, Trimme, Kelles, Navain, Aboy, Dulek, and Sorin. There are also in this Province neare Fonera three Lakes, not farre one from another, whereof every one containeth his severall forts of fish, which never come one to another, although the way be passable by the River slowing betweene them: and beside if the fish be carried from one Lake to another, they either die or returne to it againe. Here is the River Boand aforesaid, called so from the swiftnesse of it: for & Boan both in trish and Welch, doth signifie & See Camdens fwift, and Nechamus hath fung of it.

THE

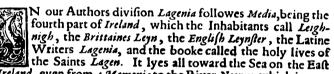
THE FOURTH TABLE I R E L A N D.

WHICH CONTAINETH THE
EASTERNE PART, AND DOTH
present these following Territories to view.

Glandeboy, Tirone, Arde, Lecale, Enaugh, Arthule, Newry, Morne, Fuse, Vriel, and many others, also the Cities Armack and Downe.

LAGENIA.

The names.



fide of Ireland, even from Momenia to the River Neorus, which it goes beyond in many places : it is divided from Connek by the River Senus or Shennin, and from Media by the bounds thereof. In Prolemies time it was the scare of the Brigantes, the Coriondi, the Menapi, the Cauci, and the Blani, and perhaps from these Blani, their names Lein, Leinigh and Leinster were derived. It is a fertile and fruitfull Country, it hath a gentle Aire, and the Inhabitants are of a curteous disposition. It is now divided into these Counties, Weishford, Caterlogh, Kilkenny, Dublin, Kildere, Kings-shire, Queenes-shire, Longford, with which Fernes and Wicklo are now reckoned. These Counties wee will now view in order, with Camden, according to the people which the Geographer writeth did in-habit this part of Ireland. The Brigantes were feated betweene the mouth of the River Sairus, and the two Rivers Neorus and Barrow, which Ptolemie calls Birgus, which flow together under the Citie of Waterford. Because there was an ancient Citie of the Brigantes in Spaine, called Brigantia, therfore Florianus del Campo, striveth to fetch the originall of these Brigantes out of Spaine, though if there were any ground for fuch a coniecture, they might as probably bee derived from the Brigames in Bristaine, which is a neighbour Nation and very populous. But if it bee true, as some copies have it, that they were anciently called Brigantes, then the very name doth perswade us that they were so called from the River Birgus, which they inhabited round about. The Coriondi did inhabite between the Rivers Neorus and Birgus, where is now the County of Carles or Caterlogh, a great part of Kilkenny, and farther even to

THE FOURTH TABLE OF IRELAND.



1 Camden

that which

him pag. 659.

Offiria the Higher, beside Omnondia, which the Irish call Vrrown, the English Ormand, and vulgarly Wormewood. In both of these there is nothing memorable, but the Earles thereof. For Officia the Higher hath beene renowned by the Earle Barnabie Fitzpatrick, who was dignified by Edward the fixt with that honour. And Ormand hath had, accounting from James the first, thirteene Earles of the famous Familie of the Butlers, whom Edward the third advanced to that honour, and whose honourable Ancestors were heretofore the Butlers of Ireland, whence this name Butler was given them. That which some of the Irish, and those that would be thought men of good credit, doe affirme concerning certaine men in this Country that are every yeare turned into Wolves, I thinke it to be fabulous: Although it may be indeed the abundance of melancholy, wherewith they are possessed, (called by the Physitians Lycanthropia) doth stirre up such phantasies, that they imagine themsclves to bee transformed into Wolves. Neither dare I imagine any other thing of these Lycaons transformed in Livonia. At the mouth of Surius the Menapij held a Promontorie toward the Southwest, which is now the Countie Weishford, in Irish Countie Reogh. The name it selfe doth seeme to intimate that these Menapij came from the Menapij a Maritime people among the Belgians. But whether that Caraufius, who being made King defended Britaine against the Emperour Dioclesian, was delicended from the one or the other, let others determine. For Aurelius Victor calleth him a Citizen of Menapia, and the Citie Menapia is placed by Geographers not in Holland, but in Ireland. Ptolemie calls this thinks this Me. Promontorie Hieron, that is, holy, and I doubt not but it was called fo by the Inhabitants for the same respect. For they called in their Country now is called speech, the farthest Towne hereof, at which the English first landed in this Isle, Banna, which signifies Holy. From this Holy Promontorie the shoare runneth forth in a large tract toward the East and North, neare to which there are shallow sands very dangerous for shipping, which Saylers call The Ground. The Cauci, who were a Maritime people of Germany, did inhabite next to the Menapij. These had that Maritime Country, which the Irish Families of the O-Mores, and O-Brins doe inhabite, together with the County of Kildare. The County of Kildare is very pleafant concerning the pastures whereof Giraldus useth these verfes of Virgill.

Et quantum longis carpunt armenta diebus, Exiguâ tantum gelidus ros nocte reponit. How much the flocks doe cate in the long day, The cold dew in the short night doth repay.

But for the company of Gyants which Giraldus placeth in this Country, I leave it to those who admire fabulous antiquities, for I would not willingly doate too much on fables. Beyond the Cauciliv'd the Eblani, where is now the Countrie of Dublin and Meth, being one of the five parts of Ireland. The County of Dublin towards the Sea is of a fertile foyle, having pleasant Meddowes, but so bare of Wood, that for the most part they use Turfe and Coale digged in England. It is full of Townes and People; where the River Liffe hideth it selfe in the Sea, Houth is almost environed therewith, from whence the Family of the

Laurences are called Barons of Houth. On the North fide of Dublin lyes Fingall, a faire Country well tilled, and is as it were the store house or Barne of the Kingdome, in regard it yeeldeth yearely fo great a quantitic of corne, that in a manner the earth doth strive with the labour of the husbandmen, which lying in other parts of the Island, neglected and untill'd, doth seeme to complaine of their ignorant floath. These things being unfolded, let us now passe to the Cities and Townes. Here Kilkenny meetes us in the first place, being neare to the River Neorus, The names of Kilkenny fignifies the Cell, or Chappell of Canicus, who formerly in this the Lowner. Country was famous for his Religious folitary life. It is a neate fine Towne, abounding with all things, and the chiefe of the innermost Townes of this Island. The Towne is divided into the English and Irish part, the Irish part is as it were the Suburbs, wherein is the Temple of Canicus, who gave the name to it, and it is the Seat of a Bishop. The English Towns is never, being built by Ralph the third Earle of Chester. it was fortified as fome doe suppose, with walls on the West side by Robert Talbot a Noble man, and strengthned with a Castle by the Butlers. Below this, upon the same River of Neorus, a walled Towne is scated. called in English Thomas Towne, in Irish Bala mac-Andan, that is, the Towne of Antonius his sonne, both names were given unto it by the builder Thomas Fitz. Antonius an Englishman, whose heires are still acknowledged the Lords thereof. There stood in this Country that ancient City Rheba, mentioned by Ptolemy, which was also called Rheban, but instead of a Citie it is even was a mass a Citie and no Citie, as he himselfe saith, being a few Cottages with a Forte. It honoureth the Saint. michaelle with the title of Baronet. There is Lechlinia, in Irish Leiglyn, a royall Towne, fortified with a Castle by that Noble Deputie Bellingham. The great Citie of Roffe, hath likewife here flourished in times past, as having beene full of Inhabitants, and Merchandise, and fortified with a wall of great circuit, by Isabell the daugher of Richard Strongbow Earle, which walls doe now onely remaine. For discord arising among the Citizens concerning Religion, the Towne is ruinated and fallen to nothing: but enough of these things, I passe to the Mountaines and Ri- The Mountaines vers. Beneath Ormand the hills Bliew Blemi (which Giraldus calleth the taines and Ri Mountaines of Bladina) doe lift up their heads with their convex tops, out of whose bowels as it were, the Rivers Suirus, Neorus and Birgus, doe arife, and running in feverall channels before they come to the Ocean they joyne all in one stream, whence the Ancients did call them Tres So. rores the three Sifters. Neorus hemmeth in many Castles and Townes; Birgus, now called Barrow, flowing out of the Mountaine Bladina, and running along by it selfe with many windings, at last passeth Rheba and other Townes. Afterward Neorus and Birgus do mingle their Waters, and having for some miles' runne in one channell, they refigne their name and waters to their elder fifter Suirus, which by a rocky mouth dischargeth her selse into the Ocean, where on the lest hand there runneth forth a little Promontorie with a straight necke, which beares a little Tower as a defence or marke for Shippes, built by the Rolles when they I Oc Medina, flourished that they might fafely enter into the Haven. In this part Pio-thinkes to be lemie placed the River 9 Modanus aforesaid, and Ovoca neare the Sea, on stane. See him

the PAR. 569.

M. Ot Libning

Or Dublin,

which is called

by the West

Brillaine: Di-

nas Dublin, and

by the Irifb Ba-

lacleigh. 1. the Towne upon

the back whereof the Castle Arcklo is seated, which River as Giraldua faith, both in the flowing and ebbing of the Sea water, doth still retaine its native sweetnesse, and doth preserve its waters unstained or unmin-(Called Lifn. gled with faltneffe a great way in the Sea. Here is the River Liftie, which flideth by Dublin, it is not carried with any violence except after a great storme of raine, but floweth very gently. This River without doubt is mentioned by Ptolemie: but by the carelefnesse of Bookemen, it is banished out of its place. For the River Liffie, is placed in Prolemies Tables in the same Latitude toward the other part of the Island, where there is no fuch River. But let us call it backe again to Eblana its proper place, and give thele verses of Necham concerning it.

Visere Castle-cnock non dedignatur Aven-liff. Istum Dublini Suscipit unda Maris. Aven-lift to fee Caftle-cnock doth not disdaine, Which the Sea neare Dublin doth receive againe.

Hurdles, for it I will also adde that which Giraldus hath concerning Wiclo a Porte or is reported that the foundation Haven neare to Ovoca: which he calleth Winchiligello. There is a Haven theref was land at Winchiligello, on that fide of Ireland which looketh toward Wales, whose waters doe flow in when the Sea doth cbbe, and when the Sea floweth, it ebbeth, There is also another very notable one, which when the Sea ebbeth, yet fell continues salt and brackish in every part and creeke thereof. There is one Archbishop in Lagenia, which hath his scare at Dublin, and Clandelachy, hee is called, Glandeloylong, and Primate of Ireland, having these following Suffragan Bishops under him, the Bishop of Elphine, or Bishop Helphin; of Kildare, of Fernes Offorie, and of Leighlyn called by some Laghlyn.

THE

THE FIFT TABLE O F

IRELAND.

CONTAINING THE BARONIE OF

Vdrone part of the Queenes Countrie, and the Lord Forto: ncly, in the middle of Vdrone lyeth the Citie Laglyn. otherwise Leighlin, adorned with a Bishops Seat.

MOMONIA.



OMONIA followes in our propounded method, in Irish called Mown, in English Munster: the fift and last part of Ireland, it lyeth on the South upon the Vergivian Sea, being divided in some places from Connacia by the River Shemin, and from Lagenia by the River Neorus; it

was formerly divided into two parts, the Westerne, and the Southerne. The Westerne part the Gangani, Luceni, Velabri, and Vierm did anciently inhabit, the Vdie or Vodie the Southerne part. Now it is divided into feven Counties namely Kerry, Limrick, Corck, Tripperary the Countie of the Holy Croffe, the Countie of Waterford, and Defmond. Wee purpose to runne briefly over these Counties with Cambden, according to the feverall people which the Cosmographer attributeth to them. The Ganeani whom we formerly mentioned in the first place, do seeme by the affinitie of their name to be the same with the Concani of Spaine, whose originall was from the Scythians, and Silius witnesseth that they dranke horses blood, which heretofore the Wild Irish did often use to doe, Kerri (as it is now called) at the mouth of the River Shennin, was Anciently their Seat. A countrie full of inaccessible and wooddy mountains betweene which there are many hollow vallies, having thicke woods in them. The Earles of Definand were heretofore honoured with the dignitie of Counts Palatine hereof, but by the wickednesse of men, which would have libertie and yet knew not how to use it, it was long tince converted into a sinke of impierie, and a refuge for seditious persons. A ridiculous opinion hath invaded and perfuaded the mindes of the Wild Irifb, that hee that doth not answer the great shouting or warlike a crie "Whichis which the rest make, when they joyne battell, should be suddenly taken Phanel. up from the earth, and as it were flying be carried into these desart vallies, from any part of Ireland, and there feed on graffe, drinke water, and vet know not what he is having reason, but not speech, and at last should be taken by hunters, and brought home againe. The middle of this Countrie is cut into two parts by a River which hath now no name, but floweth by a fmall Towne called Trailes, now almost ruinated, where the Earles of Definond had their mansion houses. This River, by the fituation of it in Ptolemies tables, doth seeme to be Dur, and faith Camden, I

G 2

would

THE FIFT TABLE IRELAND.

a Some call it Cabodel Mar, others Cara and Cabo da Cler,

would avouch no leffe if Duris, which at this day is reckoned among the Hauens of this Westerne Coast, be at the mouth of it, as I have understood by some. Not farre from hence is the Haven Smerwick (the word being contracted in (tead of S. Mary Wick,) of which, not many yeares agoe, when Girald Earle of Defmond, a man profound in trecherie towards his Prince and Countrie, did daily by severall inrodes waste the Countrie of Momonia, a mixt band or companie of Italians and Spaniards arrived, being fent unto his aide from Pope Gregory, and the Spaniards, who having engarrison'd themselves in a place, called Fort del Ore, seemed not to feare Heaven it selfe. But when that famous and warlike Deputie the Lord Arthur Gray came with his forces, hee did soone decide the matter. For forthwith they yeelded themselves, and most part of them were put to death, because it seemed most safe and fit so to doe, the affaires of the Kingdome requiring it, and the rebells being on every hand. The Earle of Delmond himselfe fled to the woods, and having hid himselfe in a Cottage was wounded by a Souldier or two who rushed in upon him, and afterward being knowne, he was beheaded for his trecherie and wasting of his Countrie. All Desmonia toward the South is fubject to the Gangans, which the Irish call Dassown, the English, Desmonds heretofore three forts of people dwelt in it, namely the Luceni, the Velabri, the Iherni, which are conceived in some Maps to be the Vierini. The Luceni seeme to have drawne both their name and original from the Lucensii of Spaine, which held the opposite Coast. The Velabri were so called from Aber, which is as much to fay as Eluarii, because they were feated neare the armes of the Sea : hence also the Artabri and Cantabri were lo called. Orolins places these at the Promontorie Notium, which Mariners at this day doc call x Biar-head: under this Promontorie the River ternus is received into the Ocean, neare to which stands Dunck eran a Bilhops Seat, this Dunck-eran, which in the Scottish-trish, is as much as to fay, the Towne Eran, doth not onely expresly shew it selfe to be that Citie Ivernis which Ptolemie mentions, but the river to be that Ierniu whereof hee speaketh, which hath its appellation together with the whole Island from Hier an Irish word fignifying the West. For it is the farthest River of this Country toward the West, as Ireland is the farthest Island Westward of all Europe. The Iberni, who are also called Vterni, (that is according to Camdens interpretation, the High Irish) did inhabit by this River on one fide of the Promontorie, where are the Havens Berehavim and Baltimore, well knowne for the plentie of Herring taken therein: neare to which dwelt Mac-Carti More, an Irish Nobleman who in the yeare 1566, did deliver & render his Lands and possessions into the hands of Elizabeth Queene of England, and received the againe from Her, to hold the by fealtie after the manner of Ingland. And at the same time he was created Earle at Glencar, and baron of Falentia. A man in this Countrie of great name and power, and an enemy heretofore to the Giralds, who deprived his Ancesters, being heretofore, as he contended, the lawfull Kings of Desmond, of their ancient right. For these Giralds, or Fit? Giralds, being descended from the house of Kildare: and having conquered the Irifh, did here get themselves large possessions, and of these Giralds Maurice Fitz. Thomas was created by Edward the third

The Rivers, Citties and Townes.

Portblargy.

the first Earle of Desmond in the yeare of Grace 1355, & left so firme & so established an inheritance, that the aforesaid honour in a continued successió did descend to this wretched rebel, of which I have spoken before, who was the tenth Earle after him. Next to the Iberni dwelt the Vdia who are also called Vodia, of which names there remainerh some tokens in the Country of Kilkenni; for the greatest part is called Idou & Idouth. These did inhabit the Counties of Corke, Triperarie, Linrick, Kilkenni, and Waterford. In the Countie of Triperarie, there is nothing worthy of memorie, but that there is a Palatinaie in it, and the little Towne called Holy Crosse, that hath great immunities and freedomes granted (as the Monkes have persuaded them) in honour of a piece of our Saviours Crosse which was kept there. The famous River Surriu, which the inhabitants call Showr, is carried out of this Countrie of Triperarie into Kilkenni. This River running out of the Mountain Blada through offiria the Lower of which the Butlers are stilled Earles, and afterward Thurles, of which they are stiled Vicounts, first passeth by the Citie Cassilia or Casfel, adorned by Pope Eugenius with an Archbishop, under whom are nine Suffragan Bishops. And from thence growing bigger by the receipt of two other Rivers into it, neere Waterford it dischargeth it selfe into the Ocean. Hitherto I have runne over this part of Ireland with Camden now it remaines to unfold some things concerning the Cities and Townes in the same. Among them the first that offers it selfe is a Waterthe Info and ford, which is the second Citie in Ireland, and alwaies faithfull and obe-Brittaines call dient to the English governement. For after Richard Earle of Pembroke conquered and tooke it, it alwaies continued in peacable quietnesse and obedience to the English, endeavouring to bring Ireland into subjection; whence the Kings of England did grant them many and divers immunities and freedomes, which Henry the seventh did encrease and confirme, because the Cittizens did behave themselves valiantly and wisely against Perkin V Varbeck, who with the wings of impudence thought to aspire to the royall Throne. This Citie was built by Pyrats of Norway, which although it have a thick aire, a foile not very pleafant, and very narrow streets, yet such is the conveniencie of the Haven, that it is the second Ctity in Ireland for wealth & populousnes, &is filled with many wise& well behaved Citizens. It hath a safe & quiet Haven, & which is often full of outlandish & forraine ships. For there are many Merchants in Waterford, who in trading do fo wifely use their stock, & so warily cast up their accounts, that in a short time they get great store of wealth, they are not for the most part indebted, but have ready money. There are very few usurers, which by fraudulent & intolerable interest live upon the goods & spoile of the Cittizens by taking them to pawne. The Citizens are curteous, bountifull, thriftie, hospitable to strangers, and serviceable both in private and publique affaires. This Citie was anciently called Menapia, as Dublin Eblana: or rather Amellana from Amellanus, who built it, as it is reported that Sitaracus built Waterford, and Ivorus Limrick, They being Cosen-Germans, and heretofore of great authoritie in Ireland. There is also in this Countrie Limrick, which is the third Citie, that excells the rest, for commodious situation, and for the fairenesse of the River, being watered with Shennin the chiefe of all the Irish Ri-

vers; though this Citie bee distant from the Sea sixtie miles. ver the ship masters doe bring shippes of great burthen even to the walls of the Citie, neither neede they feare any rockes all the way they come up. It is wonderfull to fee what store and plentie of fish you shall finde there. John King of England being enamoured with the pleasantnesse of this Cittie, built there a faire Castle, and a Bridge. There is also Corcagia in the Countie of Corke, which the English call Cork, and the natives Korkeach, environed with a wall, not very wide in compasse. It is stretched out so as to make but one street, yet there is a prettie and very faire market place, it hath an excellent fafe harbour, but hath heretofore beene so encompassed with seditious neighbours, that they keepe continuall watch and ward, as if they were alwaies besieged, and they scarce marrie their daughters into the countrie, by reason whereof, marrying among themselves, all the Citizens are somewhat allied one to another. The Citizens are strong in Souldiers, they addict themselves to merchandise, and governe their affaires both at home and abroad very frugally. Canalis writeth, that the holy man Briacus came from hence, from whom the Diocesse of Sanbrioch in Brittaine, common. ly called S. Brien, tooke its name. But in this hee wandereth from the truth, because he placeth the Coriondi of Ireland in this Citic. For Psolemie doth not mention it at all. Yet the River which floweth by it feemeth to be the same, which Ptolemie calls Daurona, and Giraldus calls Sau- apag. 655. ranus, and Saverenus by changing one letter. Learned d Camden faith, that the affinitie which is betweene these names did intimate so much unto him, and that with greater probalitie, then if hee should call the next River Daurond, which running through the Countie Corke and Triperarie falls into the Ocean by Lysmor, and is called by Historians Avenmor that is, the Great River, of which Nechamus thus writeth:

Vrbem Lissimor pertransit flumen Avenmor. Ardmor cernit ubi concitus aquor adit. Avenmor runneth by Listimors wall And at Ardmor into the Sea doth fall.

> G4 SCOTLAND.

THE KINGDOME

SCOTLAND

call it Little Brittaine, Rufus the Second Brittaine, Tacitus calleth it Ca-

The names



HE Northerne part of the Island of Brittaine is called Scotland, heretofore Albania. The Inhabitants who keepe their ancient speech, doe call it Albain, and the Irish Albany, as if it were an other Ireland, which the Bardes call Banno. For Historians doe call Ireland Greater Scotland, & the Kingdome of Scots in Brittaine the Lesser Scotland: Prolemie doth

ledonia, from a certaine Forrest so called. But the Scots were so called from their Neighbours the . Scyths: For as the Duschmen call the Scyths grang that fei- and Scots by one name Scutten, that is, Archers: so also the Brittains did fed on apart of call both of them T-feet, as appeareth by the Brittish Writers. And 'tis manifelt, that they descending from the Souths, came out of Spaine into

f Anno 424.

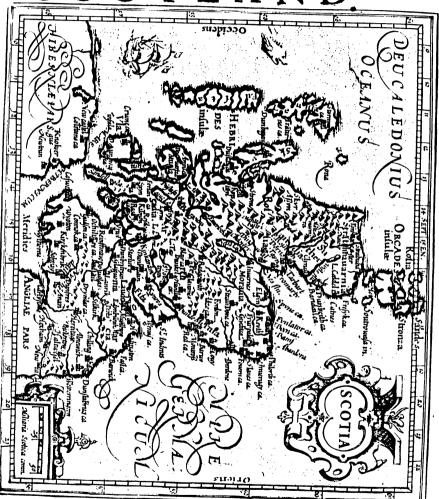
The temperatuic of the Ayre.

the Soyle.

I Ireland, and from thence into that part of Albain which they now possesse, and grew with the Piets into one Nation. Thus much of the Name, the Situation followes. The Southerne bounds towards England are the Rivers Tweede and Solwer, on the North is the Dencaledon Ocean, on the West the Irish, on the East the German, other parts the Ocean and the German Sea doe compasse. It is 480 miles long, but no where above 112 miles broad. The Country is more temperate than France, the heate and cold being more remisse, in like manner as it is in Encland, but yet it cannot be compared unto it in fruitfulnesse. The Earth, for the The fertility of most part, is full of Sulphure or moorish, which afforders them coale and turfe for firing, especially in those places where there is want of wood. Yet here groweth as much come as the Inhabitants can fpend. The Earth also bringeth forth divers mettals, as Gold, Silver, Quicksilver, Iron, Lead, and Copper. It hath in Drisdale a Gold Myne, in which the Azure stone is found. It hath also pretious stones, especially the Gagate, which burneth in the water, and is quenched with oyle. Alfo excellent pastures, which doe feed and bring up all kinds of Heards: whence they abound with plenty of flesh, milke, butter, cheese, and wooll. When the Scots came to the Pitts into Brittain, although they stil provok't the English by warres & robberies, yet the Scottish affaires grew not upon a suddain, but a long time they lay hid in that corner in which they first arriv'd; neither (as Beda noteth) for more than an hundred and seven and twenty yeares, durst they beare Armes against the Earles

s in the years of Northumberland, untill at one and the same & time they had almost of grace 740. Saine all the Piets, and the Kingdome of Northumberland by domestick troubles, and by the incursions of the Dane, was almost ruined. For then This Citie all the North part of Brittaine came to be called Scotland, together with the Scotch-Irif the Countrie beyond Cluide, and Edenburgh-Frith. The Scots are valiant in warre, and stout souldiers to endure hunger, watching, or cold. The chiefe Citie of Scotland is h Edenburgh, commonly called Edenburran,

THE KINGDOME



Word F. lenburram much tefemilies, for (Carn Carriden) Adam in the fignifieth a wing See pag

The Set.

The Ports.

Mountaines

Wends,

The manner of Government.

Lythich is alto ralted the Bithop of Galla-15 4 Y. mor Argile

: Which the this royall Scate Ptolemie cals the Winged Castell, and not onely the Metropolis of Lauden, but also of all Scotland; it hath its situation on the Mountaines, much like to Prague in Bohema; the length stretched from East to West is a thousand paces, or a mile, the breadth is halfe as British tongue much. The whole Citic hangeth, as it were, on the fide of a Mountaine. and is highest toward the West; toward the North it fortifies the Citie with its feepnefic, the other parts toward the East and South are environ'd with a wall. On the East side of the Citie is the Kings pallace. which they call King Arthurs Chaire: on the West there is a steepe Rock, and on the Rock a great Towre, which the Scots doe commonly call the maiden Towre, which is the fame which Prolemie cals the Winged Callell. There are also other Cities and famous Townes in this Kingdome, which we will describe particularly in their places. In the Valeys there are many Lakes, Marshes, Fountaines and Rivers full of Fish, the greatest part whereof arise out of the Mountaine Grampius, of which wee will make mention in our next Description. The scottish Sea is full of Oysters, Herrings, Corall, and shell-sish of divers kindes. Scotland hath many Havens & Bayes, amongst which Letha is a most convenient Haven. The Country it felfe is very rugged and mountainous, and on the very Mountaines hath plaine levell ground, which doth afford pasturage for Cattell. Grampius is the greatest Mountaine, and doth runne through the middle of Scotland: it is commonly called Grafebaim, or Grant baine, that is to fay, the crooked mountaine, for it bending it felfe from the shore of the German Sea to the mouth of the River Dec, and passing through the middle of this Countrey toward the Irish Sea, endeth at the Lake Lomund: it was heretofore the bounds of the Kingdome of the Piets and Scots. At Aberdon there are woody mountaines. It is thought, that here was the Forrest of Caledonia, which Lucius Florus cals faltus Caledonius, very spacious, and by reason of great trees impalfable; and it is divided by the Mountaine Grampius. Moreover not onely ancient writings and manufcripts, but also Temples, Friaries, Monafteries, Hospitals, and other places devoted to Religion doe testifie, . The Gold that the Scots were not the last 1 among the Europeans, who embraced was fait peak the Christian Religion, and did observe and reverence it above others. Polladia to The royall Pallace of Edenburgh, of which I spake before, is very stately and magnificent, and in the midft of the Citic is their Capitoll or Parliement house. The Dukes, Earles, Barons, and Nobles of the Kingdome have their Pallaces in the Citic, when they are fummoned to Parliament. The Citie it selfe is not built of bricke, but of free squared stone, so that the severall houses may bee compared to great Pallaces. But enough of this, let us passe to other things. The people of Scotland are divided into three Rankes or Orders, the Nobility, the Clergie, and the Laiety. The Ecclefiasticall Order hath two Archbishops, one of S. Andrewes, Primate of all Scotland, the other of Glasco. There are eight Bishopricks under the Archbishop of Saint Andrewes, of Dunkeld, of Aberdon, of Murray, of Dunblan, of Brecchin, of Rolle, of Cathanes, and of Orkney: Under the Bishop of I Glasgo there are three, to wit, the Bishop of Candida cafa, the Bishop of m Argadia, and the Bishop of the Isles, namely Sura, Mura, Yla, &c. This is the manner and order of the Nobi-

litie, the Kings and the Kings Sonnes lawfully begotten have the first place, of which if there bee many, the eldest Sonne is called Prince of Scotland, the rest are onely called Princes, but when the King is publickly crowned, hee promifeth to all the people, that he will keepe and obferve the Lawes, Rites, and Customes of his Ancestours, and use them in the same manner as they did. The Dukes have the second place, the Earles the third, and those Nobles the fourth place, who are not known by that Title in forraine Countries, but the Scots doe call them My Lords. This name is fo much efteem'd amongst them, that for honours fake they attribute it to their Bishops, Earles, and chiefelt Magistrates. In the fifth place are the Knights and Barons, who are usually called Lords. They are in the fixth and last place, who having attained to no title of honour, but yet descended from a noble Familie, are therefore commonly called Gentlemen; as the Brothers, and Sonnes of Earles and Lords, the youngest Sonnes of Knights, who have no part in the Inheritance, because (by the Lawes of Scotland) that commeth unto the eldest Sonne, for the preservation of the Familie, but the common people call all those Gentlemen, who are either rich or well spoken of for their hospitality. The whole weight of warre doth depend on the Nobility of the lowest degree. The Plebeians or Citizens are partly chiefe men, who beare office in their Cities, partly Merchants, and partly Tradefinen, or Handy craftes-men, all which because they are free from Tribute and other burdens, doe cafily grow rich. And least any thing should be too heavily enacted against any Citic, the King permits that in publick assemblies or Parliaments three or foure Citizens, being called out of every Citie, should freely interpose their opinion concerning matters propounded. Heretofore the Clergie was governed by the authoritie of Decrees & Councels, but now (as the rest) they are ruled by the Lawes, which the Kings have devifed, or confirmed by their royall affent. The Booke which containeth the municipal Lawes, written in Latine, is entituled hegia Majeslas, the Kings Majestie, because the Booke begins with those words: In the other Bookes of the Lawes, the Acts of their Councels (which are called Parliaments) are written in Scotch. There are many and divers Magistrates in Scotland, as in other Nations. Among these, the chiefe and next to the King is the Prote-Ctour of the Kingdome (whom they call the Governour.) Hee hath the charge of governing the Kingdome, if the Common wealth at any time be deprived of her King, or the King by reason of histender age cannot manage the affaires of the Kingdome. There is also a continuall Senate at Edenburrough, fo framed of the Clergie and Nobilitie, that the Clergie doth in number equall the Laiety. The Clergie have a Prefident over them, who hath the first place in delivering his opinion, unleffe the Chancellour of the Kingdome bee present, for hee hath the chiefe place in all affaires of the Kingdome. Hee that fits on matters of life and death, they call The great Justice; hee that lookes to Sea-matters, the Admirall: he that lookes to the Campe, the Marshall: and he that punishes offences, committed in the Court, is called the Constable. There are also in severall Provinces, which they call Viccounties, those which are Governours of them, whom by an ancient name they

SCOTLAND.

call Vicounts. Their authority in deciding those matters which belong to civill causes, doth depend on a certaine hereditary right, by which they claime also unto themselves those Vicountships. So that these Vicounts may be faid not to be created by the King, but borne unto it by right from their Parents. The Cities also and Townes have their Governours, their Bailiffes, and other Magistrates of that kinde, who keepe the Citizens in obedience, and doe maintaine and defend the Priviledges of the Cities, whereby it comes to passe that the Common-wealth of Scotland, by the apt disposition and ranking of Degrees, by the holy Majeffie of Lawes and the authority of Magistrates, doth slourish, and deferveth great praife. These are the names of the Dukedomes, Earledomes, and Vicountships of Scotland: the Dukedome of Rotlay and Albania, and the Dukedome of Lennox, the Countie of Carnes, Sutherlant, Roffe, Mierray, Buchquhan, Garmach, Garmoran, Mar, Mernis, Angus, Gowry, Friffe, Marche, Athole, Stratherne, Mentcith, Wagion, Douglaile, Carrike, Crawford, Annandale, Ourmonth, and Huntley. The Vicountilius are, Berwich, alias North-Berwyk, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Twedale, Dunfrife, Niddifilale, Wigton, Are, Lanarke, Dunbretton, Sterueling, Louthean, Lauden, Clacmanan, Kiuros, Fiffe, Perth, Angus, Mernis, Aberdone, Bamph, Fores, and Innernes. There are the Universities of Saint Andrew and Aberdow, the later was adorned with many priviledges by King Alexander, and his Sifter Isabel, about the yeare 1240. The former was begun to be established under King James, in the yeare 1411. To which is added the University of Glaszo, founded by Bishop Turnbul, anno 1554, and Edeaburgh. The disposition of the Scots is lively, stirring, fierie, hor, and very capable of wisdome.

THE

THE SECOND TABLE SCOTLAND.



Have ended that which I purposed to speake of Scotland in generall our method requireth that we should run through the parts of it in speciall. Scotland is divided (by the Mountaine Grampius, cutting it in the midst) into the Southerne or Higher part, and into the Northerne or Lower part.

It is divided from England by the River Tweede, by the high Mountaine Cheviota, and, where the Mountaine faileth, by a trench made not long a. goe, and lastly by the Rivers Eske and Solway. Beyond these bounds the Countries even from the Scottilh Sea to the Irilh, doe lie in this manner. The first is Marcia, Merchia or March so called, because it is the limits, and lies on the Marches of Scotland, this reacheth to the left fide of Tweede: on the East it is bounded with the Forth " Aluarium, and Which is in on the South with England. In March is the Towne of Bernyke, Bor- arme of the wick, or Borcovicum; which the English hold. Here is also the Castle of Sea, where the Hume, the ancient possession of the Lords of Hume, who being de-slower feended from the Earles of March, became at last a great and renowned The names of Familie. Neare to this Castle lyeth Kelso, famous by a certaine Monasterie, and the ancient habitation of the Hepburni, who a long time by Hereditary right, were Earles of Bothwell, and Admiralls of Scotland, which honours by the Sister of James Earle of Bothwell, married to John the lawfull Sonne of King James the fift, did descend to Francis his Son. From thence we may fee Coldingham, or Childingham, which Beda calls the Citie Coldana, and Vrbs Coludi, and Prolemie perchance calls Colania. On the West side of March on either side of Tweede is Tifedale, being so called from the River Tyfie. It is divided from England by the Mountaine Cheviota. After this are three small Countries, Lidesdale, Eusedale, and Eskedale, so named from three Rivers of like name, Lide, Eue, and Eske. The last is Annandale, which is so called from the River of Annan, dividing it in the midft, which runnes along by Solmay into the Irish Sea. Now that wee may return again to the o Farth or Scottiff Fyrth o Called by it doth bound Lothiana or Lauden on the East fide: the Cochurmian Ptolemie Rode-Woods, and the Lamirian Mountaines doe seperate it from Marcia. Bedoing and And then a little toward the West it toucheth upon Lauderia & Twedia: by Boething the one so called fro the Town Laudera, the other fro the River Tweede, Flaving Levicutting through the middle of that Country. On the South and West Lothians. Lidesdale Nithesdale and Clidesdall doe touch upon Tweede, the name of F The Country Nithesdale was given unto it from the River Nyth, called by Ptolemie No-Landen, and bios, which glideth through it into the Irilb Sea. P Lothiaria was fo cal. anciently endled from Lothius King of the Scots. On the East fide it is bounded with The fertilities the Forth or Scottish Sea, and on the West it looketh toward the Vale of of the Sayle.

Clide The Rivers.

The Rivers.

Calleway.

Rivers

Lakes

clide. This Country both for curtefie and plenty of all things necessary for mans life, doth farre excell the reft. It is watered with five Rivers, Tim, both the Eskes (who before they fall into the Sea doe joyne toge-The names of ther in one channell) Letha, and Almone. These rising partly out of the Lamirian Mountaines, partly out of the Pictland Mountaines doe runne into the Forth. It hath thele Townes, Dunbarr, Hadinia, commonly called Hadington, Dalneth, Edenburrough, Leth and Lemnuch. "Or climddef- Somewhat more towards the West lyeth " Clydesdale, on either fide of the River Clide or Glotta, which in regard of the length is divided into two Provinces. In the former Province is a hill nor very high, from whence three Rivers doe discharge themselves A Called redrainto three divers Seas. \ Tweede into the Scotch Sea, Amand into the triff, and Clide into the Deucaliden Sea. The chiefest Cities in it are The names of Lanarick and Glasco. The latter the River Coila or Coyil runneth by on the West: beyond Coila is Gallovidia or Galloway. It is reperated from Nithefdale with the River Claudanue, almost enclining toward the South, whose bankes doe hemme in the other side of Scotland. The whole Country is more fruitfull in Cattle then in Corne. It hath many Rivers which runne into the Irifh Sca, as Vrus, Dee, Kennus, Cray and Lowys. It is no where raifed into Mountaines, but yet it swells with little Hills. The Suumon. Among which the water fetling doth make innumerable Lakes, which by the first raine which falls before the Autumnall Æquinox doe make the Rivers rife, whence there commeth downe an incredible multitude of Eeles, which the Inhabitants having tooke up with wickarweeles, doe falt up, and make a great commoditie of. In this Country is the Lake of Myrion, part of whose Waters doe congeale in Winter, the other is never frozen. The farthest part on this side is the Promontoric Novantum, under which in the mouth of the River Lowys is the Ana Camden Bay which Ptolemy calls b Regrionius. On the other fide there flowes into cause there is a it the Bay of Glotta, commonly called the Lake Rian, which Ptolemy calls Towns tituate Vidogara. That Land which runneth betweene these two Bayes the Incalled ongeny. habitants call Rine, that is the Eye of Galloway: they call it also the Mule of Galloway, or the Mules nocke. The whole Country is called Galloway, or Gallovid, which in the language of the Ancient Scots fignifies a French-man. Beneath Vidogara on the backfide of Galloway, Caricta gently bendeth toward the estuarie of Glotta. Two Rivers doe cut through it: one called Stinfianus, and the other Grevanus, on both of which many pleafant Townes are feated. Between the Rivers, in those places where it swells into little hills, it is fruitfull in pasturage, and hath some Corne. The whole Country hath not onely a fufficiency of all things. for the maintenance of men both by Sea and Land, but also doth furnish the neighbour Countries with many commodities. The River Dun doth seperate it from Coila, arising out of a Lake of the same name, which hath an Island in it with a small Castle. There are in the Countrie of Caricla, very exceeding great Oxen, whose flesh is tender and fweet in talle, and whose fat being once melted never hardneth againe, but alwayes runneth abroad like oyle. Coila followeth, which Galloway doth bound on the South, on the East it toucheth Clidesdale, on the West it is divided from Cunningam by the River Vrwyn, the River Aire

runnes

THE SECOND TABLE

runnes through the middle hereof, on which is leated Ayr a faire Market Towne. For the generall, this Country hath greater plenty of valiant men, then of fruit or cattle, for it is altogether of a light fandie foyle: which doth sharpen the industrie of the Inhabitants, and their sparing life doth confirme the strength of their mindes and bodies. In this Country about ten miles from the Towne Ayr, there is a stone almost twelve foot high, and thirty Cubits thicke, which is called the deafe stone, for if you hollow or shoot off a Musket on the one side, hee that standeth on the other side next to the stone cannot heare it, he that stands farther off shall heare it better, and he that stands farthest off shall heare it best. After this Cunningam runneth to the North, and straightneth Glotta, untill it become a finall River. It is manifest that the name of this Country came from the Danes, and in their language fignifies a Kings house, which is a figne that the Danes sometimes possessed it. Next on the East side is situated Renfroan, so called from a Towne, in which the Inhabitants kept their publike meetings, it is commonly called Baronia. Two Rivers doe cut through the middle of it, which are both called Carth. After this Country is Clidesdale aforenamed, firetched forth to either banke of Glotta, and poureth forth many Noble Rivers: on the left hand Aven, and Duglaffe, which doe runne into Glossa. on the right hand another Aven, which seperates Sterling on the South from Lothiana, and on the East from the Fyrth, untill at last growing lesser, it hath a Bridge over it neare Sterling. There is one River that cutteth through this Country, which is worthy of memory. called Carron, neare to which are some ancient Monuments. On the left fide of Carron there are two little hills built by the industrie of men, which are commonly called Duni pacis. On the right fide of Carron, there is a plaine field that at last riseth into a little hill, being in the middle betweene Duni pacis, and a little Chappell. On the fide of this hill there appeareth yet the ruines or remainder of a finall Citic. But the foundation of the Walls, and the description of the streets, partly by tillage, and partly by digging forth squared stones for the building of rich mens houses, cannot be distinctly knowne. This place Beda doth call Guide, and doth place it in a corner of the trench made by Severus the Emperour. Many famous Roman Writers have made mention of this Trench and Bulwarke. Here many tokens doe remaine, and many stones are digged up with inscriptions, which are either testimonies of ayde formerly received by the Tribunes and Centurions, or of their Scpulchers in those places. Beyond Sterling is Levinis or Lennux, divided from Renfroan by Glotta, from Glasco by the River Keluin: It is parted from Sterling or Striveling with the Mountaines, from Taichia, by the Forth: at length it endeth at the Mountaine Grampius, at the foot thereof the Lake Lomund through a hollow Vale extendeth it selfe 24. miles in length, and 8 in breadth, which containeth above 24. Islands. Besides a multitude of other fishes, it hath some particular unto it selfe, which are pleasant in taste, called Pollacks. There are three things reported of this Lake very memorable: First the Fish have no Finnes, but otherwise are of an excellent taste. Secondly, the water when there is no winde is sometime so rough, that it would affright the boldest Mar-

riner, from weighing Anker. Lastly, there is a certaine Islandsit to feed flocks of cattle, which moveth up and downe, and is driven to and fro with every tempest. But I returne to the Lake, which at last breaking forth toward the South, doth fend forth the River Levin, which giveth its owne name to the Country. This River neare to the Castle Brittano. dun, or Dun brittan, and a Towne of the same name, entreth into Glotta. The farthest Hills of the Mountaine Grampius doe somewhat raise the farthest part of Levinia, being cut through with a little Bay of the Sea, which for the shortnesse of it they call Gerlock. Beyond this is a farre larger Bay, which they call Longue, from the River Long that fallerh into it. This is the bound betweene Levinia and Covalia. Covalia it selfe, f Argathel or rather Ergathel and Cnapdale, are divided into many parts f Called also by many straight Bayes made by the estuarie of Glotta, or Dun-Brittan Argile, and Ar-Fryth. There is one famous Lake amongst the rest; they call it Fins from the River Fin, which it receiveth, it is 60 miles long. There is in Knapdale the Lake Aviss, in which there is a small Island with a fortified Cafile. From hence the River Avus runneth forth, which alone in thefe Countries emptieth it selse into the Dencalidon Sea. Beyond Knapdale towards the West Cantiera or Cantyre runneth out, that is, the head of the Country, over against Ireland, from which it is parted by a small narrow Sea, being longer than broad, and joyned so straightly, and in fuch a narrow manner to Cnapdale, that it is scarce a mile over, and even that is nothing elie but fand. On Cantyre Lauria toucheth, lying neare to Argathel, and reaching neare to Abry: it is a plaine Country, and not unfruitfull. In that place where the Mountaine Grampius is somewhat lower, and more passable, the Country is called Braid Albin, that is to fay, the highest part of Scotland, and where it is highest it is called Drum Albin, that is the backe of Scotland; and not without reason. For out of the backe Rivers doe runne into either Sea, some into the North, fome into the South: out of the Lake Iernus, it sendeth forth the River Ierna into the East, which having runne three miles falls into Taus beneath Perib. From this River Strathierna or Stathierna, extended to either banke thereof, tooke its name. For the Scots are wont to call a Countrie which lyeth on a River, Stat.

> H 2 THE

riner,

SCOTLAND.

He Mountains of Ocellum do border upon Tachia, which for the most part, together with the Country at the foot thereof, are thought to bee in the Country of Iernia: but the rest of the Countrie even to the Forth ambition hath divided into many parts, as Claeman, Colrosse, and Kimrosse. From see and the Mountaines of Ocellum all the Countrie which is found.

these and the Mountaines of Ocellum, all the Countrie which is bounded by the Forth and Tay, groweth straight in the forme of a wedge Eastward, toward the Sea. And by one name is called Fife, having sufficiencic of all things necessarie to life: it is broadest where the Lake Levinus cutteth it, and thence gathereth it selfe into a narrow forme, even to the Towne Caralia. It fendeth forth one notable River, to wit Levinus, whose bankes are beautified with many Townes, of which the most renowned for the studie of good Arts, is Fanum Andrea, or Andrews Chappell, which the ancient Scots did call Fanum Reguli, and the Piets Rigmud. In the middle of the Countrie is Cuprum or Cuper, whither those of Fife do come to have their causes tryed: on that side where it toucheth lerms, there stands Abrenesh the ancient Pallace of the Piels. Here Ierna runneth into Taus. But Taus runneth foure and twentie miles, having broken out of the Lake Taus which is in Braid Albin, and is the greatest River in Scotland. This River bending toward the mountaine Grampius. doth touch Atholia a fertile Region placed in the wooddie Countrie of Grampius. Beneath Atholia Caledon is feated on the right-hand bank of the River Tans an old Towne which onely retaineth a name, commoncalled Duncaldene, that is, Hafell-trees. For the Hafell trees spreading themselves all over, and covering the fields thereabout with their shadie boughs, gave occasion of that name both to the Towne and people. These Caledones or people of Caledon, being once reckoned among the chief Brittaines, did make up one part of the Kingdome of the Pids. For Ammianus Marcellinus divideth them into the Caledones and Vecturiones, but of their names there is scarce any memorie left at this day. Twelve miles beneath Caledon lyes the Countrie of Perihon the fame right-hand banke. On the left-hand banke beneath Atholia is Gour, looking toward the East, renowned for corne-fields; and beneath this againe is Angusta firetched out betweene Taus and Eske: this the ancient Scots did call Encia, Some suppose it to be called Horestia, or according to the English speech Forrest. In it is the Citic Cuprum which Roetbius, to gratific his Country, ambitiously calleth Dei Donum, the gift of God: but I suppose the ancient name was Trodunum, from Dunus, that is, an Hill situate by Taus, at the foot whereof there is a Towne. Beyond Taus the next foureteene miles off, on the same banke is Abreneth, otherwise called Obrinca. After this Countrie is the Red Promontorie, very conspicuous. The River Eske called the Southerne, cutting through the midft thereof, theother Northerne Eske divideth it from Mernia. It is for the most part 2

i This is alto called Ale-

A

THE THIRD TABLE.

SCOTLAND



plaine field countrie, untill Grampius meeting with it beneath Fordune, and Dunotrum the Earle Marshalls castle, it somewhat remitteth its height, and foe bendeth downe into the Sea. Beyond it towards the North is the mouth of the River Deva commonly called Des or Decand about a mile distant from it the River Dun; by the one is Aberdon, tamous The grouth for the Salmon-fishing, by the other another k Aberdon, which hath a Bishops Seat, and Publike Schooles flourishing by the studies of all Li-Loughis Town be call Arts. I finde in ancient monuments that the Hithermost was called Aber leadout now these Townes are called the old and new Aberdon. 2004, to: Or From this first Fireland between thefe two Rivers beginneth Marria, which by little and little enlarging it felfe runneth 60, miles in length Business even to Badewicke of Badgemath. This Countrie extends it felte in one continued ridge and doth fend forth divers great Rivers into either Sea. (b) ta doth border on Badenacke, being fomewhat enclined toward the Deucalidan Sea, and is as plentifull as any Countrie in Scotland with all Sea and Land-commoditie. For it hath good corne and patturage, and is pleafant as well in regard of the fludic woods as coole threames, and fountaines. It hath fo great plentie of fifth, that it is not interiour to any part of the whole Kingdome. For befide the plentic of ever fift, the Sea florethir, for breaking in upon the plaine ground, and there being kept in with high bankes it (preads it felfe abroad; in manner of a great Lake: whence it is called in their countrie speech cities, that is a standing water. They give also the same name to the neighbour Countrie. Northward next to Marria is Buchama or Bucuban divided from it by the river 1500. This of all the Countries of Scotland doth thretch it felfe farthest into the Germane Sea. It is happie in pasturage and the increase of theepe, and is fufficiently furnished with all things necessarie for mans thie. The rivers thereof do abound with Salmons. Yet that kinds of fifth is not found in the river Raira. There is on the bankes of this river a Cave, the nature whereof is not to be omitted, which is, that water distilling drop by drop out of the hollow arch thereof these drops are ftraightway turned into little Pyramides of flone, and it it should not be slenfed by the industric of men, it would quickly fill up the cave even to the top. Beyond Buchama towarps the North, arctwo finall Countries, Boing and Aints, which lye by the river Span or Sper that feparateth them from Moravia. Spea rifeth on the back fide of Badenach aforefuid. and a good way diftant from its fountaine is that Lake whence luter breaketh forthand towleth it felfe into the Westerne Sea. They report that at the mouth there of there was a famous Towne, named from the giver Emmorlateum; the truth is whether you confider the nature of the Countrie round about it, or the conveniencie of Navigation and transportation, it is a place very fit to be a Towne of traffique. And the ancient Kings induced thereunto by the opportunitie of the feat, for many ages dwelt in the Castle 1 Evon, which now many are falsly persuaded was Stephanodunum. For the ruines of that Castle are yet seene in Lorna. Moravia followes from beyond Spea even to Nellus, heretofore it is thought it was called Varar. Betweene those two rivers the German Ocean, as it were driving backe the Land into the West, sloweth in by a great Bay, and straightness the largenesse of it. The whole Countrie round about doth abound with Corne and Hay and is one of the chiefe of the whole Kingdome both for pleatantnetle and encrease of fruits. It hath two memorable Townes, Figura neare the River Lex, which yet retaineth its ancient name, and Ne, as neare the River No. 10. This River floweth foure and twentie miles in length from the Lake Neins. The water is almost alwaies warme, it is never to cold that it treezeth. And in the extremitie of winter, pieces of ice carried into it are quickly dif folved by the warmth of the water. Beyond the Lake Neilus toward the Well, the Continent is fleetched forth but eight miles in length, to that the Seas are readie to meete, and to make an Itland of the remain der of Scotland. That part of Scotland which lyeth beyond Xeijin, and this thrait of Land North and Weft is wont to be divided into four Provinces. First beyond the mouth of Xeijus, where it drowneth it felte in the German Ocean, is the Countrie Rollin, running out with high Pro- valmontories into the Sea : which the name it felfe theweth. For Ko figur fies in the Scottifb (peech a Promontorie, It is longer then broad. For it is extended from the German Sea to the Demakation, where it becommeth mountanous and rugged but the fields of it, are not inferiout to any pair of S. otland in fertilitie and fruitfulnetle. It hath pleatant vallies watered with Rivers full of fith, and many Lakes that have fith in abundance, but the greatest of them all is Labras. From the Deucalidon Sea, the Shoare by degrees bendeth in, and inclineth toward the East. From the other Shoare the German Sea, making a way for it felfe between the rocks, and flowing into a great Bay, maketh a fafe & fure Haven against all tempest. Secondly, next to the farthest part of Rolletoward the North, is Navo-Navora ma, to called from the River Naverbus: and this Countrie commonly (following their Countrie speech they call strathnaverne, Ruffe bounds it on the South, on the Well and North the Deucaledon Sea washeth it, on the East it toucheth Cathanelia. In the third place Sutherland is neare and sould unto all thefe, and toucheth them on one fide or another: for on the Well it hath Strathnaverme, on the South and Eafl Roffe, and on the North Cathanefia. The Inhabitants of this Countrie by reafon of the condition of the foile are rather given to pathurage than tillage. There is nothing that I know fingular in it, but that it hath Mountaines of Montaines of White maible, (a rare miracle in cold Countries) which is not gotten for any use because wantonnesse hath not yet invaded those parts. Lastly, Cathanefa or Cathanes is the farthest Countrie of Scotland toward the North, where Navernia meetes it, and thefe two Countries of Scotland do contract the bredth of it into a fleat and narrow front. In this front of Land three Promontories do raife themfelves. The higheft was Na verms, which Ptolemie calleth Oreas, Tavedrum and Tarvifium: the two other being nothing to high are in Cathanelia, namely Vervedrum, now Hoya, and Betubium, called though not rightly by Hellor Boethius Dame: now it is commonly called Dunis Rey, others call it Duncans Rey. Out of this name by taking away fome letters the word Dunis Bey leemeth to be derived. In this Countrie Ptolemie placeth the Cornavir, of whole name there do ftill remaine fome tokens. As they commonly call the Caffles of the Earles of Cathanefia, Gernico or Kernico: and those who seeme to Prolonge and others to be the Cornevil, the Brittaines thinke to be the

Kernes. For fith not onely in this Countrie, but in a divers part of this Island they place the Cornavia, namely in Cornewall, they call those who do still retaine the ancient Brittish speech, Kernes. Now it remaines that wee should speake somewhat of the Islands. The later Writers have made three forts of all the Islands, which do as it were crowne Scotland, the Westerne, the Oreades, and the Zeland Islands. Those are called the Wellerne Islands which are stretched from Ireland almost to the Oreades in the Deucalidon Sea on the Westerne side. These some call the Hebri-"So alled to despothers the " Lbude, others the Mevanie, others the Beteorice. The . Eb. ind. which Oreades, now called Orkney, are partly in the Deucalidon Sea, and partly in tempers in the Remains, and are scattered toward the Notherne part of Scotland. the frantia. Concerning their names Ancient and Moderne Writers do agree, but without train it doth not appeare who first possessed them. Some say they had their originall from the Germans: But out of what Countrie thele Germans think the kits came it is not delivered. If wee may conjecture by their speech, they used formerly, as at this day, the ancient Gothicke tongue. Some suppose them to have beene the Picts, enduced thereunto chiefly, because the narrow Sea dividing them from Cathanesia, is called from the Picts Fretum Picticum. And they thinke that the Picts themselves were of the Saxon race, which they conjecture by a verse of Claudians:

> --- Maduerum Saxone fuso Orcades, incaluit Pictorum Canquine Thule: Scotorum tumulos flevit glacialis 1erne. The Orcades with blood of men grew wet, When as the Saxon did the worfer get: Thule even with the blood of Piets grew hot, Ierne wail'd the death of many a Scot.

But feeing we have intreated of these things formerly in the Description of the Brittifh Itles, thus much shall suffice concerning Scotland,

ENGLAND.

ENGLANG.



HE Southerne and greatest part of the Isle of Albion, is called in Latine Anglia: from Angria, a Countrie of Westphalia, commonly called Engern, as some would have it. Some suppose it was so called from angulus a corner, whom it was because it is a corner of the World. Others from Angloen given

a Towne of Pomerania. Goropius deriveth the word Angli, or Englishmen, from the word Angle, that is from a fishing-hooke, because, as he faith, they hooked all things to themselves, and were, as wee say in England, good Anglers: but this conjecture rather deserveth laughter than beleefe. Some suppose, it was so called from Inglia, a little Country of the Cimbrick Cherlonefus, which was named Engeland, that is, the Land of English-men, by Egbert King of the West Saxons : or else as it were Engistland, that is, the Land of Engist, who was Captaine over the Saxons. But hee that shall note the Etymologie of the words, Engelbert, Engelhard, and the like German names, may eafily fee, that thereby is denoted the English-men. These are people of Germany that possessed Brittaine; and, as Camden sheweth, were one Nation, which now by a common name are called English Saxons. This part of the Isle of Albion is diverfly called by the Inhabitants; for they divide it into two Countries. That part which looketh to the East, and the German Sea, the natives of England, being people of Saxonie, call in their Language o England. And the Westerne part, which is divided from the of an oppular other by the Rivers Sabrine or Severne, and Dee, Wales. The Northerne forme, for Ing. bounds of it toward Scotland, are the Rivers Tweede and Solway: on the in the Saxon South lies France, and the Brittish Ocean; on the West Ireland, and the fieth a court Irish Ocean; on the East the German Ocean. It is 302 English miles long, or nooke. and 300 broad, that is, from the Cape of Cornwall to the Promontoric of Kent. The Ayre here at any time of the yeare is temperate and milde, for the skie is thick, in which cloudes, showres, and windes are casily generated, by reason wereof it hath lesse cold and heate. It hath a fertile and fruitfull Soyle, and so furnished with all kinde of fruits, that Orpheus faith, it was the seate of Ceres. With whom agreeth Mamertimus, who speaking a Panegyrick Oration to Constantine, said, that in this Countrie was fuch great plenty, as that it was sufficiently furnished with the gifts both of Geres and Bacchus. It hath fields not onely abounding with ranke and flourishing Corne, but it produceth all kinde of commodities. Heere groweth the Maple and the Beech-tree in abundance : and as for Laurels or Bay trees it surpasseth Thessalie it selle. Here is fuch plenty of Rosemary, that in some places they make hedges with it. Here is Gold, Silver, Copresse, though but little store of it, yet here is great store of Iron. Heere is digged abundance of the best black Lead. and white Lead or Tinne, and fo transported to other Nations. Heere are many Hils, on which flocks of fleep doe graze, which are effected, not onely for their flesh, which is very sweete and pleasant, but also for the finenesse of their wooll; and these slocks of sheepe doe prosper and

p Infine yeares before the burth of Christ.
9 Which was An. Down 446, according to

The Cities

The Racte
The Sea.

Ports.

The manner of Govern-

increase through the wholsomnesse of the Ayre, and goodnesse of the Soyle, as also by reason of the scarcitic of trees on the Hils, and the freenesse of the whole Countrie from Wolves. This Countrie aboundeth with all kinde of Cattell & living Creatures, except Asses, Mules, Camels, Elephants, and a few other. There are no where better or fiercer Mastiffes, no where greater store of Crowes, or greater plenty of Kites, that prey upon young Chickens than here. The Romans did command the better part of Brittaine, almost five hundred yeares, namely from the time of reains Inlins Cefar to the time of a Theodofins the younger: when the Legions and Garrisons of Rome, being called to defend France, they left the Isle of Brittaine, whereby it came to passe, that the Southerne parts thereof were invaded by the Pitts and Scots, whose violence, when the Britiaines could no longer fustaine, they called the Saxones out of Germanie, men accustomed to warre, for their Ayde. These Saxons affifted them in the beginning, but afterward being allured with the temperature of the Ayre, or perswaded by the friendship and familiarity of the Picts, or stirred up by their owne treacherous mindes, they made a league with the Piets against the Brittaines, and having driven out their Hofts, they themselves possessed their places. England containeth many Cities, and faire Townes, among which the chiefe are London, Yorke, Canterbury, Briftoll, Glocefler, Shrewsbury, Winchefter, Bathe, Cambridge, Oxford, Norwich, Sandwich, with many other which wee will delineate in our particular Descriptions. The chiefe Rivers are Thames, Humber, Trent, Oufe, and Severne, of which in their places. The Ocean which washeth this Isle, doth abound with plenty of all kindes of Fish, among which is the Pike, which with the Inhabitants is in great effect, fo that some times they take him out of moorish Lakes, into fish-ponds. where after hee hath scoured himselfe, being fed with Eeles and little fishes, hee growes wonderfull fat. Moreover there are no where more delicate Oysters, or greater plenty of them than heere. The especiall Havens of England are these: first Davernas commonly called Dover, which is the farthest part of the Countie of Kent, it is fortified with a Castle seated on a Hill, and well furnished with all kinde of Armour: fecondly Munishay of a great breadth in Cornewall, where there is a fafe harbour for ships. There is also Volemouth, or Falemouth, Torbay, Southhampton, and many others. The King of England hath supreame power. and acknowledgeth no superiour but God: his Subjects are either the Laiety or the Clergie: the Laiety are either Nobles or Commons. The Nobles are either of the greater ranke, as Dukes, Marquelles, Earles, Vicounts, Barons, and Bannerets, who have these Titles by inheritance, or else are conferr'd upon them by the King for their vertues. The lesfer Nobles are Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and those which commonly are called Gentlemen: the Gentlemen are those who are honoured by their birth, or those whose vertue or fortune doe lift them up, and diftinguish them from the meaner fort of men. The Citizens or Burgesses are those, who in their severall Cities doe beare publick Offices, and have their places in the Parliaments of England. The Yeomen are those, whom the Law calleth legall men, and doe receive out of the Lands which they hold, at the least forty shillings yearely. The Trades-

ENGLAND!



1

r Shires were full made by King Alfred, for the better of Jullice.

men are those, who worke for wages or hire. All England is divided into nine and thirty + Shires; and these Shires are divided into Hundreds and Tithings: In each of these Counties is one man placed, called the Kings Prefett or Lievtenant, whose office is to take care for the security administration of the Common-wealth in times of danger : and every yeare there is one chosen, whom they call the Sheriffe, that is, the Provost of the Shire, who may bee rightly called the Quefter of the Countie or Province. For it is his office to collect publick money, to diffraine for tre. spasses, and to bring the money into the Exchequer, to assist the Judges. & to execute their commands: to empannell the Jurie, who are to enquire concerning matters of fact, & bring in their verdict to the Judges (for the Judges in England are Judges of the Right, not of the Fact) to bring the condemned to execution, & to decide of the selves small controversies. But in great matters those Judges do administer right, whom they call Itinerarie Judges, & Judges of Affile, who twice every year do visite most of these Shires, to determine and end matters of difference, and also to give judgement upon Prisoners. For asmuch as concernes Ecclefiasticall Jurisdiction, England hath now two Provinces, and also two Archbishops: the Archb. of Canterbury Primate of all England, and the Archb.of rorke: Under these are seven and twenty Bishops, two & twenty under Canterbury, and the other five under Yorke. The Tribunals or Courts of Justice in England are of three forts, for some are Spirituall fome Temporall, and one mixt, which they call the Parliament, confisting of the three Orders of England, and it representeth the body of the whole Kingdome. This Parliament the King cals and appoints according to his pleasure: Hee hath the chiefe authority in making, confirming, abrogating, and interpreting of Lawes, and in all things that belong to the good of the Common wealth. The temporall Courts are two-fold, namely of Law, and of equity. The Courts of Law are the Kings Bench, the Starre-Chamber, the Common Pleas, the Exchequer, the Court of Wards and Liveries, the Court of the Admiraltie, and Affifes, wee omit others which are obscure. The Kings Bench is fo called, because the King is wont to sit in it, and it handleth Pleas of the Crowne. The Starre-Chamber, or rather the Court of the Kings Counfell is that, in which criminall matters are handled, as perjuries, impostures, deceits, and the like. The Common Pleas is so called, because common pleas are tried there betweene the Subjects, by the Law of England, which they call the Common Law. The Exchequer deriveth its name from a foure square Table, covered with a Chequer-Cloth, at which the Barons sit; in it all causes are heard, which belong to the Exchequer. The Court of Wards hath his name from Wards, whose causes it handleth. The Admirals Court handleth Sea-matters Those which wee call the Assiscs, are held twice in a yeare in most Shires; in which two Judges of Affife appointed for it, with the Justices of peace doe enquire and determine of civill and criminall matters. The Courts of Equity are the Chancerie, the Court of Requests, and the Councell in the Marshes of Wales. The Chancerie draweth its name from the Chancellour, who fitteth there. This Court gives judgement according to equitie, and the extreame rigour of the Law is thereby

tempered. The Court of Requests heareth the causes of the poore, and of the Kings Servants. The chiefe spirituall Courts are the Corporatition of the Clergie, the Courts which belong to the Archbishop himselfe, and the Chancellours Courts, kept in every Diocesse. There are two famous Universities in this Kingdome Oxford and Cambridge, England doth produce happy and good wits, and hath many learned men, skilfull in all Faculties and Sciences. The people are of a large stature, faire complexion'd, and for the most part, gray-eyed, and as their Lan. guage foundeth like the Italians, so they differ not from them in the babite and disposition of their body. Their foode consisteth, for the most part, of Flesh. They make Drinke of Barley, being a very favorie and pleasant drinke. It is transported often into forraine countries. They use a habite not much different from the French. And thus much shall fuffice concerning England in generall, wee will declare the rest in the particular Tables following.

> THE I 2

THE SECOND TABLE

ENGLAND.

CONTAINING,

The Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and the Bishoprick of Durham.



EE have finished that which wee intended to speake concerning England in generall: Our Method doth require that wee flould goe through the parts thereof in particular. The Romans diverfly divided the hither part of Brit-

taine, being reduced into a Province. But the Saxons in Read of the Pentarchie of the Romans, made an Heptarchie of it, in which are Kent, Suffex, Eastanglia, Wellfex, Northumberland, Effex, and Otercia. At this day it is divided into Counties, which the English by a proper word call Shires. And first, in the yeare of Christ 1016, in the Reigne of Ethelred there were onely two and thirty. Afterward under William the Conquerour there were 36. And lastly, these being augmented by three more, came to be 39 Counties. To which are added 13 Shires in Wales; fix whereof were in the time of Edward the first, the other Henry the eight ordained by Parliamentarie Authoritie. These Counties or parts of England, with some Islands, our Mercator doth lively expresse in fix Tables. Of all which Tables, wee will make a briefe Description or Delineation, in that order as our Author propoundeth them. In the first place Northumberland offereth it self, commonly called Northumberlant, lying, in a manner, in the forme of a triangle, but not equilaterall. The Sautation. The Southerne fide thereof Derwent flowing into Tine, and Tine it selfe doe enclose where it looketh toward the Bishoprick of Durham. The East side is beaten with the German Sea. But the Westerne side is drawn out in length from the North to the South, first by a continued ridge of Mountaines, and afterward by the River Tweede; and being opposite to The quality of Scotland, it is the bound of that Countrie. The Soyle it selfe, for the most part, is barren and unsit for tillage. Toward the Sea and the Tine, if tillage be used, the Husband-man receiveth sufficient increase, but in other places it is more unfruitfull, and rugged. In many places great

> from Aber, which in the Brittish Language fignifies the mouth of a River, as if it were, Aberwick, a Towne at the mouth of a River. But whence soever it hath its name, it stands farre in the Sea, so that it is

> > compaf-

The Cities.

flore of Sea-cole (as the English call them) are digg'd forth. There is in Northumberland the Citie of New Calle, famous for the Haven, which the River Tine maketh, having so deepe a chanell, that it receiveth ships of great burthen, and desends them both from tempess and fands. The last Towne in England, and the strongest in all Brittaine is Berwick, which some doe derive from a certaine Captaine, called Berengarius, Leland

THE SECOND TABLE ENGLAND.



The II. Table of ENGLAND.

Q f

The Rivers.

Cumberland.

the Soyle.

90

compassed round about therewith, and the River Tweede. The Rivers here are the Southerne and Northerne Tines (which are so called, because they are bound in with straight and narrow bankes, for so much Tine doth fignific in the Brittilh speech, as some doe affirme:) the Southerne rifeth out of Cumberland, neere Alstenmore, where there is an an cient Myne of Brasse; & having runne a good while toward the North. it turneth toward the East, and runneth straight forward with the Piets Wall. The Northerne Tine arising out of the bordering Mountaines, doth joyne it selfe with the River Reade, which being powred out at the Mountaine Rediquier, watereth Readidale, that is, the Vale of Reade, which nourisheth the best Fowle. Both the Tines doe flow beneath Collerford. and growing bigger and bigger, doe hasten their journey to the Ocean in one channell. Tweede for a great way parteth England from Scotland, and is called the Easterne bound. This River breaking forth of the Mountaines of Scotland, runneth a great while in a winding courfe: but where it comes neere unto the Towne Carram, growing strong in waters, it beginneth to diffinguish the Limits of the two Kingdomes, and at last having received the River Till, it disburthens it selfe into the German Sea. There are also other Rivers, as Coquet, Alaunus, or Alne. Blithe, Wanspethel, which I omit, and so passe to the second part: and that is, Cumbria, commonly called Cumberland: this lieth before Welf-The Situation, moreland on the West side; It is the farthest Shire in this part of England, infomuch, that it toucheth Scotland it felfe on the North fide, being beaten on the South and North with the Irifh Ocean, but on the East fide above Westmoreland it joyneth to Northumberland. It takes its name from the Inhabitants, who were the true and native Brittains, calling The quality of themselves in their Language Kumbri, & Kambri. Although the Countrev seemeth, in regard of the Northerne situation, to bee cold and verie mountainous, yet it delights the beholder with much variety. For behinde the Cliffes and clufter of Mountaines, betweene which the Lakes doe lye, there are graffic Hils full of Flocks, under which against The Cities. there lye plaine and fruitfull Valleys. There is in this Countrie an ancient wel-feated Citie, called Carlile, being defended on the North with the deepe Channell of Ituna, or Eeden; on the East with Peterill, on the West with Canda; and besides these fortifications of Nature, it is strengthened with strong Wals of square stone, with a Castle, and a Cittadell. There are other Townes, as Kefwick, Wirkinson, Bulneffe, called anciently Blatum Bulgium, Penrith or Perith: that I may paffe over Villages and Castles: This Shire hath 58 Parish-Churches. It hath also Lakes abounding with all kinde of flying Fowles: and many Rivers, among which is the little River Irton, in which while the gaping shellfish receive the dew, they become presently, as it were, great with childe, and bring forth pearles, which the Inhabitants when the water fetleth doe fecke for. There are also the Derwent, Cokar, Olen or Elen, E. den and others, all abounding with Fish. Besides, this Ocean which beateth on the shore, doth bring forth great shoales of excellent fish, and

doth seeme to reproach the Inhabitants with negligence, because they use fishing so lazily. Heere are many Mountaines close together, being full of mettall, among which there are the Mountaines called Derwentfels, in which neere to Newland are found rich veines of Braffe not with. The Mounout Gold and Silver. Heere also is found that minerall-earth, or hard and flining stone, called by the English Black lead, which the Painters use to draw their lines and proportions withall. That famous Wall. which was the limit or bound of the Roman Empire, being 122 miles in The Wall of length, doth divide and cut through the higher part of this Country, it the pide. was built by Severus, who (as Orofius faith) tooke care that this part of the Island should be seperated by a trench from the other wilde and untamed people. Beda writeth, that it was eight foote broad and twelve foote high, standing in a right line from East to West, some ruines and pieces whereof standing for a good way together, but without Battlements, may be scene at this day, as Camden witnesseth. The Bishoprick The Bishop. ofy Durham, or Duresme bordereth upon Yorkeshire Northward, and ly-uckoi Duham of y Durham, or Durejme Dordereth upon 1 orkejmre Northward, and 1y-, The Citie eth in a triangular or three cornered forme, the top whereof is made by of Durham the meeting of the Northerne bound, and the Fountaines of Teifis. On was called by the Southerne part, almost where the River retreateth back againe, the Dunholmes Cathedrall Church is seene, being beautified with an high Steeple and Dun significant many Pinnacles: on the top of a great Hill the Castle is seated, in the a hill, and middle of two Bridges, made of stone, by which the two streames of of land come the River Vedra, the one on the East side, the other on the West side are passed with a joyned together. On the North fide from the Castle lyes the Market Island in the place, and S. Nicholas Church. Here are also these Market Townes Saxon tongue, Standrove or Stanthorpe, Derlington, Hartlepole or Heorten, Binchester or and this name Standrove Or Stanthorpe, Derlington, trarticpole or recorted, Binorium, and Cheffer upon the fireete, which the Saxons called Conceffer, the fination of with many Villages and Castles. In this Shire and Northumberland the place, there are an hundred and eighteene Parishes, besides many Chappels. The Cities or Heere are many Rivers, of which the chiefe is Tees, called in Latine Telis and Teifa , Polidorus cals it Athefis, & Camden thinkes it was called by Ptolemie Tuesis, though this name be not found in him, by reason of the carelesnesse of the Transcribers of his Booke. This River breaking out of the Quarri-pit of Stanemore, and having gathered into it selfe many torrents, running by the Marble Rocks neere Egleston, and afterward washing many places, at last by a great inlet, it casts it selfe into the Ocean, whence the basis of the Triangle beginneth. There is also the Rivers Vedra or Weare, Gaunlesse, Derwent, &c.

Lakes. Riverso

THE THIRD TABLE ENGLAND.

CONTAING THESE FOLLOWING

Shires. Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Caernarvanfire, Denbigh-shire, Flint-shire, Merionedh-shire,

Montgomerie-shire, and Shropshire, with the

Islands of Mann, and Anglesey.

Westmoreland The lituation. The qualitie of she Soyle.

Kan runneth

The Townes

The Rivers.

Lancafore.

through it

Come unto the third Table, wherein Westmorland first offers it selfe, being bounded on the West, and North with Cumberland, and on the East with a preciping and on the East with a preciping and on the East with 1 it is unfit for tillage: for such places as cannot be till'd, the English call lage: for such places as cannot be till'd, the English call with nothing but a Morish. Cumberland, and on the East with Yorke Shire and Durham.

Moores, to that Westmoreland tignifies in English nothing but a Morish. and for the most part untillable Country towards the West. The Southerne part being narrowly inclosed betweene the River Lone and Winunder Mere, is fruitfull enough in the Valleyes, (although it hath many ruste and bare clisses) and is called the Baronie of d Kendale or cause the River Kandale. Afterward, above the spring heads of Lone, the Country growith larger, and the Mountaines runne out with many crooked windings: In some places there are deepe Vales betweene them, which by reason of the steepnes of the Hills on both sides seeme like Caves. The chiefe Towne here is Aballaba, now called Apelby. The antiquity and fituation whereof is onely worth regard: for it is fo farre from elegant and neate building or ftructure, that if the antiquity thereof did not give it the prioritie to be the chiefe Towne of the Country, and the Affifes held in the Castle, it would not differ much from a Village. There is also a Towne of great resort called Kendale, famous for Cloath-making: and in this Shire there are fixe and twenty Parishes. The Rivers are Lone, Ituna or Eden, and Eimot. Lancastria is commonly called Lancathire, and the County Palatine of Lancaster, because it is a County ador-The Situation ned with the title of a Palatine. It lyeth Westward, under the Mountaines which doe runne through the middle of England, and is fo enclosed betweene Yorke Shire on the East, and the Irish Sea on the West, that on the Southerne side where it looketh toward Cheshire (from which it

> goeth Northward, there where it boundeth on Westmoreland it groweth straighter and narrower; and there it is broken off with a Bay of the Sea, yet so, as a great part of it is beyond the Bay, and joyneth to Cumberland. Where it hath a levell of field ground, it hath sufficient flore of Barley

is divided by the River Merfey) it is broader, and so by degrees as it

The femiline and Wheate, but at the foote of the Mountaines it beareth most Oates:

The Soyle is tolerable, unlesse it be in some moorish and unwholesome

THE THIRD TABLE ENGLAND.



The ancient government

The Lakes.

Rivers.

The Moun-

Chelbire.

the Soyle.

The Cities.

places, which yet doe requite these inconveniences with greater commodities. For the upper graffe being pared off, they afford Turfes for fuell, in digging of which trees are often found, which have laid a long time buried in the earth: & digging a little lower, they furnish theselves with Marle, or Marmure to dung their fields. In this Country the Oxen excell all other, both for the largenesse of their hornes, and fairenesse of their bodies. I passe now to the Cities, among which wee meete first with the ancient Towne of Muncheller, which Antoninus calleth Mancunium, & Mannucia, this doth exceed the neighbour Towns for beautic. populoufnes, the trade of Cloathing, and for the Market-place, Church, and Colledge. There is allo Ormeskirke, a Towne of traffique, famous by being the burying place of the Stanleyes Earles of Derby. There is also Lancafter the chiefe Towne of the Country, which the Inhabitants doe more truly call Loncafter, & the Scots Loncastle, because it took that name from the River Lone, vulgarly called Lune, Camden supposeth this Citie to be that which the Romans did call Alona insteed of Arlone, which signifies in the Brittish language, at or upon Lone. In this Shire are but 36. Parishes, but those very populous. Here are many Lakes and Moores, among which is the Moore Merton, and the greatest Lake of all England called Winander Mere, which hath abundance of one fort of Fish peculiar unto it felf & Huls, which the Inhabitants call Charre. The Rivers are Mer/ey, Idwell, Dugleffe, Ribell, Wyre, Lack, and Lone, which flowing out of the Mountaines of Westmoreland, toward the South with narrow bankes, and an unequall channell enricheth the Inhabitants in the Summer feafon with Salmon-fish. Here are many Mountaines, and those very high. among which is that which is called Ingleborrow Hill, which (as Camden faith) we have admired rifing by degrees with a great ridge toward the West, and the farthest part of it being hightned with another Hill, as it were fet upon it. The next is Penigent, to called perhaps from the white and snowie head, which is raised to a great height. Lastly Pendle Hill, which is raifed with a high toppe, in manner of a race marke, famous for the dammage which it doth to the neighbour grounds under it by fending downe great streames of water, and by the certaine foreshewing of raine, as often as the toppe of it is hidden with clouds. Ceffria followes commonly called Cheshire, and the Countie Palatine of Chester. The Stuation, because the Earles of it have the rights and priviledges of a Palatine. It is bounded on the South with Shropfhire, on the East with Stafford bire, & Derbyshire, on the North with Lancashire, and on the West with Denbigh. shire, and Flint-shire; neare Chester it runneth farre out into the Sea with a Cher sone sus, which being included betweene two Bayes, doth admit the Ocean to breake in on either side, and into these Bayes all the Ri-The qualitie of vers of this Country doe runne. The Country is barren of Corne. and especially Wheate, but abounding with cattle, and fish. Here is a faire Citie which Ptolemie calleth Deunana, Antoninus calleth it Deva, from the River Dee, on which it standeth, the English call it Chester, and Westchester. This Citie standeth foure square, having walls two miles in compasse; toward the Northwest is seated a Castle built neare the River by the Earles of Cheshire, where the Courts for the Palatinate are held twice every yeare. The houses are very faire, and there are as it were

cloysters to goe in on both sides of the chiefe streetes. There are also the Townes of Finborrow, and Condate, now the Congleton: and this Shire hath about 68. Parishes. The Rivers which water this Citic, are The Rivers. Deuca, in English Dee, having great store of Salmons, and riseth our of two Fountaines in Wales: Whence it is denominated in the Britt: Ib tongue, Dyffyr Dwy, i. the Water of Dwy, which word Dwy fignifics two: Besides, there are the Rivers Wever, Mersey, and Dane. Caernar- Commonant vanshire called, before Wales was divided into Shires, Snodon Forrest, in The Suc Latine Histories, Snaudoniii and Arvona, hath the Sea on the North The Firebre and West side; Merioneth shire boundeth the South side, and Denbigh of the Sayle shire the East side, the River Conovins gliding betweene. Toward the Sea the Sovle is fertile enough, and full of little Townes: among which is the Towne of Bangor, the Seat of a Bishop, which hath 90. Parishes under it, and is situated neare the lawes of the narrow Sea. There is also the River Convoius, commonly called Convoy, which bounds this Country on the East, and bringeth forth shell-fishes, which filling themselves with the dew of Heaven, doe bring forth Pearles. The Inland Parts of this Country are Mountainous, rugged, and cliffic. The Mountainous Camden faith that you may worthily call these Mountaines the British taines. Albes. Denbigh-shire is more inward from the Sea, and runneth our posted-base. toward the East, even to the River Deva. On the North fide, the Sea The St national Country of the East, even to the River Deva. for a while doth encompasse it, and afterward Flint-shire: on the West the Soyle Merioneth and Monigomery shire, on the East Cheshire and Shropshire, are the bounds of it. The Westerne part is barren, the middle part, where it lyeth in a Vale, is the most fruitfull, a little beyond the Vale Eastward Nature is more sparing in her benefits, but neare Deva much more liberall. In this Country is the Vale of Cluide, very happie in pleafantneffe, fertilitie of Soyle, and wholefomneffe of Aire, of which Ruthun The Toynes. or Ruthin, is the greatest Market Towne. After this is the Territoric, called in Welch Mailor Gimraig, in English Bromfield, very fruitfull and full of Lead. The chiefe Towne in this Country is Denbigia, commonly called Denhigh, and anciently by the Brittaines, Clad Frynyn. Beyond Denbigh-shire more Northward is Flint-shire: It is beaten with the Irifly that fine, Sea, and the Bay of Deva, on the North; on the East it is bounded with The Samuion. Chelbire, and in other parts with Denbigh-shire. This shire is not Moun-the Sorte tanous, but somewhat rising with swelling Hills, which are gently level'd into pleasant fields, especially those toward the Sea, which every first yeare in some places doe beare Barley, in other places Wheater which being reaped; doth yeeld atwenty fold encrease: and afterward they beare Oates foure or five yeares together. There is a Towne here which the English call S. Asaph, and the Brittaines Llanelwy, (because it stands upon the River Elwy,) where there is a Bishops Seat, under which are many Parishes: and Ruthlan, a Towne beautified with an excellent Caftle. Here is also the River Alen, neare which in a hill at a place called Kilken is a Fountaine, which in emulation of the Sea at fet times dorft cbbe'and flow. Merioneth-shire, in Latine called Mervinia, and in Merionethlbus. the Britts//language Sir Verioneth, doth reach from the Towne Montgo- The Sounders mery, even to the Irifli Ocean, with which it is so beaten on the West, that some part thereof is supposed to have beene washt away with the

The Moun-

Mangamer g. Mire. The Site.

The Tile of

The names.

The Situation, and is from the North toward the South about thirty Italian miles long,

violence of the waves. Toward the South it is bounded with the River Dee, toward the North it joyneth to Caernarvan and Denbigh-shire. By reason of the frequencie of the Mountaines, it is the ruggedst and hard. The Towner of Country of all the Shires in Wales. Townes of any note here are very scarce, yet here is the Towne of Harlech well fortified with a Castle. being the chiefe in the whole Country. And here are two famous Bares. Traith Maur, and Traith-Bochum: that is, the greater and the leffer Bay, It hath very high Mountaines, narrow and sharpe pointed like Towers. and so many of them joyned together by equalitie of distance, that (as Giraldus reporteth) sheepheards either conferring or brawling one with another on the toppes thereof, if they both intended to fight, vet could they hardly meet together, though they should endeavour so to doe by going from morning till evening. Great flocks of sheepe doe wander on these Mountaines, which feed not in danger of Wolves. Montgomery. shire is circumscribed on the South with Cardigan-shire and Radnor. shire, on the East with Shropfhire, on the North with Denbigh-shire, and The fourfulnes on the West with Merioneth-shire: and although it be raised with many Mountaines, yet it is happie in the fruitfulnesse of the Valleyes. Fields, and Pastures, and in times past famous for breeding of an excellent fort of Horles, which (as Giraldus faith) were as it were Pictures of Natures workemanship, and were commended both for their excellent shape, and incomparable speed. The chiefe Towne in this Country is Mongomery, situate upon an easie ascent of a Hill, and built by one Bald-The Townes, wine President of the Marshes of Wales, in the time of William the Con. querour, whence the Brittaines call it Trefaldwin at this day: & fecondly Lanuethlin, a market Towne. Salopia, commonly called Shropshire, asic is a Countie, no lesse pleasant & fruitfull then the rest, so it is much bigger. It is enclosed on the East with Stafford-shire, on the West with Montgomery-sbire, on the South with Yorke-shire, and on the North with Cheshire. It is a Country fortified with many Castles and Townes, as bordering upon the Welch, who a long time rebelled against the English, and therefore the Saxons called it the Marches. It is divided into two parts by the River Severne: The chiefe Townes thereof are Shrewsbury (anciently called Sloppesbury, and by the Brittaines Pengwerne) Ladlow, (called by the Brissift Dinan) Bridgmorfe, or Bridgnorth, Vriconium, or Viriconium, called by Nennius Caer Vrvach, but commonly by the Englifb Wreckceter or Wroxceter, Draiton, and Bewdley. The cheife Rivers that water this shire, are Sabrine or Severne, Temdus, called by the Welch Tefidiane, Columny or Clun, Corve, and Terne: and there are in it 170 Parish Churches for Gods sacred and divine service. The Isle of Man Cafar calleth Mona, Ptolemie Monada, as it were Moneitha i. the

farther Mona to difference it from another Mona, Plinie calls it Mo-

nabia, Orosius and Beda Menavia, Gilda calls it Eubonia, the Brittaines Menaw, the Inhabitants Maning, and the English the Isle of Man. It lyeth in the middle betweene the Northerne parts of Ireland and Brittaine,

but the bredth thereof where it is broadest is scarce 15. miles, and where it is narrowest it is but 8. This Island bringeth forth Flaxe and

Hempe in great abundance, it hath very faire meddowes and plowed

A PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION O F

ALES.



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The III. Table of ENGLAND.

fields, it is fruitfull in bringing forth Barley and Wheat, but especially Oates, whence the Inhabitants doe for the most part live upon Oaten Bread. Here are great flore of cattle, and great flocks of flices, but both sheepe and cattle are of a leffer stature then those that are in England. The Inhabitants here wanting wood, use a pitchie kinde of Turfe for fireing, which, while they digge up, they doe fometimes finde trees hid in the earth, and these they convert to the same use. It is evident that the Brit. taines did possesse this Island as they did Brittaine, but when the Northerne People like a furious storme fell upon the Southerne parts, it came The Townes, into the hands of the Scots. The chiefe Towne of this Island is thought to be Rullin, fituated on the Southerne fide thereof, which from the Cafile and Garrison kept therein, is commonly called Castletowne: but the most populous is Duglasse, because it hath an excellent Haven, and easie to come into, by reason of which the Frenchmen and other Forrainers come with Salt and other commodities to traffique with the Islanders for hides, raw wooll, barrell'd beefe, &c. On the West side of the Island stands Balacuri, where the Bishop liveth, who is subject to the Archbishop of Yorke; and the Pyle, being a forte placed on a small Island, in which there are many Garrison Souldiers. Over against the Southerne Promontorie of the Isle, there lyeth a small Island called the Calle of Man, which is full of those Sea-foule which they call Puffins, & of those Geele that are generated of putrified wood, which the English call Bar. nacles, and the Scots doe call Clakes and Soland Geefe. Toward the middle Mannia (wells into Mountaines, the highest whereof is Sceafell, from whence on a cleare day both Scotland, England, and Ireland, may be dif-The manner of cerned. The Judges, being called Deemsters, which the Inhabitants of this Isle have amongst them, doe decide all controverses without writings or other charges. For any complaint being made, the Magistrate taketh a stone, and having marked it, delivers it to the plaintiffe, by which he summons his adversary, and witnesses: And if the matter in controversie be doubtfull, and of great consequence; it is referred to twelve men whom they call the Keyes of the Island. Here also Coroners supply the office of Undersheriffes. The Ecclesiastical Judge, when he cites a man to make appearance at a definite time, if hee obey The manners not the furnmons within eight dayes, hee is cast into prison, but neither Plaintiffe nor Defendant pay a penny either to him or his officers. The Inhabitants doe hate both lying and stealing, they are wondrous Religious, and all conformable to the English Church. They hate the Civill

and Ecclefiasticall disorder of their neighbours, and whereas the I-

land is divided into the Southerne and Northerne part: the former

speaketh like the Scots, the latter like the Iri/b. Now remaines the Isle

of Anglesey, of which we will entreat in the fourth Table of England,

THE

THE FOVRTH TABLE ENGLAND.

IN WHICH ARE THESE SHIRES, CORNEwall, Devon-shire, Sommerset-shire, Dorcet-shire, VVilt-shire Glocester-shire, Monmouth-shire, Glamorgan-shire, Caermarden-shire, Penbrock-shire, Brecnock-shire, and Hereford-shire.

ORNWALL, which is also called Cornulis and in the Cornemals. Brittifblanguage Kernaw, is enclosed on the South with the Brittifb Ocean, on the North with the Irifb, on the The Simunon. West with Penwith, called by Ptolemie Bolerium, and the French Ocean, and on the East it is parted from Devonshire

with the River Tamar. It is a Countrie having a fruitfull foile, and a The quality of bounding with metcall-Mines. It hath also store of fruits, which yet will the Soile. not grow without the industrie of the husbandman. This Countrie is

full of Towns, & especially the Sea Coasts, as namely Heuston, called by The Townes. the natives Hellas, a towne famous for the priviledge of fealing of Tinne, as also Peryna faire market Towne, together with Armenak, Truro, which the Cornish call Truscu, Granpound, Forey by the, Brittaines called Foath,

Lestuthiell, called by Piolemie Vzella, Leskerd, Bodman, S. lies, S. Colombs, Pudflow, anciently called Loderick and Luffenac, Stow, Stratton, Tamerton, or Tamerworth, Lanftuphadon, vulgarly called Leufton and anciently Dunevet, and Saltafb anciently called Effe. And there are in this Countrie 161

Parifles. The Rivers are Vale, Fawer, Loo, Liver, Haile, Alan, or Camel, and Tamar. One of the famousest Havens in the Countrie is Volemouth or Havens. Falemouth, which Ptolemie calls the Bay of Cenio, being equal to Brundu-

fium in Italie, as being capable of as many ships, and as safe an harbour. Deventa, commonly called Denshire, and by the natives Deunan, follow- Deventhue. eth. The bounds hereof are on the West the River Tamar, on the South the Ocean, on the East Dorcet Shire, and Somerfet-Shire, and on the North The Situation.

the Bay of Severne. This Countrie as it is stretched out broader on both fides than Cornewall, fo it is encompaffed with more commodious Havens, and is no leffe rich in Mines of Tinne, befides it is diapted with more pleafant meadowes, and cloathed with more frequent woods vet

the foile in some places is very barren. The chiefe Citie here the English at this day do call Exceller, The Latines Exonia, Ptolemie calls it Ifca, Antoninus Ifa of the Damnonians, and the Britiaines call it Caeruth and Pencaer, that is, the chiefe citie. There are also many other Townes as Plimmouth, anciently called Sutton, which of late daies from a

little fisher-towne is become a faire Towne, and for populousnesse Townes. it may compare with some Cities. Here was borne Sr Francis Drake Knight, K 2

The IV. Table of ENGLAND.

The Rivers

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The Cities

The Rivers.

Darcethue

The Rivers.

VVil: lbire.

the Soyle.

Townes.

cilo. ofter.

Knight, who for matters of Navigation was the most excellent of late times. Here are also the Townes of Lidson or Lidsord, Plimpson, Modbery or Champernouns, Dartmoth, Exminster and many other. This Countie containeth 394. Parishes. The Rivers here are Lid, Teave, Plim, Dert, Toines, Teigne, Ifca, Creden, Columb, Ottercy, Ax, Towridge, Taw, Ock, and North Emc. Somerfet Shire followes, the bounds whereof on the East are Willbire, on the South Docerfore, on the West Devonshire, on the North the Bay of Severne, and Glocester-fbire. This is a verie rich foile, being in every place exceedingly fertile in fruits and Pasturage &in some places affording many Diamonds, which do exceed those of India for beautic though they are not so hard. The chiefe Citie of this shire is Bristoll, (called anciently by the Britzines Caer Brito, and by the Saxons Briffow) a pleafant place, which is beautified with many faire houses, a double River and wall, a faire Haven, much traffique, and the populousnesse of Citizens. It hath also the towne of Theodorudunum now called Welles, from the many wells or fprings that there breake forth; and Bathonia, filled anciently by the Brittaines Caer Badon by Stephanus Badies, but commonly called Bathe. And inthis countrie are 385 Pariffies. The Rivers are Ivell, Erome, Pedred, Thon, Avon, Somer, Brui and Welwe. In the next place Dorcetshire, which is bounded on the East with Hampsbire, on the VVest with Devonshire, on the South with the British Ocean, and on the North with VVillbire and Somerfetsvire. It is of a fertile soile, and the North part full of many woods and forrests, from whence even to the Sea coast it descendeth with many graffie hills, on which feed innumerable flocks of sheepe. Durnovaria, which Ptolemie according to divers copies calls Durnium and Duneum, & now is called Dorchester, is the chiefe towne of this Shire, yet it is neither very great nor faire, her walls being ruined long fince by the fury of the Danes. There are also other towns, as Birt-port, or Burt-port. Lime, The Townes. Weymouth, Poole, Warham, so called because it stands by the River Varia, Shirburne, Sturminster, & Winburne, called by Antoninus Vindogladia from the Brittish word Windugledy because it stands betweene two Rivers. Here are in this Shire 248. Parithes. The Rivers are Lim, Trent, now called Piddle, Carr, Ivell, iVey, Sturn, Alen, Varia, fo called by the Latines, but Fran or Frome in the Saxon tongue. Wilsonia fo called by the Latines from Wilton once its chiefe Towne, but commonly called VVillbire, is an inland Countrie, having Oxford/hire, and South-hampton/hire to bound The Stuamon it on the East, on the West Somersetshire, on the North Glocestershire, and Thequalitie of on the South Dorcetshire, and South-hamptonshire. The Countrie is every where full of pasturage and fruits. The Townes are first VVilton, anciently called Ellandunum, which was heretofore the head Towne of the Shire. Secondly, Sarifbury or new Sarum, now the chiefe citie, and famous for its Cathedrall Church, and for that a streame of water runneth through every street thereof. Here are also the Townes of Malmesburie, Chippenham, Trubridge, Calne, Marleburrow, &c. And this Shire containeth 304. Parishes. The rivers are Isis, Avon, VVilleybourne, Adderburne, Ellan and Kennet. Glocestria commonly called Glocester shire, hath on the

West Wales, on the North Worcestershire, on the East Oxfordshire, on

THE FOVRTH TABLE OFENGLAND.



vince

the South VViltsbire, it is a pleasant and fertile Countrie, lying East and The Townes. West and hath in it many other mines. The chiefe Citic of this Countie is Glocester, which Antoninus calleth Cleve, and Gleve, the Latines Glovernia, and some Claudiocestria: it is an ancient Citic built by the Romans, and is feated by the River Severne, having a strong wall in those places where the River doth not wash it. There are also other Townes. Rivers as Teukesburie, anciently called Throcsburie, Deobirft, Campden or Camden, VV incelscombe, Cirencester or Circester, Tetburie, Barkley, orc. and 280. Parifles contained in this Countie. The Rivers which water it are Severne, Ivon and Isis, commonly called Ouse, which afterward by the marriage of Thame unto it is called by a compounded name Thamilis or Mouriouth-Thames. The Countie of Monmouth, called anciently VVentlet and Core. Wentstand, and by the Brittaines Guent, is enclosed on the North with the The Simation. River Munow, which doth part it from Herefordshire, on the East with the river Vaza or VVye, which divides it from Glocester (bire, on the West with Remney which disjoynes it from Glamoreanshire, and on the South it is bounded with the Severne Bay, into which those former Rivers together with the River 1/c, which runneth through the middle of the Countrie, do rowle themselves It hath not onely sufficient provision Thequilities of of things necessary for life for it, but also furnishes other Countries. The chiefe Towne thereof is Monmouth, called by the Inhabitants Mongay: towards the North where the River doth not fence it. it was encompassed with a wall and a ditch; In the middle neare the The Townes, Market place is a Castle. There are also the Townes of Chepston, called Calllewent, Abergevenny, or contractly Abergenny, which Antoninias calls Gubanneum, New-port or Brunepegie, and the Citic which Intoninus called If a, where the fecond Legion named Augusta lay, now sliled by the Brittaines Caerleon, and Caer Leonar Vsk. Here the Saxon Heptarchie, obeyed the Welch Mountainers, who notwitstanding, as we may discerne by the auncient Lawes, were under the government of the West Saxons. The Govern-But at the comming in of the Normans, the Captaines of the Marches did grievously afflict them, especially Hamelin Balun, Hugh Lacy, Gualter and Gilbert de Clare called Earles of Strigulia, and Brian of Wallingford, to whom when the King had granted whatfoever they could get in that Countrie by conquering the Welchmen, some of them reduced the Higher part of the Countrie into their power: and others the Lower part which they called Nesherwent. Glamorganshire lyeth wholy by the Glamorgan-Scalide, it is longer than broad, and is beaten on the South fide with the Bay of Severne. But on the East fide it hath Monmouthshire, on the The Situation. North Breenock-Shire, and on the West Caermarden Shire. The Northerne The quality of part swelleth with mountaines which descending toward the South, the Soyle. remit somewhat of their height, and at the foot of them the Countrie lyeth plaine toward the South. In this countrie is the litle Citie of The Cities and Townes. Landaffe, that is the Chappell at Taff; under which there are 156. Parishes. Also Caerdiffe, or as the Britons call it Caerdid, Combridge, called by the Brittaines Poratuan from the stonebridge which is there, Neath, Sweinsey, and Loghor, which Antoninus calleth Leucarum. The Rivers The Rivers. that wash it are Ramney, Taff, Nide, and Loghor. The Earles of this Province from the first vanquishing were the Earles of Glocester descending in a right line from the Fitz hamons, the Clares, the Speniers, and after them the Beanchamps, and the two Nevils, and by a daughter of a Nevill, Richard the third King of England, who being killed, Henry the seventh enlarged the inheritance of this Countrie, and gave it to Galpar his Unkle and Earle of Bedford, but hee dying without issue, the King tooke it againe into his owne hands. Caermardenshire is bounded on chermarden the East with Glamorganshire, and Brecknock-shire, on the West with Bire Penbrockshire, on the North with the River Tay separating it from Cardiganshire, on the South with the Ocean. It is sufficiently fruitfull, aboun- The Towners. ding with flocks of cattle and in some places with pit-coales. The chiefe towne of the Shire is Caermarden, which Ptolemie calls Maridu. num, Antoninus Muridunum, having pleasant Meadows and woods about it, it is very ancient, and as Giraldus faith, it was encompassed with a stone wall, part whereof yet standeth. There is also the auncient towne of Kidwilly, which now is almost ruinated, for the Inhabitants passing over the River Vendraeth Vehan did build a new Kidwilly. being drawne thither with the conveniencie of the Haven, which vet is of no note. The Rivers are Vendraeth Vehan, Towy or Tobius, and Taff. Penbrok shire is on every fide encompassed with the Sea, except on Pembrokeshire. the East, where part of Caermardenshire, and on the North where part The Situation. of Flintspirelyeth against it. The countrie beeing neare Ireland hath a The comperatemperate, and whole fome aire, and is plentifull in all kinde of graine. the office Aire. The chiefe towns hereof is *Penbro* now called *Penbroke*, and feated on a The Townes, craggie long rocke. The other Townes of note in this Countrie are Tenby, Hulphord now called HarfordWest, and Menevia or Tuy Dewi. which the English at this day do call S. Davids. I finde but two Rivers in this Shire: but here is a Port called Milford-Haven, which is the The Governfairest and safest in all Europe. Gilbert Strongbow was the first Earle men. of this Countie, on whom King Stephen did first conferre the title of Earle of Penbroke, and hee left it to his sonne Richard Strongbow, who fubdued Ireland, from whom with his daughter Isabel . William Lord of Hempfled and Marshall of England, a man flourishing both in times of peace and warre, received it as her dowry. Concerning the other Earles read Camden. Breenockshire is called so from the Prince Brechanius, as the Breenock-thire Welchmen suppose. This is bounded on the East with Hereford, on the The Situation. South with Monmouth shire and Glamorgan shire, on the West with Caermardensbire, on the North with Radnorsbire. The countrie is very full of Mountaines, yet it hath every where fruitfull vallies. The chiefe towne in it is Brecnock, stiled in the Brittish tongue Aber-hodney, and placed in nelle of the the midst thereof. There are also the townes of Blueth or Bealt, & Hay or Soyle. Trekethle. The River Vaga called by the Brittaines Gowy, and by the Eng- The Townes. lish wye, watereth the Northerne part of the countrie: and Vsk runnerh through the middle thereof. Hereford bire, called in the Brittifh tongue Hereford fine. Ereinuc, is as it were of a circular forme, it is environed on the East with Glocester-shire, on the South with Monmouth shire, on the West with Rad- The Situation. nor and Breenock fbire, and on the North with Shropfhire. It is a pleafant countrie, full of fruit and cattle. Hereford or Hareford is the chiefe citie

The IV. Table of ENGLAND.

The IV. Table of ENGLAND.

of this countrie, having round about it faire medowes, and fruitfull fields it is encompassed with Rivers almost round about, on the North & West with a namelesseriver: on the South with Vaga, which hasteneth its course hither out of Wales. There are also the townes of Lemsler (called anciently Leonis monaflerium, and by the Brittaines Lhanlieni) Webley, Ledburge, and Rolle: and there are in it 157 Parishes. The chiefe Rivers here are Vaga, Lug, Munow, and Dor.

The Rivers.

the North with the Bishoprick of Durham, and on the South with Che-

THE FIFTH TABLE

O F

ENGLAND.

Containing these Shires, Yorkeshire, Lincoln-shire, Darbyshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northfolke.

it is shadowed with thick trees, Nature being so provident, that the Countrie is more pleasant by this variety. Here is Eboracum called by

filed Yorke. It is the second Citie of all England, and the fairest in all this Country, which is a great strength and ornament to all the North parts. It is pleasant, large, strong, beautified both with private and publick Buildings, and full of wealthy Citizens. The River Oufe doth,

num, Halifax, anciently Horton, Pontfrest, Shirborne, Wetherby, King fton, Patrington, called anciently Pratorium, and many others; for there are in this Shire 39 great Townes, and 459 Parishes, besides many private

doe runne through the fruitfullest parts of the Country. There are also

the East it is beaten with the German Ocean, on the North it toucheth the Alluarie of Abus or Humber, in the West it looketh toward Nos-

HE fifth Table of England comes to be unfolded, in the which, the first that wee meete withall is Torkeshire, the greatest Shire in all England, and called by the Saxons Ebona-yeyne. On the East it is bounded with the German O. The Situation cean, on the West with Lancashire, and Westmoreland, on

the North William hamfhire, and Lincolneshire. It is held to be temperate and fruitfull. If in one place it bee fandie, stony, and barren, in the Soyle, an other place it hath fruitfull fields, if heere it be voide of woods, there

Nennius Caer Ebrauc, and by the Brittaines Caer Effroc, but commonly The Townes.

as it were, part it and divide it into two Cities, which are joyned together by a great stone Bridge. There are also the Townes of King ston upon Hull, Dancaster, called by the Scots Doncastle, and by Antoninus Da-

Chappels of ease, which great Parishes are faine to provide in regard of the multitude of the Inhabitants. The chiefest Rivers are Don or Dune, The Rivers, Calder, Are, Wherfe, Nid, and Oufe, which arising out of the Mountaines.

other Rivers, as Cokar, Fosse, Derwent, Foulnesse, Hull, Teyfe, Dow, Rhie, Recal, and Wisch. Lincolneshire is a great Country, being almost three Lincolnshire. score miles long, and in some places more than thirty miles broad. On

tinghamshire, and on the South it is parted from Northamptonshire with the River Welland. It is a Country that produceth much fruit, and brea- The qualitie deth up abundance of cattell. The chiefe Citie of this Shire is Lincolne, of the Soyle. which Ptolemie and Antoninus call Lindum. The Citie it felfe is large

and faire, being leated on the side of a Hill, where the River Witham The Townes.

ben-

THE

bendeth toward the East. There are also the Townes of Stanford, Gran. tham, Ancaster, anciently called Crococalana, Crowland, Spalding, Boston, rightly called Botolps towne, and others. And there are in this Shire about 630 Parifles. This Countrie is watered with many Rivers as Wi-Lackages. tham, which is full of Pikes, Lud, Trent, Welland, Idle, Pan, &c. The next Countrie that followeth is D.n.b. thre, which on the South is enclosed Daristane with Leicestershire, on the West with Staffordshire, on the North with Lorkeflire, on the East with Nottinghamshire. It is of a triangular forme. but not equilaterall, or having equall fides. It is divided into two parts The Simumon by the River Dowent. The Eafferne and Southerne parts are tillable. and fruitfull, the Westerne part is all rockie, and full of craggie barren Mountaines, though they be rich in Mynes of Lead, and are commodious for to feede theepe. The head Towne of the Shire is Darbie, famous for the best Ale in England which is brewed there. There are alfo the Townes of Saint Diacre, Workesworth, so called from the Leadworkes there, and Bakewel. And this Shire doth contains an hundred and fixe Parishes. The Rivers that water it are Trens, Dove, and Der-The River went. The Westerne part of this Shire, which is mountainous is called the Peake, and is very full of Lead : for in these Mountaines Lead-stones (as the Mettallists call them) are daily digged forth, which when the winde is Westward, they dissolve with a wood fire, and (having made trenches for the mettall to runne in) melt into pieces, which they call Sower, Moreover, not onely Lead, but also veines of Antimonie, which the Grecian women were wont to use in dying, are found in these Hils. Heere also Mill-stones are cut forth, as also whet-stones, and somtimes a white substance is found in the Mynes, like to Chrystall. But of this enough: I passe to Stafford shire, which is encompassed on the East side Stafford force with Warnick-Shire and Darby-Shire, on the South with Glocester Shire, on the West with shropshire, and on the North with Cheshire. It beareth The Site. the shape of a Rhombius, running from South to North, and being broadest in the middle, and narrowest toward the two ends. The Northern the above part is mountainous and leffe pleafant, the middle part is more delightfull, as being watered with the River Trent, cloathed with green woods. and diverfified with variety of fields and meddowes. The Southerne part is rich in Pit. coales, and veines of Iron. The head Towne hereof is Stafford or Stratford, anciently called Betheney, and is much graced by the Castle called stafford adjoyning to it, which the Barons of Stafford built for their owne dwelling. Heere are also the Townes of Lichfield or Licidfield, Burton, Vicefter, anciently called Etocetum, Stone, Drayton Baflet, Tameworth, Wolverhampton, or Vulfrunshampton, Theotenhall or Tetnall, and Weadesbrig or Wedsborow. And in this Shire are reckoned 120 Parishes. The chiefe Rivers which glide through this Countrie are Dove, Hanfe, Churnet, Tayn, Blith, and Trent, which arising from two fpring-The Pivers. heads, is the third chiefe River of Brittaine. There are also Sous, Tam, and Penke. The Northerne part is somewhat mountainous, and full of hils, which beginning heere, doe runne, like the Apennine Hils of Italie, The Mounwith a continued ri dge through the middle of England, even to Scotland. yet often changing their name. In the midst of this Shire is Needwood a spatious wood, in which the Nobilitie and Gentrie of the Countrie doc The Woods.

THE FIFTH TABLE OF E N G L A N D



the East with Lincolnshire, on the North with Torkeshire, on the West

Easterne part of the Countie is fructified by the famous River of Trent,

pleafantly feated; for on one fide faire Meddowes Iye along the River

side, and on an other little Hils doe raise themselves, to adde a grace

For besides other conveniences, it hath Shirewood, which doth surnish

Rutlan I fire and Lincoln-fire, on the North with Nottingham fire and

and very fruitfull, but for the most part it wanteth wood. The chiefe

Citic is Lecester, called heretofore Legecestria, Leogara, and Legeocester,

more ancient than beautifull. There are also the Townes of Longburrow,

Lutterworth, Hinckly and Bosworth, neere which Richard the third was flaine; and in this Shire there are 200 Parish Churches. The River Soar, running toward Trent, waters the middle of it, and the little River Wrek,

Rudland and Roteland, that is, redland, is, as it were, emcompassed with

land, and on the East where it joyneth to Lincolne-shire: It is the least Shire in England, for it lyeth in a round circular forme, so that a man

pleasant and fruitfull than others, although it bee not so spacious. The

Pettingbam-

with Darbyshire, and on the South with Leicestershire. The Southerne & and other Rivulets that flow into it. The Forrest of Shirwood taketh up the whole Westerne side: this (because it is fandie) the Inhabitants call be Soule. the Sand: the other (by reason the soyle consisteth of Clay) they call the Clayand they divide their Countrie into the letwo parts. The chiefe

Towne which gives a denomination to the Shire, is Nottingham, being thereunto: It is a Towne abounding with all things necessary to life. it with flore of fuell, and the River Trent doth yeeld it plenty of Fish. The Streetes are large, having faire buildings, and two great Churches, with a spacious Market-place, and a strong Castle. Besides, heere are

other great Townes, namely Suthwel, Newarke, Mansfield, Blith, Scroby, and Workensop. And in this Shire there are 168 Parishes. The Rivers Lenels fine are Trent, Lin, Smite, and Idle. Leicester-fire, anciently called Ledecester-The Station flore, bordereth upon the South with Northampton-shire, on the East with

Darby-fhire, and on the West with Warwick fhire. It is all field-ground, The remedial-

which at last mingleth his waters with Soar, doth gently winde about through the Easterne part. Rutland-shire, which was anciently called

The Signation. Leiceller lire, except on the South fide, where it lyeth by the River Welmay ride quite round about it in one day. This Countrie is no lesse

The Cone de

The Yourne

Northfolke.

chiefe Towne in it is Vppingham, so called, because it stands on the afcent of an hill; it hath a faire free Schoole in it, which was built for the nurture and bringing up of children to learning, by R. Iohnson, Minister of Gods word, who also built an other at the towne of Okeham, so called, because it is situated in a vale, which once was very woody and full of Oakes. This Shire can reckon 47 Parish Churches. The little River Wish or Grafh, gliding through the middle of it from East to West, doth divide it into two parts. Northfolke remaines yet to be described, that is to fay, the Northerne people. The bounds thereof on the South

The Securion are Suffolke, on the East and North the German Ocean, and on the West The quality of the River Oufe. The Countrie is large, & for the most part field ground, unlesse it bee where there are some smaller hils ; it is very rich, full of flocks of sheepe, and especially of Cunnies: it is watered with pleasant Rivers Rivers, and is sufficiently stored with wood. The soyle differs according to the diversitie of places, for in some parts it is fat and rich, in other parts light and fandie, and in other clayie and chalkie. Amongst the chiefe townes in this Shire, old Thetford is the first, which Antoni- The Townes. nus calleth Stiomagus, that is, a towne fituate by the river Sit. It hath now but few dwelling-houses, though heretofore it were faire and very populous. There is alfo in this Shire the famous Citie of Norwich, called by the Saxons North, that is, the North Caftle, and h Tarmouth or Gar- h This Towne by the Saxons North, that is, the North Cartie, and "Turmonto of Out-the Saxon ealmouth, a faire Haven Towne, fortified by its fituation, and mans indu-led Garmouth, ftrie; for it is almost entrenched with water; on the West with the Ri-because it is ttrie; for it is almost entremented with water; on the very over which there is a draw Bridge; on other fides with the Ocean, man effund, except it be on the North fide, toward the Land, and there it is encome the mouth of passed with strong wals, which with the River doe lye in a long square- Gerne. fided-figure. There are also these Townes, Albehvel-shorp, Dis or Difce, Shelton, Skulton or Burdos, Attleburgh, Wanburne, Lynne, Swaff ham, North Elmcham, Dercham, Windham, Ichorow, and others. For this Countric hath 27 Market Townes, and 525 Villages, and about 660 Parish Churches. The rivers that doe water it are Oufe, Thet, anciently called The Rivers. Sit, Wauency, Gerne or Yere, and Wents anciently Wentfare. There is not in the world any towne which getteth fo much by taking and catching of Herrings, as the towne of Tarmouth in this Shire. For it is incredible to thinke, what great Faires and Markets they have here at Michael-dises of the tide, and what a number of Herrings and other fish are carried from Sea. hence into other parts. Besides, from hence (as Varro adviseth) thou mailt collect the goodnesse of the shire, the Inhabitants being well co-Themanners loured, craftie witted, and sharpely insighted into the Lawes of England, orthe Inhabi-But of these Counties wee have entreated largely enough, I passe now tants.

to the fixth Table.

The V. Table of ENGLAND.

THE

THE SIXT TABLE ENGLAND.

IN WHICH ARE THESE

Shires, H'arwick-flure, Northampton-shire, Huntingdon , Cambridge , Suffolke, Oxford-thire, Buckingam, Bedford, Hartford, Fflex, Bark. thire , Middlefex , Hampfhire , Surrey, Kent and Suffex.

Marmin fore

N the Sixt Table of England is first Warwick thire, being bounded on the East with Lewester store, and Wattingfreet way, on the South with Oxford shire and Gloceftershire, on the West with Wiltshire, and on the North with stafford-shire. This Country is divided into two parts,

The owning of Felden and Woodland, heretofore called Arden, that is, into the Field and

Time Rivers finiting.com

the Soule.

Wood-Country. The chiefe Towne hereof is Warningke, called by the Brittaines Caer. Leon; besides the Townes of Learnington, called so from the River Leame by which it standeth, Vehindon, now called Long Johingdon, Harbury, Mancefter, called anciently Mandueffedum; Coventry, called heretofore Conventria, Straiferd upon Aron, and others; and there are in this County 158 Parith Churches. The Rivers are Avon. Learn, Arrow and Allen, commonly called Alm. The next that followes is Northampton share, which from the East, where it is broadest, lesseneth by degrees, and is extended Eastward. The County is bounded on the The Source Last with Redford-dure and Huntingdom shire, on the South with Buckin-The said gram dire, and oxford sure, on the West with Winnek-chire, and on the North with Leicester-skine, Ruthma-skine, and Lincolne-shire, which are parted from it by the River Welland. It is a field Country, of a very The Cross are rich toyle, both in upland grounds and meddows. The fhire Towne hereof is Northampton, the other Townes are Frakley, Torcefter, anciently called Trijontium, Grafton, Daviente, Weden, Higham, Oundale, rightly Secondale, Peterborom, called anciently Per courgus, Willedone, &c. P. to this Shire there appertaines 326 Par thes: the Rivers are only, Acon, and Welland. In the third place is Huntingdon-sline, being fo fituated, that on the South it looketh toward Bedford shire, on the West toward Northampton shire, on the North where it is parted with the River Avon, and on the East, toward Cambridge shire. It is a Country fit for The remain tillage, and feeding of cattle, and toward the East where it is low ground it is very fruitfull, having every where pleafant hills and fhadie woods. The chiefe Towne of this Country is Huntingdon, called heretofore Huntefdune, to which it gives the name of Huntingdon-shire. Here are THE SIXT TABLE



also the Townes of S. Ives, which the Saxons anciently called Slepe, Saint Needes, or Saint Neotifanum, and Cunnington; here are 78. Parishes. The The Rivers two Rivers Oufe, and Avon doc water the Country. In the fourth place Cambridg fure, is Cambridge-shire, which lying toward the East, doth butte upon The Sunation. North-folke and Suffolke, on the South on Effex and Harford shire, on the West on Hantingdon-shire, and on the North on Lincolne-shire, and the the Soile. River Oufe, which running through it from East to West, doth divide it The Fownes. into two parts. The Lower and Southerne part is more tilled and planted then the rest, and therefore more pleasant; it lyeth in the manner of a bending plaine, being a Champion Country, and yeelding excellent Barley, except where it beareth Saffron: the farther and Northerne part flourishes more with greene Meddowes. The chiefe Towne in this Shire is Cambridge, anciently called Camboritum, and by the Saxons The University Grantcester, this is one of the Universities of England, yea the Sunne and Eve thereof, and a famous Nurserie of good learning and pietie, it is seated upon the River Cam. Besides, here are these Townes, Roisson, Rech, Burwell, Ely, and here are 163 Parishes in this Countie, and the Rivers are Cam and Stour. Suffolke tollowes in the next place, having on suffelle. the West Cambridge-shire, and on the South the River Stour, which di-The Simution vides it from Effex, on the East the Germane Ocean, and on the North The ferulace of the two little Rivulets, Ouse the lesse, and Waveney, which arising as it the Soyle. were from one spring head, and running a diverse course, doe part it from North-folke. The Country is large, and of a fat foyle, except it be toward the East, for it is compounded of clay and marle, so that the fields doe flourish every where; here is fruitfull pasturage for fatting of The Townes, cattle, and great store of cheese made. The Townes in this County are Sudbury, that is the South-Towne. Ixning, Saint Edmunds-bury, called anciently Villa Faustini, Bretenham, Hadley, Ipswich, called anciently Gippwie, Debenham, Oreford, and many others. The Rivers are Stour, Breton. Gipping, Deben, Ore, Ouse, Waveney, and Gerne or Yere. Oxford shire, Rivers.
Oxford-foire. which commeth next to be spoken of, on the West is joyned to Glocefler-shire, and on the South it is parted from Barke. shire by the River Ilis or Oufe, on the East it is bounded with Buckingham-shire, and on the The Simulion North with Northampton-shire and Warwick-shire. It is a fertile and rich The feraline of Country, the plaines thereof being adorned with faire fields and medthe Soyle. dowes, and the hills crowned with many woods, filled with fruits, and all forts of cattle which graze thereon. In this Shire the Citie of Oxford, anciently called Ousford from the River Ouse, lifteth up her head, being The Univerthe other Universitie of England, the other Sunne, Eye, and Soule thereof, and a most famous Nurserie of Learning and Wisedome. from whence Religion, Humanitic, and Learning are plentifully diffused and The Townes. dispersed into other parts of the Kingdome. Here are also the Townes of Bablac, Burford, which the Saxons called Beorford, Minster Lovell, Whitney, Woodflocke, Banbury, Burcefter, or Burencefter, Tame, Dorchefter. called by Bede Civitas Dorcinis, and by Lelandus Hydropolis, Watlington, and 280. Parishes in it: the rivers here are Ifis, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode. Buckingham-shire to called, because it is full of Beech-trees, Fucinghamcommeth to be viewed in the seaventh place, which being but narrow, doth runne length-wayes from Thamifis Northward. On the South it looketh

looketh towards Berk-shire, being parted from it by Thamifis, on the The Situation West toward Oxford-sbire, on the North toward Northampton-shire, and The fembus of on the East it looketh first toward Bedford-shire, afterward toward Hart- the Soyle ford-shire; and last of all toward Middlesex. It hath a plentifull sovle. and the fruitfull meddowes thereof doe feed innumerable flockes of theepe. The head Towne is Buckingham, befides which it hath also the The Towner. Townes of Marlow, Colbroke, Amer/ham, Crendon or Credendon, fo called from the Chalke or Marle, by which the Inhabitants thereof manure their Land, High-Wickam, Stony-Stratford, Oulney, Newport-Pannell, &c. and in this Shire are reckoned 185 Parishes: the Rivers are Thame, Colne and Oule. Bedford-shire followes, being joyned on the East to Cambridg Bedford Bone shire, on the South to Hartford shire, on the West to Buckingham shire, The Simulion and on the North to Northampton-shire, and Huntingdon-shire; it is divi- the Socke ded into two parts by the River oufe. That part which is Northward is more fruitfull and woody, the other part toward the South which is larger, is of a meaner foyle, but yet not barren: for it hath great store of very excellent Barley. In the middle of it there are thicke Woods, but Eastward it is more bare and naked of trees The chiefe Towne is Lattodorum, now called Bedford, which communicates its name to the Shire. It hath also other Townes, as Odill, Bletnesho or Bletso, Eaton, Dunstable, The Townes built by Henry the first for suppressing of the robberies of the rebell Dun and his companions: it containeth 116 Parishes, and is watered with the River Oufe. Next to Bedford-shire on the South fide lyeth Hartford-Henford-hone shire, the West side thereof is enclosed with Buckingham shire, the Northerne fide with Middlesex, and the East fide with Effex, and partly The Simution. with Cambridge-shire. It is very rich in corne-fields, pastures, ineddowes, and woods. The chiefe Towne in the Country is Herudford, Theterubile of now called Heriford, which doth impart its name to the whole Shire. the Soyle. There are also the Townes of Watling-street, Fane, S. Albane, or Verulamium, Roifton, called anciently Crux Roifia, Alhwell, Bilhops Stortford; and many others: and this Shire bath an 120. Parishes. The Rivers are Lea or Ley, Stort, Mimer and Benefice. Now come we to Effex, which The Towner the River Stour on the North divideth from South-folke, on the East the Ocean beatethit, on the South the River Thames now growne very The Situation wide, doth part it from Kent, on the West the River Lea divideth it from Middlefex, and the little River Stour or Stort, from Hertford-shire. The femilia of It is a large Country, fruitfull, abounding with Saffron, being full of the Soyle. woods, and very rich: here is Camalodunum, now called Maldon. Also The Townes Colchester, which the Brittaines call Caer Colin, Leyton, Bemflot, Leegh. Rochford, Angre, Ralegh, anciently called Raganeia, Dunmow, Plaiffy or Plefly, called anciently Eftre, Chelmesford, now called Chensford, Ithancefler, Farles Colne, Barlow, Walden, called likewise Saffron walden, &c. the Parishes are 415. the Rivers are Ley, Thames, Chelmer, Froshwell, anciently called Pante and Colne. In the next place followes Berroc. shire, Bert. Pine. now called Berk-shire, the Northerne part whereof Isis, which is afterward called Tamisis, doth compasse with a winding pleasant streame, and doth divide it from Oxford-shire and Bucking ham-shire: the Southerne part the River Kennet doth seperate from Hampshire, the Westerne part is held in by Wiltshire and Glosester-shire, and the Easterne part is confined 1. 3

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tute of the

The Rivers.

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Same

the Soyle.

The Rivers.

Kent.

Airc. The Townes.

confined with Surrey. This County on the West side where it is broadeft, and in the middle thereof is very rich, and full of corne, especially in the Vale of White Horfe, and on the Easterne fide which is leffe fruit. The formers, full, there are many long and spacious woods. The Townes are Faren. don, Abington, called anciently Abandune, and by the Saxons Sheoverham. Wantage Wallingford Hungerford, Widehay, anciently called Gallena, New. bery, Reading, Billeham, or Bilbam, Southealington, now called Maidenhead. and Windlore, called by the Saxons Windlefors. This Country hath 140 Parithes: the Rivers which water it are Ilis, Thames, Ocke, Cunetio or Ke. net, and Lambor. Middlefex is divided on the West side from Buckincham-shire with the River Colne, on the North fide from Hertford-shire. The Situation with the knowne bounds, on the East fide from Essex with the River Lea. and on the South fide from Surrey and Kent with the River Thames. It is every where very pleasant by reason of the temperatenesse of the Ayre. and goodnesse of the Soyle, besides the faire Townes and buildings. The Townes here are Vxbridge, Draston, Stanes, Radeliffe, and others: but above all London, called also Londinium, Longidinium, Augusta, and by Stephanus Lindonion, which is an Epitomy of all Brittaine. It is feated by the River of Thames, having a fertile Soyle and temperate Avre it is distant from the Seathreescore miles, it hath a stone Bridge over the River, being three hundred and thirty paces long, adorned on both fides with magnificent and faire buildings. It hath also a strong Tower, which is the chiefe Armory of England, and in this the Mint is kept. Neare to London is Westminster, anciently called Thorney, famous for the Abby, the Courts of Justice, and the Kings Pallace. The Abbey is most renowned by reason of the Coronation, and buriall of the Kings of Eng. land, and in this Countie are 73 Parishes, besides those in the Citie. The Rivers that water it are Lea, Colne, and Thames. Hampshire or Hant. The Southern flure toucheth on the West Dorsetshire and Willshire, on the South the Ocean, on the East Suffex and Surrey, and on the North Berk-shire. It is fruitfull, having pleafant thicke woods and flourishing pastures: it hath two Cities, the one Southampton, to called, because it stands on the River Teft, anciently called Ant or Hant: the other Winchester, called heretofore Venta Belgarum. There are also these Townes, Regimood or Ringwood, Christ-church, Whorwell, Andover, Rumfey, Portfmouth, Kings-cleare, Odiam, Silvester, called anciently by the Brittaines Caer Segente, and others, and it hath 253 Parishes: the Rivers are Avon, Stour, Test and Hamble. Surrey, called by Bede Suthriona, joyneth on the West partly to The qualitie of Berk thire, and partly to Southampton-flire, on the South to Suffex, on the East to Kent, and on the North it is watered by the River Thames, and divided by it from Middlesex. It is a Countrie not very large, yet very rich: The Townes are Godelminge, Aclea, or Ockley, Effingham, King Stone. Merton, Cradiden, or Croydon, Beddington, Wimbandune, or Wimbledon, Wandlesworth, and the Borrough of Southworke, called by the Saxons South werke, and this Country hath 140 Parishes: The rivers are VVey, Mole, (so called, because for a certaine space it runneth under ground like a Mole) Wandale, and Thames aforefaid. Now followeth Cantium or Kent, a Country so called from the situation, for it looketh toward France The Section. with a great corner, which the word Canton in the French fignifies,

environed

environed round about with the mouth of Thames and the Sca, unleffe on the West side where it joyneth to Surrey, and on the South side to The qualitie of part of Suffex. It is unlevell, yet plainest toward the West, and shaded the Soile. with woods, on the East it is raised with high hills. The chiefe Citie is Durovernum , which Ptolemie calls Darvernum, and in Englishis called Canterburg. There are also the Town s of Dover, anciently called Dur- The Towner. bis, and by the Saxons Dufra, Hith or Hide, Rumney, anciently called Rumenal, Sandwich or Sondwic, Gravefend, &c. The Rivers are Thames, Da- Rivers. rent, Medivay, anciently called Medwers, Stoure, called by Bede Wantioms, dre. Suffex toward the South bordereth upon the British Ocean, and Suffex that part of the Country which is toward the Sea is full of high white The Situation. hills, which because they consist of a far kinde of Chalke are very fruitfull: the middle of it hath goodly meddowes, pastures, fields, and many pleafant groves. The hither part hath many woods, and it hath many veines of Iron. The Townes here are Chichefter, or rightly Ciffanceafter. The Townes. to called from one Ciffa a Saxon that built it: Arundal, fo called, because it stands upon the River Arun, and other. It hath many Rivers, and 312 Parifles.

THE

THE SEVENTH TABLE

ENGLAND.

CONTAINETH THESE FOURE ILANDS which belong to England, Anglesey, Wight, Gersey, and Garnsey.

Inclific of Auplefey.

The names.

The frontal neffe of the Soyle,

He seventh and last Table of England containeth these foure Islands which belong to England: the former two whereof namely Anglese and Wight, do lye neare the whereof hoare, the latter Garley neare the French shoare. The first is Anglesey, which the Brittaines call Mon, Tirmon,

and Ynis Donyl, (that is) the darke Island, the Saxons call it Aloneza, being divided by a flender Bay from the British Continent. It is a brave Island, and the ancient seat of the Druides, the length whereof 22 English This miles, the breadth 17, and the whole compasse of it 60 miles. This Island, although Giraldus faith, it was in his time, drie, stonie, unpleasant, and deformed, yet now it is delectable, and being tilled yeeldeth fo much wheat, that it is commonly called the Mother of Wales. It hath milstones, and in some places aluminous earth, out of which they have lately begun to make Alum. It is also rich in cattell. It was first subje-Sted to the Romane Empire by Paulinus Suetonius, and Iulius Agricola as Camden out of Tacities a learned Writer. Many yeares after being conquered by the English, it came to be called Inglesey, as it were, the English Mand, Camden addeth, that when the Romane Empire in Britsame began to decrease, the Scots crept out of Ireland into this Island. For besides the hills which are entrenched round, and called the Irish cottages: there is a place which the Irish call In Hericy Guidil, where being lead by their Captain Singi, they gave the Brittaines a great overthrow, as it is mentioned in the booke of Triads. Neither hath this Island beene invaded by the English, but likewise by the Norwegians. For in the yeare 1000. The navie of Ethelred failing about it did wast it in hostile man. ner. Afterward two Norman Hughs, one Earle of Cheshire, the other of Shropshire did most grievously afflict it and built the Castle Aber. Lieniot to restraine the Inhabitants, but Magnus a Norwegian arriving at this Island kild Hugh Earle of Cheshire with an arrow, and having tooke boo. tie on the Island departed. Afterward also the English often attempted it, untill Edward the first reduced it into his power. Heretofore it had 363 Villages, and at this day it is full of Inhabitants, but the chiefe Towne is Bellus Marifeus, commonly called Beaumarish, which Edward the first built in the East part of that Island in a moorish place, and in regard of the Situation, he gave it this name, and fortified it with a Castle. The second Towne to this is Newburge, in Welch Ressur, because it was

THE SEVENTH TABLE



The Itle of Wight.

The names.

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government.

much troubled with the fands which were continually cast upon it. Here is also Aberfran heretofore the chiefe Citie of Wales. Also the holv Promontorie which the English call Holyhead: the Inhabitants call it Caer Guby from Kibius a holy man who was Scholler to Hilarius Pictaven. lis. The Inhabitants are very rich and strong, and they use the British language having no skill in English, albeit they, together with the rest of Wales, have beene subject to the Kings of England these three hundred yeares. Now followeth Veila or Veilis, the Isle of Wight, which the Brittains call Guith. It is broken off fro the Continent of Brittaine by fo small an Euripus running betweene, called heretofore Solent, that it feemeth to cleave unto it, and hence that Brittish name Guith, which fignifies a separation, seemes to be derived : even as Sicilie being divided from Italie. tooke his name, (as learned Iulius Scaliger pleaseth to derive it,) à secando, that is, from cutting. From this vicinitie of situation, and affinitie of the name, wee may conjecture that this Vella was that Illa, which when the Sea Flow'd did feeme an Island, but when it Ebd againe, the shoare being almost dries the ancient Brittaines were wont to carrie Tinne thither in Carts to be transported thence into France. I suppose it cannot be that Mills of Pliny, which joyneth close to Vella, because out of that there came white lead, and in this (faith Camden) there is no mettall veine fo farre as I know. This Island betweene East and West lyeth twentic miles in length in an ovall figure, the breadth thereof in the middle where it is broadest is twelve miles over, the one side lyeth toward the North, the other toward the South. It hath a fruitfull foyle, and very profitable to the husbandman, fo that it exporteth and sendeth forth divers commodities, it is every where full of Cunnies, Hares, Partridges and Phealants, it hath also a Forrest and two Parkes full of Deere for The variety of hunting. Through the middle of this Island there runneth a long ridge of hils, on which flockes of sheepe securely graze, whose sleeces are held to be the best wooll, except that of Lemster and Cotteswold, and therefore being chiefly bought up by Clothiers, the Inhabitants do make a great gaine and commoditie thereby. The Northerne part hathgreeneme. dowes, fields, and woods: the Southerne part is all corne-fields, enclosed every where with ditches and hedges. At either end the Sea on the North fide doth so penetrate and winde into it, that it maketh almost two Islands, and the Inhabitants do call them Islands, namely that which looketh toward the West the Fresh-water Isle, that which lyeth toward the East Binbrydge Isle. Vespasian serving under the Emperour Claudius did first reduce this Island to the obedience of the Romans, win Veftafiane as P Suctionius writeth in the life of Vefpafian. The first Saxon that made it his owne was Cerdicius which gave it to Stuffa, and white arus, who carried away the Brittish Inhabitants to Caresbrok, and put them to death; afterward Wolpherus being of the Mercians, brought Vetta or Wight under his power, and gave it to Edelwalch King of the South Saxons. After that Cedwalla King of the West-Saxons, (the aforesaid Edwalch being slaine, and Arnaldus Governour of the Island being made away) adjoyned itto his territories. But see more concerning these things in Camden. The In-The nature of habitants by nature are warlike, bold, and forward, and the Souldiers very flout. In Bedes time there were thought to be in this Island a thou-

fand and two hundred families, but now it hath fixe and thirtie Townes besides Villages and Castles. The chiefest Townes are New-port, the chiefe Market-towne of the Island, heretofore called Medena, and Novus Burgus de Meden, from whence the whole Countrie is divided into East-Meden, and Well-Meden, according as it lyeth East or West. Also Brading, The Townes. Newton, & Yarmouth which have their Majors, and do fend up their Burgelles to the Parliaments of England. This Yarmouth and another alio called Sharpnore have Castles, which together with the Fort Worsteys doe defend the coast on the West side. Over against which scarce two miles off standeth the Fort Hurst on a little tongue of ground in Hampshire. Here is also the Towne Quarre where a litle Monasterie was built in the yeare 1132 for vailed Virgins or close Nunnes, and Gods Hill where I. Worfeley founded a Schoole for the nurture of children. Here is situate Wellcow and Eafteon, now ruinated, which Henry the eight built in the very jawes and entrance of New-port. And on the East is Sandham a Cafile fortified with great Ordinance, as the rest are, beside the fortifications of nature, for it is encompassed about with ragged cliffes, underneath which are bidden rocks. As these two Islands lye neare to the English shoare, somewhat more toward the West, some Islands do appeare in the Sea neare to France, and yet belong to England, among which are Gerzey and Garnzey, and first Gerzey, called Cafarea by Antoninus, lyeth neare to Normandie, or the shoare of Lexobii, whom our Brittaines do call Lettan, that is, dwellers on the shoare, or coasters: this word Cafarea the Frenchmen have contracted into Gerfey, even as Cafaris Bur. Gofo. gus, a towne in Normandie is by them contractly called Cherburgh and Cefar Angulta a Towne in Spaine is by the Spaniards called Suraggofa. Thenames. Into this illand condemned men were heretofore banished, for the Bishop of Lyons was banished hither. Papirius Massonius calleth it the Isle The Situation. of Conflantine shoare, because it lyeth over against the ancient citie of Constantia, which Ammianus thinketh was heretofore called Castra Constantia, and in former times Muritonium. This Island is about 20 miles in compaffe, being defended by rockes and fuch fands as are dangerous to sea-men. The earth is sufficiently fertile abounding with divers fruits and with flockes of cattellit bath many sheepe, and most of them fuch as have foure hornes, is beautified with fo many greene Orchards and Gardens, and those so fruitfull that the Inhabitants make a kinde of drinke of apples, which they call Sifera and the English Side. therewith; but in regard they have little fuell, instead of wood they use Sea weeds (by them called Vrais) which feemes to be that fea-graffe which Play mentions, and they grow fo plentifully on these rocks, that they feeme a farre of to be thicke woods. These being dryed in the Sun of the Soyle. and after burnt for fuell, they make use of the ashes for manuring their fields, and making them fruitfull This Island is likewise full of Villages, having twelve Parishes. It is fortified with a strong Castle scated on the hill Montorguel, and hee that governes it for the English is also governour of the whole Island. Twentie miles hence towards the West is another Island, which Antoninus named Sarnia, the English at this day call it Garnsey, lying from East to West in the forme of a harpe, it is Geraley, not to be compared either for largenesse or populusnesse with the afore-

The VII. Table of ENGLAND.

faid Gersey, for it hath onely tenne Parishes. Yet in this it is to be preferred before it, because it hath no venemous thing in it : beside it is more fortified by nature, as being encompaffed on every fide with broken cliffes among which the Smyris an hard and rough stone is found. which the English call an Emrall, with which Jewellers do cut their Rones, and Glaziers do cut their glasse. This Island also, as the former,

The qualitie o

The Haven.

Government.

hath greene Gardens and Orchards planted with divers trees, whence for the most part, the Inhabitants use the drinke made of apples called Cider, as the Gersey people doe, in regard of the conveniencie of an Haven and the traffique of Merchants it is more famous than Gerfey. For on the farthest part toward the East, on the Southerne side, it hath a Haven like an halfe Moone, neare which is feated the Towne of Saint Peter. s. Feler Town being one long narrow streete, full of warlike provision, and frequented much with Merchants when warres begin in other places. The entrance into the Haven is fortified on either fide with Castles, on the left hand is an anciet Castle,&on the right hand another which they call Cornet, seated on a high rock,& environed with the Sea. The Inhabitants of either Ifle are originally either Normans or Brittaines, and do speake French. In both Islands they use that which they call Fraic instead of fuell, or pitcoales digged in England, & both of them have great store of fish. Thele Islands with other adjacent and lying neare unto them did heretofore belong to Normandie, but when Henry the first had overthrowne his brother Robert in the yeare of Christ 1108, he adjoyned Normandie & these Islands to the Kingdome of England, since which time they have continued in faithfull obedience to England, although the French (banishing King John possessed Normandie and Henry the third fold his right in Normandie, and yeelded up the possession of Aquitaine in consideration of a cercaine fumine of money. Tis true that the French in the raigne of Henry the fourth, did hold Garnfey, but by the industric of Richard Harleston. Valettus de Carona (as they then called him) they were driven out, in reward whereof the King did conferre and bestow upon him the government of the Island and Castle. And let so much suffice to have beene spoken concerning these source Islands, and also concerning England, both in generall and particular.

NORWEY

NORWEY, AND SVVETH-LAND.

The first and second Kingdome of the North part of the World.

RITTAINE being described as faithfully as wee could. that Northerne part of the world now followeth in our method, which the Ancients did call Scandia and Scandinavia, Pliny calleth it the Nurser of Nations, and the receptacle of people of a great stature. That part which is neerest to

the farthest Northerne shore of Germanie, is distinguished at this time into the three Kingdomes of Norwey, Swethland, and Denmarke. Norwey Norwey or Norwegia commeth in the first place to be viewed. The Etymologie Whence to whereof is casie to be knowne; for it is to called from Nord which sig-called nifieth the North, and Weg which fignifies a way, as if wee should fav, the Northway, or Northerne Countrey. It hath on the South Denmarke, on the West the Sea, on the East Sweth-land, and it is bounded on the North with Lapland, from which it is parted with high and rugged Mountaines, covered over with continuall show. All the Countrie toward the West is unpassable by reason of rocks and sharpe cliffes, and it is also stony toward the South, especially in that part which lyeth against the Cimbrick Chersonesus, from whence it is 250 miles distant. But all the Countrie both toward the West and South hath a gentle Avre. for the Sca is not frozen, neither doe the Snowes lyclong. And though The qualitie of the Countrie it selfe bee not so fertile, that it is able to furnish the Inha-the Soyle bitants with foode : yet it aboundeth with cattell and wilde beafts, as The valuety of white Beares of an unufuall bignesse, Beavers and innumerable other. Creatures. Norwey was fomtime a very flourishing, Kingdome, under the jurifdictive on whereof were Denmarke and the Isles of the Sea, untill it came to be govern'd by hereditarie succession. Afterward in the Interregnum it was agreed upon by the confent of the Nobles, that the Kings should bee chosen by election. From Suibdager the second to Christierne the last, there were 45 Kings. Now it is under the command of Denmarke. There are at this time in it five royall Castles, and so many speciall Provinces, whereof the first and farthest toward the South is Bahusia, of The Critics and Bay. The Townes subject unto it are Marstand, seated on a rocky Penin- Townes. fula, and famous for herring fishing; and the Townes of lesser note. are Koengeef or Congel, neere Bahus and Oddewold, otherwise called Odivad. The second Castle is Aggerbusia, out of the Province whereof high Masts of ships, oaken and maple plankes and wood fit for building houses, is yearely carried into Spaine and other Countries. The Townes Subject unto it are Alloia, the Seat of a Bishop, to which strangers doe

NORWEY SVVETHLAND.



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chiefly refort, because there is held the Court whither causes are brought for triall out of all parts of Norwey. Also Tonfberg or Konnings. berg, Fridrichstad, Salizburgh, and Schin or Schon, where there are Mynes of Coppresse and Iron, also Hammaria the Greater and the Lesser, hereto-fore being Bishopricks, but now committed to the care of the Aloian Bishop, and divided by the Bay of Mosian, gliding betweene them. The third is the Castle Bergerhusia, under which are the Cities of Bergen, or Berga, and Staffanger. But Berga is the most famous Citie of all Normey for trassique, and as it were the Barne thereof: heere resident the Kings Lievtenant, and a Bishop; and heere that delicate fish is fold, which being taken neere the shore of Norwey, is called the fish of Bergen, being transported from hence by Merchants into divers Countries. Heere lve the Factors of the Vandals & the Sca Townes, who continuing here all the yeare, for traffique sake, doc take up one part of the Citie, which the Inhabitants call the Bridge. Heere is also an excellent and safe Haven. The Citie Staffanger, although it have the same Governour with Bergen, yet it hath a Bishop peculiar to it selfe, and living therein. The fourth Castle is Nidrosia, called so from the River Nideros & Rosa, which is the name of a Temple, commonly called Trundtheim, and heretofore Trundon; it is the Metropolis of all Norwey, and now reduced into the forme of a Towne. It was the chiefe feat heretofore of the Archbishop, and of the whole Kingdome. It hath a large Jurisdiction, in which much fish and pretious skins are gotten, and afterward carried to Bergen to be fold. And heere is at this day a Cathedrall Church, and fuch a one as there is scarce an other like it in the Christian world, both for the largenesse of the stones, and for the carved worke. The Border and ground-worke about the Altar in this Church was burnt with fire, in the yeare 1530, and the loffe redounding thereby was valued at feven thousand Crownes. The fifth and last Towre toward the North of Normer is Wardbuile, standing on the little Island Ward; it is now very finall, and almost decayed, having neither castle nor munition, yet hath it a little Towne adjoyning unto it, which confifts all of fisher mens houses. In this Towre or rather Cottage, the Kings Prafect liveth in Summer, and governeth this cold Northerne part of Norwey, evento the borders of Russia. Moreover the Westerne shore of Norwey (because it is of an unfearchable depth) in the Spring time is much troubled with Whales, to prevent whose violence, the ship-men use a kinde of Ovle made of Beavers stone, which is a present remedie, for assoone as it is cast into the Sea, and mingled with the water, straight-way that great Sea-monster maketh away and hideth himselse in the deepe. Heere is good fishing in the neighbouring seas, & especially of Stock-fish, which being dried and hardened in the cold and hung up upon poles, they fend into other Kingdomes of Europe. The best taking of them is in the Moneth of lanuary: for as then in regard of the cold, they are more eafily dried, so the sea doth yeeld more plenty of them and fatter. The commodities of this countrie in generall, are pretious Skins, Tallow, Butter, Hides, the fat of Whales, Tarre, Oake timber, Masts, and Planks and Boards of all fort, to the great commoditie of those who sell them. The Inhabitants are honest, loving and hospitable to strangers, neither

In Sea

The Commo-

The Merchan-

have they robbers, theeves or Pirates among them.

The Kingdome of Swethland is an ancient Kingdome, as Pling witnes-16th. It hath on the West Normy, on the North Lapland and Boima, on the Last I inland, seperated from it by the Botman Bay, or Finnih Sea, & Leventse: Lufland, dispoyned from it by the Baltick Sea, called by Tacitus Mare pagrum, by the Successus Mare Successum, and on the South Gothat It is a committee in all fruitfull of all the North parts; it hath a plenufull foyle, and feas, lakes, and rivers abounding with fifh of divers kindes at hath also Mettals, as Lead, Iron, Brasse, and Silver, which is digged up in very pare oure neere Miling: and likewife woods full of wilde beatt, and honey. It is thought that it doth doubly exceede Nor. ner, both in largeneffe, frunfulneffe, and goodneffe of foyle, yet in some places it is sugged and moorish. This Countrie being for some ages valuantly and happily defended & enlarged by the native Kings thereof afterward came to the Kings of Denmarke; and having beene subject to them more than an hundred yeares, at last did shake them off, under coloni, that the Lawes which they were fworne unto at their Goronation, were not objerv'd, and hence it flood a while in a very uncertime condition. But now it is returned agains to the natives, out of which it choofeth it felfe a King. There are divers Provinces of this Kingdome, fome belonging to the Gotles, as Oftgothia, whereof Lincop is the Metropolis: Wellgothia feperated with an ancient Lake from Ofcothes, whereof Scars is the Bithops feate: Alfo Southerne Gothis or Smalandia, Tuifera, Verendia, in which Vexio or Wexo is the chiefe Town. Also Meringer, and the Isle of Ocland, fortified with the Castle Borgholm. Other Provinces there are that belong to Swethland, specially so called, as Oplandia, in which is Fifid in the very centre of Swettland; heere are an Archbithops feat, publick Schooles, and many lepulchies of the Kings of Swettland, magnificently and fairely built. Alfo Scocholin, a tane Mart Towne, and one of the Kings places of refidence, being fortitled both by Natine and Art. It is leated in a marshie fenny place like Feare, and is named, as aforefaid, because it is built upon stakes. There is a parlage to it out of the Eaflerne Sea, by a deepe channell through the lawes of Melern; and it doth let the fea flow to farre into it, that ships of great buithen may eatily come with full fayles into the Haven. But the towic Waxholme on the one fide, and Digna on the other fide doe to thaighten the entrance, that no thips can come in or goe forth agund the Governours will, who keepe watch there. On the Southerne banke of M. lern lyeth Sadermannia, whole townes are Tolgo, Strengene the teate of a Bifliop, and the Cattle Gripfholme. In the third place is American which is the callle ordo, & toward the West the countrie of 11 st. namus, and the cities of tropia, necre to which there is fuch exceltent filver, that Artificers can extract out of fifteene pounds of filver one pound of gold and c. irboga doe lye neere unto a Lake. From thence toward the West doe lye Westerne Dalia, the Easterne and Solies Dalia, to called from the Lake Solion, which three Provinces together with the greater part of the mountainous Provinces, are under the Bishop of Sainfe. Heere are minerall veines, which thretch themselves Eastward to the Salvice Sea, and to the Bay of Helfinger, and toward the West they runne almost without interruption through Wermeland to the Westerne Ocean, so that in every part there is digged up some kinde of mettall, as Silver, Coppreffe, Lead, Iron, Steele, or Sulphure. Toward the North neere unto Opland are these Countries, first Gestricia, then Helsing, after that Midelpadia, and beyond that the Northerne and Southerne Angermannia. Then is there North Bornia, divided into Well-Bornia and Eall-Botnia, both of them being large Provinces: and after these towards the North lye " Scricfinnia," Lapland, and Biarmia. These or most of these house the ancient Provinces of the Kingdome of Swethland, the Botnick Bay first-ding & Laping ched forth from the Baltbick ftraight Northward to Toronia, & beyond gue of the the Artick Circle, doth divide from Finland a large Peningula: at the are the Inhi-Southward point whereof are the Islands of Alandia or Alant, and branis thereof. Abo a Bishops Scate, and on the North point Withurgeum. Finland is a Sicalled from the blocdivided into the Northerne & Southerne Finland, to which the higher kith telle of the and lower Natagundia, Savolofia, Tavaftia, all very large countries are tahontons, and lower Maragunais, Savoiopa, Labapia, and very large countries are to Larger fig. adjoyned. From thence beyond the Finnick Bay is b Corelia, the Metro-mitch Folith. polis whereof is Hexholme or Kexholme : and toward the West Work ho b Whitnesich poils whereof is Headman of Actabana Lovat, that glideth by Novogar- find, belongth dia, which the Inhabitants call Ny: above Copora is Ingria, in which to the Duke of standeth the Forts Iamagrod and Solonfein, wherein Handeth Ivanogrod, Rafin. over against Nerva or Narva; confining upon these toward the South are the provinces of Lieflandia or Civonia, extended even from Nerva to Revalia or Revel, and Prenovia or Parniew, as first Allantacia wherein Nerva is a Bishops See; then Wiria, whereof Wesemberg is a Bishops See: belides Wichia, wherein Habfay is a Bishops scate, and the Isle Dagen or Dachlen, most of which Countries beyond the Finnick Bay were added to the Kingdome of Swethland, in the yeare 1581; by the valour and good successe of King lobs the third, after that Revalia had willingly veelded it selfe to Ericus the fourteenth King of Swedes, Anno 1561. Swethland hath many fishing-waters, and many rivers gliding through The Rivers. it. The Countrey it selfe is rugged, being full of mountaines and woods. Mountaines,

The subjects are partly Church-men, partly Lay-men; the Lay-men are Woods.

either Nobles or Commons. The chiefe title of Nobility is Knight-The Senators,

hood, which is folemnly conferr'd by the King as a reward of vertue. The Minners. The provinces are governed by the natives. If the Inhabitants be com-

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THE

par'd with the Germans, they have leffe civilitie, but are more industri-

ous and witty, fo that every countrey-fellow with them hath skill al-

most in all trades, and all mechanick Arts.

The State Politick of the Kingdome of DENMARKE.

graphers, as also the Gothes subjecting of Spaine, the Longobards establishing of a Kingdome in Italie, the Normans feating themselves in France, the creeting of the Kingdome of Naples and Sicilie, and the attempt of the erecting of the Kingdome of wapter and offine, and the attempt of goodfride upon Freseland against Charles the Great. B Canutus the Great, bee added the his holding five Kingdomes a long time. For he was King of Denmarke, late King of Swethland, Norwey, England, and Normandy, and sonne in law to Henry sweden pross victories the third Emperour, of whom these verses are yet extant.

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Desine mirari quos garrula laudibus effert Gracia, quos jactat Roma superba duces. &c.

Ceafe thou to wonder at thefe Captaines bold, of which both Greece and Rome did bouft of old. For now the Danish Land hath brought forth one. That is in vertue fecond unto none. By my atchievements I much fame attain d, Five Kingdomes fubjett were to my command And me he chose his some in Law to be, Who was third Emperour of Germanic. My Inflice famous was, I fhew'd the way, How powerfull Kings | heald their owne Lawes obey.

By which it appeares, as also by the following warres, which divers Kings of the Familie of the Oldenburgs happily waged, that it is a warlike Nation, and fortunate in vanquishing their enemies both by Land and Sea. The Noble men and Senatours of the Kingdome have a free power to elect the Kings, but for the most part they chuse the Kings eldest some, unlesse there be some sufficient cause for the contrary. However, they alwayes chuic one of the Royall bloud, and they doe not fuffer the Kingdome to be divided, unlesse they be compelled thereunto by civill warres. They fend the younger fonnes or brothers into other Countries, feeing they cannot participate in the government of the Kingdome: and hence it is that so many expeditions are undertaken by them. Morcover, feeing all the Nobles and Common-people cannot live conveniently in their owne Countrie, therefore they feeke out to get themselves a more sit scate. For the Northerne people have abundance of children, in regard of their abundance of bloud and heate. they are quarrellers and fighters, they drinke and cate much, (for the cold Ayre excites their appetite) and yet digest it well, whence it is that they live long, they are faire complexioned, of great stature, crafty and faithfull. And an argument, that they are long lived, is that their Kings have raigned very long, many of them thirty yeares, some forty, and fome longer.

The Politicall government.

THere are five States or Orders in the Common wealth of Denmarke. The first is of the Kings Familie, the second of the Nobles, The Signation, among which there are neither Earles nor Barons, yet all of them can show how their Nobilitie descended to them by a long pedigree of Ancestours. They carry Bucklers, which they will not change nor alter, because

ENMARKE is a large and populous Kingdome, commonly called Danemarch, as it were the Countrie of the Danes, But whence the original of the Danes came, they themselves doe not know: Some doe fetch it from Danus, their first King, and some from the Dahi, a people of Alia.

THE

STATE POLITICK

THE KINGDOME OF

DENMARKE.

Dudo de S. Quintino, an ancient Writer (as Camden reporteth) doth affirme, that they came out of Scandia into the ancient feats of the Cimbri. ans. But they seeme to be so called from the waters, because Aha with them signifies a River, and they doe call themselves Daneman (that is) as it were, River-men, or Water-men. All Denmarke is a Peninfula, as the Description sheweth, and is divided into 184 Presenthips or Provinces, which they call Harret, and they are governed by fo many Prefects skilfull in the Danish Lawes. It hath a King rather by election of the Nobles, than by fuccession of birth: the ancient manner of chusing him was, that when they gave their voyce, they stood in the open field upon stones, devoting by the firme stabilitie of the stones under them. the constancy of their election. The Kings are crowned at Hafnia in the Church of the bleffed Virgine Mary before the Altar, and are led into the aforefaid Church by the Senatours of the Kingdome, the enfignes of regality being carried before them, as the Sword, Globe, and Crown. Neither are these things attributed to speciall Families, as it is in most Countries, but as every one excelleth in vertue and dignitie, so is hee chosen to that place. First the King is compelled to sweare that he will observe certaine written Articles, and that hee will strictly defend the Christian Religion, and the Lawes and Customes of the Kingdome. Afterward hee is anounted by the Bishop of Roeschild, and first the Crowne is fet upon his head by all the Senatours, who then take their oath to his Majestie, if they have not done it before the Coronation, and then the King maketh out of the Gentry some Knights by the light froke of a fword, for some service done either in peace or warre. Thus the ancient Danes did establish an excellent politicall State and Monarchie, neither hath any Nation ever brought them into subjection, or tooke away their Country Rites and Priviledges. But on the contrary the Northerne people, as the Danes, Swedens, Norwegians, have wasted almost Europe, and in some places have established Kingdomes. For the expedition of the Cimbrians against Italie is knowne unto all Historiographers

because they anciently used them. There are some Families yet living. whose Ancestors were present at the Parley between Charles the Great, & Hemmingus King of Denmarke, upon the River Egidora or Eider, as the Familie of Vren and others. These hold their goods and lands in Capite. and they have free liberty to hawke and hunt in their owne lands, as the Counts have in Germany. Their goods are not feudatory, but hereditary, All the Castles, lands, and goods, as well moveable as immoveable.left them by their parents, are equally divided among the brethren: and the fifters by a speciall priviledge have a share also, yet so, that the brother hath two parts with the Castles and places of strength, and the sister but one. By this meanes the eldest sonnes have not much lands, yet fome of them comming of a good Familie, and being endued with ver tue, through the Kings favour, doe advance themselves to great possessions by marriage. Out of this order the Senatours of the Kingdome are chosen, who are seldome more then 28. These Senatours have a certain allowance from the King and Kingdome, for they have Castles so long as they bee Senatours, for which they pay no rent to the King, but are charged to keepe certaine horfes both in peace and warre, and whenfoever the King calls them, they are to be ready at the proper charge of the Kingdome. If they be fent on any Embassage out of the Kingdome, they have allowance out of the Exchequer, that they may performe their journey in a Princely manner, as becommeth a Kings Embaffadours. The other Nobles also have sufficient maintenance from the King, whether they live at Court or not. For the King hath lands which in the Da. nilh speech are called Verleghninge or Benefices, and out of these hee giveth maintenance, either for terme of life, or for yeares, to those who have done him or the Kingdome any fervice. And those who hold these Benefices of the King, are charged to keepe certaine horses, and to pay yearely a certaine fumme of money into the Exchequer, yet fo as they may gaine fomething in reward of their labour and fervice. There is also a good Law & Institution in the Kingdome of Denmarke, whereby the King is prohibited and restrained from buying any immoveable goods of the Nobles, least any diffention should arise betweene the King and them. For otherwise the King might by violence take into his hands those lands which the Nobles would not fell: yet the King may change any immoveable goods with the Nobles, though on the contrary the Nobles cannot buy any of them of the Kings Farmers, many of which have hereditarie, and (as it were) free lands.

Here followes the names of the special Families of the Nobility, in the Kingdome of DENMARKE.

The Lords of Kaas, the L. Guldensteen, the Lords of Wune, of Rosencrantz, of Grubbe, of VValkendorp, of Brahe, of Schram, of Pasherg, of Hardenberg, of Vlstant, of Bing, of Below, of VVepfert, of Goee, of Schefeldt, of Ranzow, of Schelen, of Frese, of Iul, of Bilde, of Dresselberg, of Green, of Brockenhusen, of Holke, of Trolle, of Knutzen, of Biorn, Schessed, of Iensen, of Steuge, of Mattiesse, of Lunge, of Banner, of Luc, of Rastorp, of Krusen, of Fassi, of Lindeman, of Suvon, of Stantbeke, of Quitrowe, of Lange, of Gelfchut, of Glambeke, of Krabbe, of Marizer, of Kragge, of Achfel, of Bec, of Ruthede, of Negel, ot VVirfelt, of split, of Ofren, ot Appelgard, of Inenum, of Poldeffen, of Reuter, of Podebuffen, who were all in times patt Barons in the Dukedome of Pomerania, and some of whose Familie are still remaining there. Also the Lords of Vren, who lived in the time of Charles the great : Alto the Lords of Blie, of Galle, of VVogersen, of Bafsi, of Solle, of Dase, of Bax, of Bafelich, of VVenflerman, of Hoken, of Lindow, of Bille, of Reutem, of Hundertmare, of Heiderstorper, of Wolde, of Papenhaimb, of Spar, of Falfter, of Narbu, of VVorm, of Bilde, of Bochelt, of Budde, of Swaben, of Santbarch, of Gram, of Lutken, of Vhrup, of Spezel, of Bammelberg, of Rofenspart, of Duve, of Hube, of Schaungard, of Mul, of Gris, of Falcke, of Brune, of Laxman, of Duram, of Baggen, of Norman, of Gofs, of Matre, of Rofengard, of Tollen, of Ronnoun, of Krimpen. Out of this Nobilitie is chosen the Prafett or Master of the Court, which is such an office, as the Governour of the Kings House in France: Hee dwelleth, for the most part, at Haffinia, being, as it were, the Kings Sublitute, and doth dispatch matters as hee is directed by the King. Next to him is the Marshall, which in the time of warre and peace doth provide those things which appertaine to expedition. In the third place is the Admirall, which doth build new ships, repaire the old, and every year order the fea matters, for the fecuring of the coasts. He hath under him an other Admirall appointed, and in every ship a Captaine, who must bee borne a Gentleman. There is also the Chancellour of the Kingdome, to whom out of all the Provinces and Isles they appeale and make fuite unto, and from whom appeale is also made to the King and the Senate of the Kingdome. All the Provinces are divided into Heret, as they call them, or into Dioceses, under which are many Parishes, heere, if there be any controversies, matters are first tried. And from hence they appeale to the Judge of the Haret. Afterward to the Chancellour, and last of all to the King and Senatours, where it hath a determinate and finall Judgement. They have a written Law, composed by Woldemare the first, together with the Bishops and Senators, which is very agreeable to the law of Nature, and not much differing from the Roman Lawes, and that causes and suites may sooner have an end, and judgement be given and put in execution, It is provided that Judges, if they doe any wrong or give false judgement, are condemned to lose halfe their goods; whereof the King hath the one part, and the injured partie the other. Woldemare the first (except I be deceiv'd) added the Bishops to the Senators, whom Christianus the third, for rebellion and certaine other causes did put out againe. The Kings Chancellour, who for the most part followeth the King in the Court, hath seven or eight Noble men adjoyned unto him as Affiftants, besides Secretaries and Clerkes; and all butineffes are dispatch'd by the King himselfe. But if it be some matter of consequence, as concerning peace or warre, entring into league with forraine Nations, or into confultation concerning the detending of their owne Territories, then the King calleth a Councell of Senators. Neither can the King impofe any taxe upon the Kingdome or Countrie, without their consent, and the consent of the Nobles. There is also in this Kingdome a Master of the Exchequer, who colleAreth and gathereth all the Revenues of the whole Kingdome, both of Castles, Farmes, and Customes, as well by Sea as by Land. Hee taketh account of them, enquireth into them, and giveth acquittances for the receit of them. Hee hath two Assistances of the Nobilitie, and many Clerkes under him; and for his office hath a yearely stipend or pension.

The third State is of the Clergie, in which there are feven Bishops. as the Bishop of Lunden, the Bishop of Roeschild, the Bishop of Otthon, of Rip, of Wiburg, of Arbufe, and the Bishop of Steffwich, to whom the o. ther Canonicall persons have relation. These have the Tenths of the Kingdome; which in divers Countries are divided in a divers manner. for the Bishops have an halfe part of the Tenths, and the King an halfe part, the Canonifts and Preachers have a part, and a part is contributed toward the building and repairing of Churches. And as concerning the Popes authoritie in this Kingdome, as also in France, the ordination of Prelates and Bishops have beene alwayes in the Kings power, as may appeare by the answer of Woldemare the first, King of Denmarke, which heere I have annexed. When the Pope required these and the like priviledges from the King, it is reported, that the King writ back unto him. Wee have our Kingdome from our Su jects, our life from our Parents, our Relilicion from the Romish Church, which if you will take from us, I fend it you by these presents. And as the wife Decree of Charles the fifth is praised, prohibiting Ecclefiasticall persons from buying any immoveable thing without the confent of the King, so Christian the third as wisely did ordaine, that the Clergie should not fell any thing without the Kings expresse commandement. In other matters the Clergie-men through the whole kingdome are well provided for by Christian the third, of famous memorie, and many Schooles erected in many places, as also two in Iseland, where they have likewise a Printing House. There is but one is called by the Universitie in the whole kingdome, called the Universitie of h Haffen Geoman Co. or Hafm 1, founded by Christerne the first, by permission of Pope Sixtus. is, the Mer. in the yeare of Christ 1470: which Frederick the second, although hee chans Hwen were feven yeares incumbred with the Swethish warres, did so enrich. that the yearely revenues thereof are very much.

The fourth State is of the Citizens and Merchants, dwelling in Cities and Townes. These have proper and peculiar priviledges which they enjoy, besides certaine fields and woods that belong to them; and these doc traffique both by Sea and Land in all parts of Europe. Out of these, as also out of the Countrey-people, the Bishops, the Canonists, the Preachers, and Senators of Cities, the Clerkes of Bands, the Lievtenants of Towres, and the Masters of Ships are chosen, and some of them are Masters of the Customes or Tributes; lastly, of these all lesser Councels of Justice doc consist, one of the Nobility, for the most part, fitting as President.

The fifth State is of the Rustick, or Countrey-people, and there are two sorts of them, the first they call Freibunden, that is, Free-holders. These doe hold Lands of Inheritance, yet paying for the same some little free-rent every yeare. These doe also use merchandise and fishing. They are not opprest with doing services, neither doe they pay any taxes, unlesse the Senators of the kingdome doe grant it as a subsi-

die. The other fort is of those, who doe not possesse goods of inheritance, but doc farme them of the King, the Nobles or Ecclefiafticall persons, and are constrained to doe many services for their Lords, in fuch manner, as they shall covenant with their Land-lord. These are the chiefe things which I thought good to declare concerning the State politick of Denmarke; whereby it appeareth, that the Danish Monarchie was, for the most part, well framed, for the free election of the Kings being in the hands of the Nobilitie, and yet notwithstanding out of the royall Progenic, as wee faid before: it followeth, that the Danes have no civill warres or diffentions, unlesse those which are betweene such as bee of the Blood Royall, which are quickly composed by the mediation and helpe of the Nobles; but especially seeing the Kings younger Sonnes can have no part of the kingdome. Moreover, as they are all stiled but Nobles, and know not the titles and names of Barons, Earles, and Dukes, fo there are none that have fo much wealth and power, as that reposing trust therein, they dare oppose themselves against the Royall Familie: because the Fathers Inheritance is alwayes divided betweene the Sonnes and Daughters. Thus the Kings of Denmarke have a flourishing Common-wealth, which may easily bee defended from forraine enemics, whom their Subjects, living in unanimity and concord with them as their naturall Lords, are able to refift both by fea and land.

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THE

THE KINGDOME OF DENMARKE.

BEING THE THIRD KING-

DOME OF THE NORTH.

The Situation.



ENMARKE is joyned only in two places to the Con. tinent, on the West the Ocean beateth on it, on the East the Balticke Sea, on the North lyeth Normey and Smethland, and on the South Holfatia, Megalopolis, and Pomerana. It hath many severall Islands lying by it. The temper of

The temperathe Climate, together with the whollomnesse of the Aire (that I may ule 10h. Coldingen(is his words) doth make the Danes fresh complexioned. The fruitfulnesse of the Earth doth nourish them, the sweete harmony of Birds doth recreate them; their Woods and Groves, in which The fruitfulnes great numbers of Hogges do feed, and fat themselves with Akornes and Beech-maste, do refresh them; and the divers sorts of Cattle and sourishing Medowes do yeeld them much delight. The Sea doth afford them fuch plentic of provision, that the Danes thereby not onely furnish The varietie of themselves, but also many other parts of Europe. In a word, they want nothing that is necessarie to life, so loving hath Nature shewed her selfe to this Countrie. Concerning the ancient Government thereof Munfler writeth, that one Danus many ages before Christ, was the first King The Ancient of Denmarke, from whom the other Kings of Denmarke did descend in a faire and orderly succession; therefore concerning the names of his successours, and the other Kings of Denmarke, read Atunster, largely discoursing. All the Countrie of Denmarke having many armes of the Sea reaching farre into the Land, doth consist of many parts, the chiefe whereof are these Intia, Fionia, Zelandia and Scania, besides the Islands lying neare to severall parts thereof.

Intia, which fome would have called Gotta, being heretofore the Seat of the Cimbri, is called by Historians and Geographers the Cimbrian Cher fonefus, and is divided into the Southerne and Northerne Iuria. The Description of this Northerne Intia you may behold in the second Table of Denmarke. Southerne Intia, heretofore called Nordalbingia, doth containe the famous Dukedome of Sleswick to which the Dukedome of Holfatia may now be added, whereof you shall finde a more ample declaration in the third Table of Denmarke.

Also there followeth a more particular Description of Fionia, in the fourth Table of Denmarke.

Zeland, otherwise called Staland, and by some Authors Selandunia, is the greatest of all the Isles of Denmarke, which Olivarius and Orielius thinke to be that Codanonia which Mela mentioneth. Others call it Zeland as if it were Sealand, because it is on every side encompassed with the Sca. Some would have it so called as if one should say Seed-land, be-

THE KINGDOME DENMARKE.



Lugafbandes in length, and 5 zam biceeth

cause of its owne accord without any yearely manuring it is very fruit. full in bearing of corne. This Island is k two daics journey long, and al. most as much in bredth. It hath 15 Cities in it, & twelve royall Cassles. But among the Cities the chiefe is Hafnia, which is the Metropolis or mother Citie of all Denmarke, and famous, not onely for the largeneffe and wealth thereof, but for a convenient Haven, which the incredible depth thereof, and the lying of the Island Amaggor over again; it doth make a fafe Harbour to Sca-faring-men. This Citie, being an University tic affordeth a continual fupply of Doctors, learned Pastors, and Preachers for all the Churches of the Kingdome of Denmarke and Normer, Above Hafma is Helfingor called also Elfeneur, and neare unto it the royall Castle of Croneburg of which we will speake hereafter: over against this Castle on the other side of the Sea, there standeth another like unto it called Helfinboreh or Hilfemburg with a Towne of the fame name. Here Zeland and Scanta do lye fo neare together with their Promontories, as it were meeting one the other, that the Sea between them is scarce source miles over, and is called De Sund, or the Sound. At this place all the ships that are bound toward the East, are compelled to come as to one common Center, and pay Custome to the King. And there being a Castle on either Shoare, the King when necessitie requires it having placed his thips in the middle of it, can fo flut up the mouth thereof, that he can restraine a great Navie either from entring in, or going forth; for sometime 200, and fometime 300 ships do arrive there together in one day out of divers parts of Europe. Here is also Rocfehild heretofore the Seat of a Bishop, where are to be seene divers famous monuments of many Da. mish Kings and Dukes, now almost wasted and decayed. Beneath Zeland are the Islands following Amigria, Huena, Weem, Moenesland in which is the Citic Stegos and many others. Zeland hath one Bishop, whose Seat the Prelate of Roeschild (as I said) did hold heretofore. Scania among all the Provinces of the Kingdome of Denmarke is famous for the largenes and wealth thereof. This some have called Scandinavia for Scondania, that is, the pleafant part of Denmarke, foine Scania, and others Sconingia, commonly it is called Sconen. Pliny calleth it Scandia and Scandinavia, which hee falfly supposeth to be a very large Island. But Ortelius thinketh that this Scandia and Scandinavia which Pliny mentions was not Scania, but that Peninfula, which at this day doth contains three very large Kingdomes, Norwey, Swethland, and Gothland beside other Countries. This Scania is every where encompassed with the Sea, except is be where an arme of Land stretcheth out Northward, & from thence bending backe Eastward is joyned to Swethland: yet the deepe vallies and high Rocks which lye betweene these two Countries, make it to be so difficult a journey out of Scania into Gothland and part of Swethland, that it is easier to adventure to goe by Sea, than to undergoe the trouble by land. This Countrie is inferior unto none in the temperature of the Climate, the fruitfulnesse of the Earth, the conveniencie of the Havens, in Sea commodities, in fishing, in Lakes or Rivers, in hunting of wild beafts, in the inexhaustible veines of Gold, and Silver, Brasse, and Lead; in the frequencie of Townes, and in their Civile institutions. Whence, as Munster witnesseth, it still retaineth the name of Scandia. It was here-

SCANIA.

The Situation,

The finitful neffe of the

tofore divided into two Dukedomes Halland and Bleking, now it contain neth thre and twentie Prefectorships, & fifteene Cities. The Metropolis or chiefe Citie thereof is Londa or Londia, where the Archbishop of the Kingdome refideth. Here is also Malmogra, which is also called Ellebogen, being a famous Mart-towne, and the speciall Citic of the whole Countrie for Faires and continual trasfique, which the people of the Countrie do use there. In Halland is the Castle Warburg, built on the high tops of Mountaines. It was taken by the Swedens, and fortified with a Garrison of their owne in the yeare 1565, when Daniel Ranzovius by by the command of King Fredericke the fecond, did straitly beliege it. that at last it was enforced to yeeld it selfe up. This man famous for his vertues and valour was slaine in the yeare 1569, being shot through the head with a bullet fent from a braffe piece of Ordinance, Neare unto this Countrie are the Islands Landoc, Hannoe, and Bornholm, a famous Island divided into foure Prefectorships, and containing three Cities and one Castle. There is also Gotland, in which the ancient and once flourishing Mart-towne of Wisby is seated, but now the traffique being removed to other cities, it is decayed, both in Inhabitants, and wealth. Besides corne, with which this countrie aboundeth, it affordeth not only plentic of cheefe, butter and divers forts of skins, but faire firre trees. of which there are great woods for the making of masts for ships, and also lime and stone for building. The Rivers of Denmarke are Egidora, commonly called Ender, which Ptolomy calls Chalufus. This River divides the Frizians from the Ditmarfians, and fo discharges it self into the Brittilh Ocean. The fish-full and navigable River Stora, (which arising in the inner part of Holfatia, watereth and washeth some Townes, together with the noble house of Brandenberg belonging to the Ranzovian familie, and afterward powreth it selfe ito the River (albis) and divers others. The Balticke Sea which wee have made to be the bound of This Sea 15 Denmarke on the East, the Germans call it OastZee, but the inhabitants doc Mure Sucreit, now call it Belts from the Latine word Baltheus which fignifieth a Belt by Pampon. or militarie girdle, because in manner of a girdle, it embraceth and en- us Mela, Sinus compasseth either Chersonesus. Tacitus seemes to call it Mare pigrum, that by Strabe, Siis, the flow Sea, from the effect, as Ortelius thinketh, because it is not Venedicus not moved as other Seas, for the Tides thereof are scarcely discerned. as they do affirme that have often failed on it, and it floweth in a perpetuall course from East to West. Helsingers at the Bay of the Sund, hath the royall Castle Cronburg, being the defence and strength of the farthest Island from the shoare of Zeland. This Castle Frederickethe second King of Denmarke, did build with great cost, and raised it from the bottome of the Sea by laying many stones under water between woodden planks for a foundation; it is to strong and firme, that it despiset the huge waves of the Sea with stormic weather rowles against it. There is in the Citie Lundis a very curious Clocke wherein much Art is expressed, called Saint Laurences clocke: and fet up in the lower part of the Church. where it hath a Table of wood fastned to the wall distinguished with many circles of divers colours. In this clocke by certaine Indexes the present yeare, moneth, and weekes, also the particular day and houre of the day is represented to the eye, thereby are shewed the fixt and mo-

The Kingdome of DENMARKE.

vable fealts, the motion of the two great Luminaries, the Sunne and Moone, their places in the Zodiacke every day, and their positions and aspects one toward another. And as these things appeare outwardly by reason of certaine engines, and wheeles framed within to that purpose. So is there added a covering so made by Art, that as often as the Clocke frikes, two little Images like two Champions do meete together, & do give one another fo many blowes as the Clocke striketh strokes. But that which is more wonderfull is this, in the middle of this Table, as ir were in a Throne, is placed the Image of the Virgin Mary, holding her Infant in her armes: on both fides of her there are, as it were, two Gates. and before her feet a Theater of a femicircular forme, with the arch thereof turned toward the spectators, within there is a devise with the Images of the three wifemen having every one their fervant. The whole engine being turned as he pleafeth that keepeth it, ftraightway the linages come forth. And before the rest there comes as it were a threatning Herald, who brandishing his sword knocks at the left doare, that being open'd hee goeth forward while two Images feeme to blow two trumpets before him. He that is the first of the wisemen, walketh with a stately pace. But when hee commeth to the Virgin Maries Image hee reverently bends himselfe unto it, as if hee did adore her. And so also do the other two. The servants goe on without doing any obedience or making any shew of reverence, the last of them shutteth the right gate, that the found of the Clocke when that is that may be heard more plainly. But of this enough.

THE

THE SECOND TABLE

DENMARKE.

WHICH CONTEINETH PART OF THE NORTHERNE IVTIA.



IHE Westerne and speciall part of Denmarke is Intia, commonly called Instand, which Ptolemy calleth the Cimbrian Thenam Cherfonefus, and Pliny Cartrin. This runneth forth Northward in manner of a Peninfula, betweene the Brittill and Germane Seas, as Italy doth toward the South. The South-

erne bound thereof is the River Eydera, and it lyeth many miles in The Situation length from the River Albis or Elve, toward the North: The greatest breadth of it is not much. This Country is divided into the Northerne and Southerne part, as we have already spoken. The Northerne Intia, Juna called the Northerne Cimbrica, which is described in this Table, extending it selfe toward Normey, doth over against Saga, a Towne famous in regard of the quick-fands and shallow Sea neare it, end in a straite The Country. and narrow forme like a wedge. This Country is broadest about the Market Towne of Aleburg, where Lymford winding it selfe into it, and passing almost through all Intia Westward, parteth the Country Wesfulfel from the rest, except it be for a very little space, and so maketh it as it were an Island. This River being carried in a great channell, maketh many famous Islands by encompating them about, and having many Bayes as it were, and feverall branches, it doth divide and give limits to divers Provinces. Northerne Intra is fertile in producing and beating Fruits, Corne, Barley, and the like: It hath also in some places very truitfull pastures. It aboundeth with so many heards of Oxen, and bringeth up so many Cowes, that it sendeth an incredible number of cattle into forreine Countries, and especially into Germany, whither there are yearely brought almost 150 thousand Oxen, besides Cheese, Butter, Tallow, and Hides. It doth bring forth an excellent breede of Horses, of which a great number are transported to other places. Intia heretofore was subject to the Saxons, but not the other Northerne Coun tries. Out of this Country the Cimbri 150 yeares before Christs birth, came and fell upon Italie like an impetuous storme, to the great terrour thereof. For they having joyned to themselves the Tentons, the Tign. rines, and Ambrones, conspired utterly to extinguish the Roman Empire. Syllanus could not refult the violence of their first approach, nor Manilius their fecond on-fet, nor Capio the third. All of them were put to flight and beaten out of their Tents, infomuch as Florus thinketh they had beene quite undone and overthrowne if Atarias had not lived in that age. This Cimbrian warre continued eight yeares after the Conful-

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thin of Syllanus, even to the fift Confulfhip of Marins, who at the River Athelis , called by the Germanis Eifel, and by the Italians Ladica, did quite cut off their Army confifting of Combrishes, Teutons, and and Combrones. But because in this place wee have by chance made mention of the Cimbrians, whose name is famous in Histories, we will speake some. what more of them: and because Iunius a learned is an doth discourse most learnedly of them, I will not thinke it much to set downe his owne " or other words to the same effect. It appeares in Atage Bookes, faith "he, that Ligher had a fonne called Gomer, or by changing of a letter Co. "mer, which word fignifies with the Hebrewes one perfecting a circle. "But the genuine sense of the word, (hitherto unknowne to Writer, "unskilfull in the Commercan language, because none hath declared the "obscuritie) will bee as manifest and cleare as the Meridian Sunne, if "vou gently breake the word in pieces. For what other thing does Go " om her, being disjoyned, fignific in that language, or if you pronounce "it Gomer, than I goe about in a circle, or I finish a perfect course! Hence "alfo is that orbicular order of Artes, which the Green Writers call " Encyclopedia, and Falins the circle of learning, (because it is endlesse "as a ring) called Gomera. Rightly therefore that aufpicious name hap "ned unto the offspring of Lipher, which spread themselves over the "World, and as the name doth fignifie, did finish that course that "was given and preferibed to them by lot, having travell'd over all "Countries from the rifing of the Sunne to the fetting thereof. For no "man is fo rude and ignorant in the knowledge of Historie, that know-"cth not that the Gothes and Vandales (who were the ofspring of the "Commerians or Cimbri) did possesse both the Hesperiaes. Wherefore, "fince by the consent of all men the Cimmerians did descend from " Gomer, who at first did possesses the inward part of Asia, and being "expell'd by the Scythians, repairing Westward did passe into Scan-"dia, and from thence unto the Cimbrian Chersonesus, I see no reason "how a more convenient name can bee given to Gomer the Author of "the Cimbrian Nation, and to the people retaining their fathers name, that from the defire of circuiting and wandring about. For I thinke "no man hath read of any Nation that hath travelled a greater circuit " of earth, as Infophas, an accurate Writer of the Iemille antiquities, doth "peripicuously and diligently explaine when he writeth that the poste-"rity of Gomer comming out of Armenia, did runne out into the River "Tante, and from thence with their multitudes, did overspread all " Countries of Europe, as farre as the utmost coasts of the Gades. Plutarch "in the life of Marius hath clearely explained the defire that was in that "Nation to propagate and finish this their course when hee reporteth "thus of them. The Cimbrians, as often as they change their feates, doc "attempt the neighbour Countries by warres, yet not with a daily or "continuall violence, but every yeare when the featon ferveth they "make fome inroade, and feeing there are divers and feverall names " of people among fithem, they call their troupes by a common appel-"lation Celtofcythians. Some do report that there was no great compa-"ny of Cimbrians, who were anciently knowne to the Greenans, but that "fome banished men or seditious persons, cashiered by the Scythams,

DENMARKE.



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1 Nove called 16 paffed from 1 Meetis into other parts of Afia under the conduct of Lye-Also delle and most warlike part of the Nation did On Northerne " feate themselves on the outmost coasts of the Ocean, and did inhater ailed now as bite a darke Country, which in regard of the high and thicke woods, Mare South "reaching even to the Forrest of Hirrynus, was to the Sunne-beames in. "accessible. Hitherto I have for the most part rendred his owne words: "but I understand not whence Plutareh from the Germane Etymologie. or Fellus Pompeius from the French, can prove that the Cimbrians were "called theeves & robbers, unleffe wee take hired Souldiers for theeves "and robbers, or unlefte it feeme that Plutarch did referre it to the man-" ner of warring peculiar to that Nation, who did fet upon their neighbours with fecret ambuffment and affaults like theeves, for he relates "that texty was strooken with feare by their fierce inrodes, when they

"understood that a Nation of no name or fetled habitation, was like a " findden cloud of raine ready to fall upon their heads. Hitherto Innus. the Lorente This turn is divided into foure large Epifeopall Seats, into the Repenfian. which is kept at Ripen, the Arbufian which is at Arbufiam, the Vandalican

which is at Alburg, and the Wiburgian which is at Wiburg. The Ripenfian Diocefe hath 20 Prefectures, feven Cities, & ten royall Caffles. Queen Dorothy the widdow of Christian the third creded and built a Schoole at Kolding, at her owne proper charge and cost. The Arhusian Diocese hath one and thirty Prefectures, feven Cities, and five Caffles. Arby. hum or Irhufen is a famous Mart-Towne, in regard of its Haven made by the great Promontorie of Hellen, which extendeth it felfe through the Country of Mols, from the royall Castle Kalloe, even to the high Mountaine I llemansbergh, and by its owne fituation, and fome Islands lying nearcuntoit, maketh the Seavery placable and calme for Marriners. Under this Diocefe there are the Itlands Samfoe, Hielm, Tuen, Hiarnot, fometimes called Gerno, Hilgenes, and many other. The Vandalican Di. ocele, called also the Diocese of Burglan, hath thirteene Presectures, and fixe Cities. The most speciall parts thereof are Wendissiel, Hand. heret, Thyland, and Morfee. Wendfilled or Venfilia, that is the Land or Seat of the Vandalls hath fixe Prefectures, three Townes, and one Caffle. Here is the Mountaine Alberg, in which are certaine Monuments of Gyants, the adjacent Ifles are Gryfholm, Hersfholm, Tydfhelm and others. In Handberet is a Rocke of great height, called skarringelint, and on the coast thereof those two quick-lands, which they call Sandores and Brac-The Isles subject unto it are Oland and Oxeholm. Thyland hath foure Prefectures, one Towne called Thyftad or Tyflet, where Christian the third built a Schoole for the nurture of Youth, and one Castle called

Orumna. Under it are the Illands Hansholm, Ostholm, legen, Cifland, Eg-Folm, Bodum. Morfia hath three Prefectures, the Citie Nicopine, the Cafile Lundhodor Lundgard, and an Island adjacent neare unto it, called Agerar. The Diocele of Wiburg doth contains fixteene Prefectures.

three Cities, and as many Castles At Wiburg the generall Councell of the most Noble and wife Trium-viri, concerning enquiring into, and judging of civill matters, is continued almost all the yeare, unlesse sometimes when they are wearied with that troublesome office, they refreib

The II. Table of DENMARKE.

Hither are brought the causes of all the Cimbrian Chersonesius, as complaints of bounds, controverties concerning inheritance, and all capitall causes, as slaughters, adulteries, thests, poysonings, &c. Neare to the Peninfula Wenflia, where ending in a Cone, it bendeth by degrees toward the East, is that corner of Inia, so perilous and searcfull to Marriners: for a great ridge of rockes runne to farre into the Sea, that titole who would bee free from danger, come not neare to the floare by 8. miles. Such also is all the Westerne shoare of Intia, so that those who purpose to fayle into Normey, or out of the Ocean Eastward, are enforced to take a large compasse to avoyde it: and to this purpose there are foure Mountaines on this shoare, which the Marriners observe as Sea-markes. The Inhabitants of this Country seeing they have no sit Haven for ships to ride in, draw them out of the deepe upon the shoare so farre, that the waves of the Sea by beating upon them cannot bruile them. In this The Sea. Sea there is plenty of fish, and especially of Herrings, and therefore the The commodi-Inhabitants use fishing much. These things being declared, I will adde use fomething not impertinent to conclude this place withall, which is, that The manners the people in these Northerne Countries have beene, and yet are cold and drie, of a large stature, faire complectioned, well coloured, merrie, jocund, suspitious, crafty, and provident in businesse, healthfull, proud, loving to their friends, they eate and drinke much, they digeft well, and therefore live long, they abound with bloud, they are blunt in behaviour, and in regard of much heate about their heart, they are quarrellous and contentious, they love dangers, hunting and travelling, they are obstinate in defending their owne opinions, and yet mindefull of Juslice, they are very docible and apt to attaine Languages, they are lovers of the Muses, and doe strictly performe their covenants and bargaines, they have many children, which the weomen with great difficulty bring forth; their woemen are also beautifull, and both wife and sparing in the government of their Familie . but they die for the most part of Catharres, the Kings evill, the Pleuricy, the Fiftula, the Dropfie, or Ptificke. Achilles Galfarus affirmeth that Guns were here first invented by a Monke.

THE

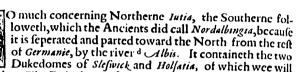
themselves, and recollect their thrength in their owne Country houses.

THE THIRD TABLE DENMARKE.

In which are part of the Dukedome of SLESWICH and HOLSATIA.

The Dukedome of stef-

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fpeake in order. The Dukedome of Slesivick taketh his name from the Metropolis and ancient Mart Towne of Sleswick. Heretofore this Counbecause that trie was called the Dukedome of Intia, which Woldemare Nephew to so many some Abel King of Denmark received to hold in see of King Ericus, about the focalled. yeare 1280. But the Royall Line of the Kings and Dukes being extinct, The ancient and the Dukedome of Sleswick being thereby fallen to the Crowne. Government. Margaret Queen of three Kingdomes gave it to Gerard Earle of Holfatta. on this condition, that hee should acknowledge to hold it of the King The Townes, of Denmarke. The Cities which are subject to this Dukedome, because they have the same priviledge with other parts of Denmarke, therefore they have the same Lawes with them. The Subjects may appeale from the Sentence of the Magistrates of any place to the Princes and their Senators, and not farther, as it is provided by their priviledges. But the generall government of both these Dukedomes belongeth to the King of Denmarke, and the Duke of Holfaria by turnes. When it is devolved, and doth fall to the King, it is governed by his Substitute in his name. The chiefe Towne of this Dukedome is Slefvicum, commonly called Schleswick. It hath its name from a German word, in regard it is situated neere Slia, in the Bay of the Ballick Sea: for Wick fignifies in the Saxon language both a Towne, and a crooked winding or Bay of the Sea, as Becamis hath observed in his Bookes of Gothish & Danish matters. Crant-Tius and those who have writ the Saxon Histories, 'doe give it an other appellation besides Sleswick, which is still in use with the Danes & Frest. landers: for they call this Towne in their language Heidebui or Heidebs, because, they say, it was first built by a certaine Queene of Denmarke, whose name was Heth. It hath a convenient situation for traffick, and a convenient Haven for commerce and trading. Not farre from this Towne is seated the Castle Gotorpi. Heere is a famous Custome or Toll, for it hath beene observed, that in plentifull yeares, fifty thousand Oxen being driven out of Denmarke into Germanie, have heere beene paid toll for. There is also in this Dukedome, Flensburg, a famous Towne, lying among the high Mountaines, neere the shore of the Easterne Sea. It

THE THIRD TABLE O F



hath a Haven so convenient, deepe, and safe, that many of the Citizens may loade and unloade ships even at their owne doores. And heere are the Townes Husenum or Hussum, and Haderstebia. This Dukedome hath onely one Bishoprick, two Chapters, three Monasteries, and divers Cafiles belonging to the Prince and his Nobles. The order of Senators, whereof I have heretofore made mention, doth confift of the number of 24 persons of the Gentry, to whom is joyned a generall Chancel. lour, and two Doctors of the Law.

The Dukedome of HOLSATIA.

Holfatia whence to called.

The varietie o

The ancient government.

Some doe suppose, that Holfatta was so called from the many Woods and Forrests which are in it, for the Cimbrians and Low Germans doe call a wood holt: and some doe derive the Etymologie of the word from a hollow stone, because the Dukes of Holfatia were formerly called Dukes of the hollow Stone. It is bounded on the East with the River Bilens, on the West with Stora or Steur, on the South with Albie, and The qualities on the North with Eider. The Countrie it selfe is woody and full of Forrests, whence they have such store of fuell, that they are able to supplic Freefland with wood, when they themselves also doe keepe great fires. But although their woods are very spatious, so that they seeme to have no end, yet they seldome have any great Oakes in them, but are full of Beech-trees, with whose waste an innumerable fort of Hogges are fatted. The Land, for the most part, doth assord them every three yeares great store of fishing, and a very rich and plentifull harvest. For three yeares together it is tilled, fow'd, and mow'd, and three yeares afterward the Lakes are let in, to feede the fifth and graffe, thereby a certaine fat and flimie matter is brought in, which doth fertilize the fields. This place beares neither Vines nor Olives; but there is much hunting of wilde beafts. And this Countrie doth breede a great number of horfes. Holfatia is divided into foure parts, Dithmarfh, Holfatia, Stormaria, and Wagria. These were heretofore Counties, and afterward chang'd into a Dukedome, by Frederick the third Emperour, at the fuite and request of Christierne the first, who now is charged to maintaine 40 horsenien, and fourescore foot, for the use of the Roman Empire. Duthmarsh at the first enjoy'd freedome and libertie for some hundred yeares; and albeit it were granted by the Emperour Frederick to Christierne the first in fee, yet it was not at that time subjected. Afterward his Sonnes, King Tohn, and Duke Frederick did undertake to make an expedition against it, in the yeare of our Lord 1500, but the Dithmarsians having overthrowne their Armie, defended their owne libertie, untill they were conquer'd & overcome by the Nephews of Christierne the first, namely Duke lohn, Adolphuo, and Frederick the fecond King of Denmarke, in the yeare of our Lord 1559. In Holfatia are these Cities, first Segeberg, in Wagria, a Countrie of Holfatia, 16 miles from Lubeck. 2, Itzohoa, a faire Towne in regard of the nature and situation of the place, and the resort of ships unto it. 3, Stormaria is encompassed, and, as it were, embraced in the armes of a fishie and navigable River, which arising in the inner parts of Holfatia, doth wash the wals of certaine Townes, and the

noble Ranzovian House of Bredenberg, and afterward doth discharge it felfe into the River Alois. Heere is in this Countrie Chilonum, commonly called Kile, which is an ancient Towne, and hath a large Haven, in which (to the great commoditie of the Holfatians) divers forts of merchandize are brought out of Germanie, Livonia, Denmarke, and Sweeth. Lind. Allo Krempe, and Reinholdsburg or Rensburg, the former taketh his name from the River gliding by it, the later from the first builder. Here are moreover Meldorp, Heining fled or Henfte, and Telling fled in Dithmars, are moreover Meldorp, Heining flea or Henfie, and Leuring flea in Diffmars, and Hamburg the Metropolis of Stormaria, a renowned Mart-Towne was acres neere the River Albis, which after many devastations and calamities are a bek fuffered in the warres, was at last reedified, and in the time of Hemy the Calle and fourth Emperour, it began to be encompassed with wals, and to be beautilied with three Gates and twelve watch-towres. In this Citie Albertus Cranizus, an eloquent and true Historian lived and was buried. This Countrie is full of Lakes, and especially Dithmars, whose Inhabitants (trulling to the benefite of their Lakes) did refuse to acknowledge obedience to the Kings of Denmarke, though of late they have beene compell'd thereunto. The chiefest River of note which watereth this Countrey is Egidora or the Eidera, there are also some others, the most whereof may rather be called Brookes or Rivulets than Rivers: but the Billick Sea, in that part where it washeth the Dukedomes of Holfatta and Stefinek, bath fafe and pleafant Bayes, which are fafe harbours for Merchants, and weather-beaten ships. In some places also it affordeth great store of fish, and especially of Salmons. It is a plaine Countrey, seldome raifed with any mountaines, yet one it hath betweene Lubeck and Hamburg, of a pleafant fituation, and famous for the ornaments of peace and warre, with which Hemy RamZevius did adorne it. It hath an ancient Castle seated on it, famous for the antiquitie and sirst builder thereof, and at the foote of the hill a Towne adjoyning to it. Heere are many woods, with which the Countrey of Holfatta is befet & replenished, but especially Dithmars, as the woods of Borcholt, Burgholt, Alver- The Woods. dorpenholt, Resemvalde, and many others. The Holfatians had heretofore 48 men, who were Prefidents and Governours of the whole Countrie, to these they made their appeale out of the severall Parishes, and they did judge all matters. But they being subdued, and the Countrie now divided into two paits, in each of them there are twelve speciall and principall men, together with a Prefeel, who, for the most part, is a Doctor or Licentiate at Law. These have all yearely pensions from the Princes, and they have a Clerke joyned to them, as alfo an Overfeer or Prefident out of the Holfatian Nobilitie. The one of these Prefetts, which is for the King, is called the Prefect of Stemburg, and the other being for the Duke, the Prefect of Gottorpe. Yet the Subjects have leave to appeale or make fuite to the Princes and Senators of either Dukedome, as well of slefwick as Holfatia, but not further. They had heretofore a written Law, which now by degrees is changed, and reformed according to the Common Law, compiled by Henry RantZovius the Kings Substitute, by The Laws Sigefrid Ranizovius, heretofore Lord of Nienhs, the Lord Adam Trazi- Influences germ, and the Lord Ersfinus Kirstemius, according to which Law all causes are decided, and punishments pronounced against delinquents &

The Noble

Holfatia hath foure Orders or degrees of people: The Nobles, the Clergie, the Citizens, and the Countrie-men, whereof there are two kindes, for some possesse goods of their owne being hereditarie and free; others hired goods or lands, for which they pay rent and doe certaine services. The Nobles have Castles and Lands, together with the royalty of hunting, fishing, and hawking, which, for the most part, are hereditarie unto them. The whole Countrie hath not above 24 Families, whose names are mentioned in the Holfatian Chorographic, but divers Families there are that are descended from the same stock, as the RantZovians doe at this time possesse an hundred and fiftie Castles, and divers other possessions. The Alefeldians and Powischians have almost as many. Holfatta hath one Bishoprick, namely Lubeck, for the Bishoprick of Hamburg is subject to the Bishoprick of Breme. The contentions which happen among the Nobles are judged by a Senate of Dukes, the Princes, for the most part, sitting Presidents in judgement as it is provided by their priviledges and Lawes. From the order of Senators any one putting in a sufficient caution may appeale to the Imperiall Chamber. The Citizens enjoy priviledges peculiar to themselves, and use the Roman Law, or else the Lubeck. The Subjects may appeale from the judgement of the Senate of their owne Citic, to the judgement of foure Cities, appointed to judge and determine of all special matters. From them againe they are permitted to appeale to the Princes and Senators of Holfans, and also further even to the Imperiall Chamber, so that fit fecuritie be put in. Countri-mens cases or suites are pleaded by their Lawyers, even in the open fields, where are present the Noble-men thereabout, the Prefects, and two Affistants. There they come forth & doe make their appearance, who have any fuit one against an other the Defendant and Plaintiffe being both heard, the whole company or afsemblie of Countrie-men are bidden to goe forth; and then their caufes being diligently weigh'd on both fides, they returne againe, and the fuiters being called in, they give fentence in their case according to Law and right.

THE

THE FOVRTH TABLE O F

DENMARKE. CONTAINING FLONIA

WITH THE ISLANDS LYING ROUND ABOUT IT.

O much according to our Method concerning the Dukedome of Sleswicke and Holfatia: Fionia followes with the Isles lying round about it. Fionia, commonly called Fuy. Fronta whence nen is the chiefe of all other Isles lying in the Bay of Codo-focalled.

nus from Zeland. It taketh its name from the beautie thereof both in regard of the forme and situation. It is separated from the The Situation, Continent of Denmarke, by so small and narrow a Sca flowing between them, called Middlefar, that it feemeth almost to cleave unto the Continent. This Iland as it looketh on the West toward Inita. So on the East toward Zeland. It is 48 miles in length, and 16 in breadth. The Land (that I may omit the Sea which is full of fish) is a fruitfull soyle, and ve- The fruitfulnes ry profitable to the husbandman. For it aboundeth with such plentie of of the Soyle. corne, that it sends store thereof yearly to other farre Countries, especially Wheate and Barley. And the ground, albeit it be very fruitfull and endowed with the gifts of Geres, yet it is never dunged Whence the Cities and Townes thereof are annoyed with filthy imells of the dung of cattle, which is cast out, being thereof no use, as Munster writeth. This Countrie aboundeth with so many Droves of Oxen, and breedeth such The varietie of a number of Cowes and Horses, that it sends yearly into Germany great living creatures. Heards and Droves of them. And in regard of the many woods which are in the Island, there is great store of game for hunting, as Harts, Hares, and Foxes. In the middle of it is the Metropolis or mother Citie called The Cities Ottania, or Ottonium commonly called Ottensel being a Bishops Seat, built as it appeares by many testimonies by Otto the first, about the time when he compeld King Herald to receive the Christian faith. This Citie is a famous Mart for the whole Island, in which about Epiphanie or Twelfetide there is a great meeting of the Islanders and especially the Nobles, as there is at Kile in Holfatia. Fionia is divided into five and twentie Prefectures, fixteene Cities, and fix royall Castles. The other cities are in a manner equally distant from Ottonia, which is as it were the Center, and are so built of the Sea shoare, that in regard of the conveniencie of the Havens, they traffique not onely in the Balticke Sea, but alfo exercife their negotiations throughout all Swethland, and Norwey, Russia, the Low countries, and Germany: the chiefe amongst them are Niburch, Swynburch, Foborch, Allens, Bowens, Middlefart, or Milvart, and Kettemynde, or Cortemund. The chiefe royall castles are Newburg, Hagenschow, Hinfgagel, Eschburg, and the Court of Rugard. Here are many Vil-

pleafantnelle of the Climate, and fertilitie of the foyle is much efteemed by the Nobles. The fea doth yeeld great plentie of fifth, and every Bay is so full thereof, that ships or boats being over set with them can hardly faile or row against them, which yet they do not take with any fishing engines, but with their hands. Those who dwell by the Sea side. besides tillage and husbandrie, doe use fishing, both which do furnish the with all things necessarie for house keeping. There are some places in this Island famous for warlike atchievements done not many yeares

The commodistrate of the Sea, past. For there is a certaine mountaine called Ochenberg, not farre from the Castle Hagenschow, in which John Rant Zovius Knight and Generall of the field, for King Christian the third, in a great battle did overthrow Christopher Count of Oldenburg, in the yeare of Christ 1530, on the eleventh day of June, in which conflict were flaine two Counts, the one be-

ing the Count of Hage, the other of Tecklenburg, whose bodies being afterward taken up out of the field were brought to Ottoma, and buried in Canution his Church about the fame time also on the Mountaine Fauchburg, which is 4 mile distant from the Towne Access, some thousands of the Rebels were flaine and put to flight. This Countrie is adorned with many woods in which are great store of wild beasts. In the citie of our. num there are two famous Temples or Churches, one confecrated to

Canutus, the other to Saint Francis. In this latter John King of Denmarke, and his fonne Christierne, when they had frent 37 yeares in banishment and captivitie, were buried in the yeare 1559 : about the other is a large and spacious court-yard, in which the King of Denmarke did renew his ancient league of friendship, with the Dukes of Hollatta and Sleswicke.

An. 1580, they report also that the mother of King Christian the lecond did place up a certaine Altar here belonging to the Minorite Friars, a wonderfull curious piece of worke carved in wood, the like whereof is not to be found in Europe. Out of this Island from the Towne Afcens it is eight miles into Initland or Intia, and from Nyburge into Zeland is a

passage of fixteene miles long through the Balticke Sea, which is very dangerous, especially if the Sea be rough, for when the East Sea being increased by the receit of many rivers is thrust forward with a violent courfe, it often happens that contrarie windes do raise such mightie waves, & make the lea fo unquiet, that Mariners are many times to great

danger drawne in with these gulphlike windings of the waters & sometimes swallowed up by them. And so much concerning Fionia: now let us passe to the other Islands. Under Fionia are contained ninety Islands fituated toward the South, and the most of them habitable: the chiefe whereof are thefe: Langeland, Lawland, Falfire, Aria or Arr, Alfen, Tofing,

and Aree. Langeland is 28 miles in length. In it there is a Towne called Rudkeping, and Traneker a royall Castle, beside many villages, Parishes, and Noble-mens houses. Lawland is separated by the strait of Groneland

The familie of from Zeland, and by a small arme of the Sea from Falltre. It is so fruitfull in corne and filberd Nuts, that ship-loads are brought from thence into

other Countries. It hath five townes which are thele, Nistadt, Nasco, Togrop, Roth, and Marib: belides royall Castles, Noble-mens houses, many Parishes and Villages. Falstre is 16 miles long, and hath these two Ci-

The Townes.

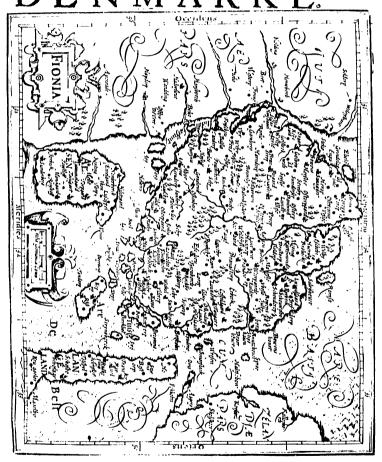
L. imland.

Langeland

The Iffands.

Falltre.

THE FOVRTH TABLE ΟF ENMARKE



ties Stubecopen, and Nuopen, which in regard of the pleafantleffe and beautie thereof is called the Naples of Denmarke. Our of this Island neare a royall Pallace, there is a frequent paffage into Germany, namely to Warnemand, which is 28 miles long. It furnishes neighbour countries every yeare with much corn. Area being diffant 6 miles fro Elyfiasis clos. thed with woods, and therefore affordeth much recreation for hunters. it hath three Parithes, and fome Noble-mens houses, with the Towne & Cattle of Coping It belongs together with Elyfia to the Dukedome of Slefer, ke, and is under the government of the Duke thereof. Elifit or Al-14, commonly called Affer, is an Island of a reasonable bignesse, for it is 16 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, being not farre diffant from the Dukedome of Slefwicke, and looking toward the Bay die Flensburger Wick it is parted by it from the first feat of the English. The Ram zovian Mula. un tells us that the Romans did call these Islanders Elisians. As also those who inhabit the next Island, Arians: which appellation or name they still retaine to this day, Ptolomie relateth, that the English were the ancient inhabitants of the Northerne Countries, by the Sea fide to which Tactus addeth the Elifu, Arii, and the Monimy, whose names also are still used in the Iflands Alfen, Arr, and Moen. There is a Towne in Alfen or Elifia called Sunderburg and a Castle of the same name, with other Townes, as Norborch, Ofter nholm, Die Holle, and Gammelgard. It hath thirteene populous Parishes, whence it can fet forth many thousands of Souldiers. It is very wooddy, by reason whereof it affordeth Harts, and many kindes of wild beafts for hunting. It hath great store of Sea-fish and fresh-fish. and much wheat, and it is every where fit for feeding and pasturing of cattle. Tuffing or Tofings being the chiefe Isle among all the other Islands, lyeth neare unto a towne of Fioma called Swineburg, and is foure miles in length. In this Island befides Parishes, there is the Pallace of Kettrop, belonging to the Rosenkransians, and Rantzovians. Aroc is situated neare the Dukedome of Slesivicke where they passe to the Towne Alcens in Fiones by the Arlensian Bay, and bath foure Villages. There are also these Islands, Ramson, Endelo, Ebilo, Fenno, Boko, Brando, Toroe, Aggerins, Hellenie, Tordo, Birkholm, &c. Let so much suffice to have beene spoken concerning Finns, and the Islands lying round about it. And now to conclude. I will here, rather then no where, adde unto the rest a Description of Huena or Ween feated in the Sound, in which is the Caffle of Vsaniburg, filled with many accurate and elaborate Aftronomicall inflruments. The middle of this Island, where this Castle standeth, hath the Pole clevated about 56 Degrees and 55, and is fituate from the West 55 Degrees. It is in compaffe 8160 paces, every pace being 5 foote, fo that the whole circuit of it is equall unto two common German, 18 English miles. This Island being placed in the most famous strait of the whole Kingdome through which many thips faile out of the Eafterne into the Westerne Scarand on the contrarie with a gooly prospect hath in view many chiefe Townes of this Kingdome, which stands as it were round about it; in Zeland Hafnia, 12 miles distant from it South Southwest, also Helfinger, (where those ships that faile or passe by, do pay cu-

stome or tribute) and the Castle Cronaburg both distant from it on the Northwest 8 miles, Helfingburg which lies on the shoare of Scama, is as

farre diffant from it toward the North, and on the same shoare is Landskrone being foure miles from it: toward the East lyeth Lunda or London. which although it be not a Sea-towne, yet is but 16 miles diffant from hence. And although the Island be not very great, yet no part of it is bar ineste of the ren or unfruitfull, but produceth great flore of fruit, and aboundeth with soils. cattell, it bringeth forth Does, Hares, Cunnics, and Partridges in great plentic, and is very convenient for fishing. It hath a wood of Hafell home Creattrees, which are never worme-eaten, but hath no Dormile. Heretofore was it was remarkable for foure Castles, whose names do yet remaine, Synderburg, which was feated on the Southerne shoare. Norburg on the opposite Northerne shoare. Karheside which stood toward the East side of the Island, and Hamer toward the West, the foundation of these source Caltles may be yet feene, but there are no ruines thereof remaining. This Island lyes very deepe in the Salt-sea, and yet it hath many fresh Rivers and Springs, among which there is one Spring that never freezeth with the violence of the Winters cold, a strange thing in these Countries.

> **BORVSSIA** O4

BORVSSIA, PRVSSIA.

Thenam , and whence frical

Ritham woods which are a

One is say a being the fartheir coant of our many, its name from the people called Bornssians, as Erasmus Stel. It witnesseth. These, as Ptolemy affirmeth, placed them selves by the Ripheam Hills, where they runne out Northward, not far from the head of Tanais arising out of them, ward, not far from the head of Tanais arising out of them, ORVSSIA being the farthest coast of Germany, taketh

and weary of their owne habitations, with a strong head and violent me, for the control they feated themselves in these places, and called the whole are no Hills to Country from their owne name Boruffia, which now by wiping out one orthopolici letter, and pronouncing another more foftly, is called Pruffia. Boruffia The Situation beginning from the River Fiftula, which boundeth it on the West, and The male, of running to the Balticke Sea, which compaffeth the Northerne fide there. the june, of Sode, and of, hath the Alani or Lituanians, on the East, and on the South the Hamanoby, i. the Seythians inhabiting the European Sarmatis. It hath a pleafant avre, but somewhat cold All the Country is more fruitfull than the neighbour Provinces. The ground is very fertile in bearing of corne, and fuch as farre excells the corne of Poland and Lithuania. It hathas The values of great store of Bees and Honey, as any of the other Northerne Coun. bring creatures tries. There is also in it much cattle, and great store of game for hunting. The great and vast woods bring forth many kindes of wild beasts, as Beares & Boares, with which they abound, yeelding a fort of Beares very strong and swift, called Bubali. They bring forth Buffons being a wilde kinde of Oxen, and wilde Horses, whose slesh the Inhabitants do cate. They bring forth Alces, which they commonly call Elandes: and white Weefels or Ferrets. The Boruffians for the most part were Idolaters untill the time of the Emperour Fredericke the fecond, in whose raigne, and in the yeare 1215. some Knights of the Dutch order, or the order of the Croffe did overcome them, and taught them the Christian Religion. After the Provinces and Cities of Boruffia, An. 1419. being mooved thereunto by the covetousnesse and cruelty of those of the orwells of the der of the Croffe, did revolt to Casimirus King of Polonia. And 30 years dres 1190. after the first defection revolting againe, they fold Mariburg with other TA Men is Calles and Cities to the King for 476000 P Florens. But the Marians refusing to yeeld obedience to the King, they along while contended button, there by a doubtfull and uncertaine warre, untill at last the whole Country came into the hands of Albert Marquesse of Brandenburg, the last Governour of that Order, who afterward at Cacrovia was made a Duke, and a fecular Prince by Sigifmund King of Polonia. They report that Prince Venedusus did divide Borussia into twelve Dukedomes, whereof these are Hante of the names: Sudavia, Sambia, Natangia, Nadravia, Slavonia, Bartonia, Galinda, Warmia, Ho. berlandia, Culmigeria, Pomefania, and Michlovia.

BORVSSIA, PRVSSIA



Sudavia was so wasted by those of the order of the Crosse, that now of a Noble Dukedome at this day there are scarce seven Townes remaining, and those very meane. In sambia are many Cities, as Lebenicht built in the yeare 1256: Kneyback built in the yeare 1380. Regimount, called by the Germans Keningsberg, and built in the year 1260 by Duke Albert, Fischusen built in the yeare 1269: & lastly Lechster, built in the yeare 1289 In Natangia there are these Cities, Valdonia, Girania, Zinten, Crentzburg, Heiligenbeil, Fridland, Shippenbeil, & Brandenburg. In Nadravia there are a few Cottages onely remaining, but all the Townes of note wasted. In Slavoma are thefe Cities, Ragnet, Tilfe, Renum, Liccow, Salaw, Labia, Tapia, Viniburg, Christaderder, Baytia, Cestia, Norbeitia, Vensdorfe, Angerbury, and Dringford. In Bartonia are thefe Townes, Nordenburg, Jabanfburg, lurgburg, Inflerburg, Richtenerder, Barton, and Rhenum. In Galindia are thefe Towns, Ortleburg, Rastenburg, Neyburg, Passenhume, Dreschdow, and Luzenburg. In Warmin are Reffen, Seburg, Bitftein, Warrenburg, Allenflern, Melfak, Heilsberg, Wermedit, and Guftat. In Hockerlandis are Brunsburg, Tolkemit, Atumbufe, Scorpow, and Elbing the greatest of them all, being built on the Sea shoare, and famous for the wealth of the Citizens, and frequencie of Merchants. In Culmigeria are Turunia, or Thorn, a famous MartiTowne, built neare the River Vistula, or Weifel, in the yeare 1235. Alfo Culmina or Culme, Wentslaw, Althasis, Graudente, Gilgehburg, Schonfee, Strasburg, Bretchen, Neumarckt, Pappaw, Fridech, Letope, Lefen, Golb, Reden, Berglaw, and Lantenburg. In Pomerania is Marienburg, a large City, built in the yeare 1402. Alfo Newtich, Stum, Chriftburg, Prenfmarck, Salfeld, Merine, Holand, Lichftad, Ofterod, Rofenburg, Martemveder, Garnefie, Lebmul, Hohenstein, Schonenberg, Culenburg, Neunburg, and Salaw. In Michlovia all is wasted and destroyed, except Straburg, onely. Pruffia is a Country, in regard of the navigable Rivers, «Called arths Bayes, and Havens, fit for the importation or exportation of divers and anciently commodities and merchandifes. The chiefe Rivers are Wiftula, Neme-Vilula, Bilula, ni, Cronon, Nogent, Elbing, Vufera, Pafferg, Alla, Pregel, Offa, Vreibnitz, The commodi Lua, and Lavia. In which, as in the Lakes there are great flore of fifth, tics of the Sea. Moreover, on the shoares of Borufsia neare the Balticke Sea, a certaine kinde of Amber is gathered, which the Inhabitants call Barflein from burning, and Augstein, because it is very good for the Eyes. The Greeks call it Electrum, because the Sunne is called Elector, having recourse as it were to the fable of Phaethon. Servius upon the eighth Æneid faith, that there are three kindes of Amber, one of which commeth out of trees, another which is found in the earth: a third which is made of three parts gold, and one part filver. Plinie writeth that the Germanes called it Gleffum or Gleffe, because it is not unlike unto it, seeing both of them are perspicuous and transparent, and from thence the Romans did call this Country Gleffaria. There are many kindes of it, the white hath the best finell, which was cheape at the first, the next are the yellow and waxecolour: the yellow is the best of all, having a translucent shining colour like flames of fire. There is some which is as soft as boyled or decoded Honey, and therefore is called Honey-Amber: there is much used of this Amber in many things; being heated with rubbing, it draweth unto it chaffe and drie leaves, as the Load-stone doth Iron. Borussia

hath also woods which were never cut, whence great store of wood is The Woods. carryed away for the building of thippes and houses: they have streight trees to make Mastes for Shippes, which are carried from thence into farre Countries, and laftly they have other riches of their owne, from which the Inhabitants receive great profit; as Bees and wilde Beafts of which wee spoke before. The Country is divided at this day into Russia Regis, and Russia Ducalis. The King of Poland doth immediatly possesse either banke of the River Villala, even to the mouth there of. Alfo the Island which is enclosed with Viftula and Nogo, the Towns and Castles to the new Bay, as Elbing, Tolkenit, Framenberg, and Brunsberg, even to the mouth of Paffaria, and the whole Diocele of Warmia, being large toward the South, and adorned with Townes and fields. hanging like a Bladder, in the middle part of Bornflia. But although Bo- The manner of rulsia be immediatly subject to the King, and is but one Kingdome government with Poland, yet it hath a publike Councell, Lawes and Judgements, an Exchequer, and the management of warres peculiar to it felte. There are two Bishops in it, one of Warmis, who hath his residence at Bruneburg, and the other at Culmes. There are three Palatines, as the Palatine of Culmes, of Atarienburg, and of Pomeran. Three Castles, as the Castle of Culmes, Elbing, and Gedane, commonly called Dantzick, and fo many Under-chamberlaines. There are three chiefe and prime Cities, Turnma, Elbing, Dantzick. These attemble themselves together to deliberate and give Judgement in matters of controversic twice every yeare, in the moneth of May at Margenburg, and at Michaelmas at Grandens. There are eighteene Captaines or Prefects of the Kings Castles and revenues. The Schools. As in the Palatinate of Marienburg, the Captaine of Stuma, Gneva, Meva, Stargardia. In Pomeran the Captaine of Slocbovia above Tuchol, neare the River Bro, the Captaine of Sueza, Tuchol, Dernias, and Puske. In the Palatinate of Culmes the Captaines of Brodnicke, Graudents, Radine or Reden, Colba, Rogofna, Rogenhaufen, and three others. The Dukedome of Borufsia belonged heretofore to the Germane Order, or the order of the Croffe, being converted into an hereditary Dukedome by Albert of Bran. denburg Master of the Order, and being rent away from the Germane Empire, it came into the protection and obedience of the King of Pa. Land, in the yeare 1525. The Prince thereof taking his place in all Counfells, meetings, and affemblies next to the King. If any contention arife betweene the King and the Duke, it is decided at Marienburg or Elbing by the Kings Counfell, who are fworne by a new oath to Judge rightly. But the Nobles or others having an action against the Duke doc com. The Lawes & mence it before the Dukes Vaffalls, being deputed and appointed by the Influmons Duke to give judgement, and from them an appeale is permitted to the Kings and the Dukes Counfell refiding at Martenburg. Every one ought there to be called into judgement where his goods are, or where hee dwelleth, neither can he be compelled to fland to forraine tryalls, and fobe kept from his right. The Judges are fo placed in the Provinces, that out of three named by every Province, the Duke chufeth one, to judge according to the Law of Culmes, and the Institutions of the Province: But if the Duke doe any thing against their Priviledges, Lawes, or customes, and upon suite made doe not heare their grievances, it is in

The Moun-

the choice of the chiefe men in the Province, without being thought to be rebellious and feditious, to flie unto the protection of the Kings Majeftie of Poland, and by the vertue of some covenants and agreements betweene the King and the Duke, may request him to defend their Priviledges. There are in the Dukedome of Borussia two Bishops, one of Sambia, who hath his refidence at Kings Mount, commonly called Konningsperg: the other of Pomefania, whose seat is at Atariemvender, and these have all Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction in their owne power. Concerning the Religion and Rites of the ancient Bornssians, Meletius telleth wonderfull things in his tenth Epiffle to Georgius Sabinus. They worthipped Divells (faith he) inflead of Gods, and now also in many places doe fecretly worthip them. They Religiously worshipped severall uncleane creatures, namely, Serpents and Snakes, as if they had beene the fervants and messengers of the Gods; for these they kept within their houses, and facrifie'd unto them as unto their houshold Gods. They held that the Gods did dwell in Woods and Groves, and that they were to pleafe them by facrificing unto them in those places and to pray unto them to fend them raine or faire weather. They held that all wilde Beafts, especially the Alces living in these Woods, were to be reverenced as the servants of the Gods, and therefore they were to abstain from injuring of them. They believed that the Sunne and Moone were the chiefest of all the Gods. They did worship Thunder and Lightning according to the opinion of the Heathens, and were of opinion that they might by prayers raise or calme stormes and tempests. They used a Goate for their facrifice, in regard of the generative and fruitfull nature of that creature. They faid that the Gods did inhabite in excellent faire trees, as Oakes, and the like: wherefore they would not cut downe such trees, but did religiously worship them as the houses and seates of the Gods. In such account also was the Elder tree, and many others. They were heretofore barbarous & ignorant of Learning, fo that they would have thought it an incredible thing, if any one should have told them that men could make knowne their mindes one to another by the fending of letters. But of these things enough, hee that desireth to know more, let him have recourse to Erasmus Stella his antiquities of Borussia, in his fecond booke thereof.

LIVONIA,

O R

IEFLAND.



N my method Livonia or Levonia, commonly called Liefland, doth follow, concerning the originall of whole name The Country I dare affirme no certainty. But Althamerus writeth whence focalthus of it. It may be, faith hee, that the Livonians, the far-

theft people of Germanic toward the Venedick flore, dwel- So called, ling under the Parallel of the Island Scandinavia, which is called Gothland, become the were derived from the Lemovians, but I had rather derive them from the Ef- ly lived there. flui, for that they are commonly called Eystenders. Ptolemie also mentioneth the Levonians in his fecond Booke, cap. 11. And a little after speaking of the Æfin, hee faith, that Beatus Rhenanus did correct the corrupt reading of Tacitus, and did againe rightly set downe the Nation of the ... fii. In as much as Rhenanus faith, it did appeare, that it was in the first copie Affui in flead of Affii, the ancient Writers of Bookes putting U for I. And Althamerus faith, if it were in the ancient copie the Efflui, hee durst affirme, that the Eyflanders were so called from them, by a litle alteration of the word. These people also are called Sudini, and their Countrie Sudima, joyning to Prufsia. Some doe place the Lectumi hereabouts, from whom it may be that their name was derived. Livenia is firetched toward the Balthick Sea, or the Venedick Bay, being 500 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. Borussia, Lithuania, and Russia doc encompasse most part of it, the rest the Livonian Bay doth hemme in. encompasse most part of it, the rest the Livenian Bay dotti neimber in. The Situation The Countrie is plaine and very fertile, it bringeth forth corne in such and frontial. abundance, that in deare times and yeares of fearcity it supplies the nesse of the wants of other Countries. It aboundeth also with the best flaxe, and Countrie. breedeth store of cattell. Besides, there are in the woods of this Countrie many Beares, Alces, Foxes, Leopards, Cats of the mountaines, and here are many Hares, which according to the feafon of the yeare doe The smette of change their colour, in like manner as they doe in Helvetia upon the living Cr. a-Alpes: in the Winter they are white, in Summer of an Ash colour. And tores. heere is fuch plentifull hunting of wild beafts, that the Countrie people, though they be cruelly used by the Nobles, are not prohibited from it. In briefe, Livonia wanteth none of those things which are necessarie for the prefervation and fuftentation of mans life, except wine, ovle, and fome other things, granted by the divine bountie to other Countries, as being under a more warme and gentle Climate, which yet are brought hither in great abundance. Livonia (being Anno 1200 by the industrie and labour of the Merchants of Bremes, and especially by the Knights of the Dutch order, brought and converted to the Christian Faith) when it had a long time suffered the miseries of forreine and civill warres, and had beene made, as it were, a prey to the neighbour Kings and Princes, The Govern-at length in the years and being under Callender Fallow that A.C., went at length in the yeare 1559, being under Gothardus Kerlerus the last Go-

LIVONIA. LIEFLAND.

The Cater.

vernour of the Dutch Oder, it was received into the protection and government of Sigifmundus the King of Poland, as a member of his Kingdome, and of the great Dukedome of Lithuania. But Gothardus refigning his Order on the fifth day of March Anno 1562, in the Castle of Riea. before Nicholas Rad Tivilius the King of Polands Commissarie, and Pala-tine of Vilna; as first the Crosse, afterward the Seale, then his Letters Patents, and all Charters which the Order had received from the Emperours and Popes, belides the keyes of the Castle of Kiga, and of the gates of the Citie, the office of Commendator, the priviledge and power of coving money, the custome of fish, and all other rights belonging to him: hee was prefently proclaimed by the aforefaid Palatine in the Kings Majesties name Duke of Curland and Semigallia, and straightway the Nobilitie of Curland and Semigallia did take their oath of allegeance before him, as to their lawfull and hereditary Lord. The next day the Duke of Curland, fitting in estate, was proclaimed in the Court of Ries Governour of Livonia, and received the keyes of the castle and the gates of the Citie; after which the Nobility and the Citizens had all their rights and priviledges reftored and confirmed unto them. Livonia is divided into three parts, diffinguished both by fituation and language. namely into Estra, Letten, and Curlandia. The Provinces of Estra or Eastland are Harrist or Harland; the chiefe Citie whereof is Revalia or Revel, being fituated toward the North, necre unto the Balthick Sea, and no. thing inferiour unto Rigs; it was built by Voldemata, and hath a famous Haven. The Citizens use the Lubeck Law, and doe coyne foure-square money. Alfo the Province of Viria, Virland, or Wirland, in which are Weisenburg, Tolsberg, and Borcholm, the Scate of the Bishop of Revalia. In the third place is Allantika, where is the Towne Nerva or Nerve, by a River of the same name; over against which is the Castle called Ivanow Goral, belonging to the Moscovites, for the river that runnes between their townes doth part Livonia from Moscovia: also Nyschlot or Neuschlos. In the fourth place is Odenpos, in which is Derpt or Topatum, an Episcopall Citie, Wernebes, Helmet, and Ringen. In the fifth place is tervis or lerven, in which are Weiffenflein, Lais, Overpolen or Ober Paln, and Vellin or Fellin. In the fixth place is Wichia or Wicke, wherein is Abfel or Hapfel, Leal, Lode, and Pernan. Neere to the Efficientlye the Islands Ofilia or Ofel, Dageden or Dachden, Mona, Wormfe or Worlf, Wrangen, Kien, and many others, in which they use partly the Estian language, and partly the Swedish. The Cities of Letter or Letten are Riga, Kokenhusen, Wenden, and Wolmar, Riga is the chiefe citie of Livonia, neere the River Durns, which doth discharge it selfe into the Venedick Bay. This citie is fortified with a strong Wall, with strong Towres, and pieces of Ordnance against any affault, and is strengthned or fenced with double ditches and sharpe stakes round about ic. It hath a Castle well provided, in which heretofore the Governour of Livonia (being of the Teutonick or Dutch Order) kept his refidence; and this Castle, though Gothardus Ketlerus, aforefaid, did governe in the King of Polands right, yet hee did usurpe no authoritie over the Citie: for the Citizens being strong, and defenders of their libertie, cannot endure to have any Governour or Captaine over them. They doe onely pay tribute and yeeld obedience The Later.

Pares.

The Woods.

Tree, Block

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to the King of Poland in other things they have Lawes peculiar to themfelves. Befides, heere is a Market of all Northerne commodities, as of Pitch, Hemp, Waxe, Timber, and fuch other things. The Townes and Castles of Curland are Goldingen, Candow & Window, which the Polanders call Kies, and the Germans Worden; this Towne was famous heretofore, for that the Mafter of the Tentonick Order did keepe his Court heere, & Parliaments were here wont to be held, now it is defended by a Garrifon of Polanders. There are also the Cities Durbin, Srunden, Grubin, Pil. ten, Amb den, and Hafeafat. The Cities of Semigallia are Mitovia, commonly called Miran, where the Duke of Curland kept his Court; also Seleburg, Balanburg, Dollen and Dalem. The River Duina doth divide Semicalisa and Curland from Letter, and the reft of Livonia. In Livonia there are many Lakes, the chiefest is Beibus which is 45 miles long, and doth abound with divers kindes of fith. The Rivers are Duina, Winda. bees, and fo ne others. Dums or Duns (which Ptolemie cals Turuntus, and Pencerus Rubo) running out of Rufera, a great way through Lithuania and Livenia, at length eight miles below Regia powreth it felfe into the Livorick Bay and the Balthick Sea. Windain like manner dischargeth is felfe into the Baldrak Sea, which neere unto the mouth thereof is very deepe, and dangerous. The River Beca, which the Inhabitants call I mick, is carried in one channell to the Ocean, and there rufhing down headlong from the steepe Rocks, as Leunelavius faith, doth make those deafe which dwell necre unto it, as they report the Water-fals of Nilus doth those who inhabite neere unto them. The Countrie hath no mountaines, but is full of thick woods: for heere are the great armes of Hercynia, and other fuch. At the mouth of Duina necre to the Sea is Dunamunts or Duncmund (an impregnable Caffle, not farre from Rigs) kept by a Poliff Garrison, to which all ships doe pay a certaine tribute as they paffe by. There is also in the mid-way Blokins, a royall fortreffe, which commandeth ships as they fayle by it. There is moreover the castle and citie Felinum or Fellin, in the Dukedome of Estland, which the Goman hired Souldiers, together with the last Governour of Liconta,11 illiam Furflenberg, by most detestable treachery did betray to the Duke of Moscovia. Ternestum (which others call Taurum) in this Country was heretofore a firong caffle, but after it had beene taken by the Moscovites, the Lubuanians marching under the conduct of their Captaine Nicholas Radziwilus Palatine of Vilna, by undermining, and by planting powder under it, did quite demolish ir in the yeare 1561. In Livonia many yet doe live in a heathenith manner, and wanting the true The Constant knowledge of God, some adore the Sunne, some a Stone, and there are thole who doe worthip Serpents, and Bushes. When they are to interre and burie a dead body, they banquet freely round about the dead carkaffe, and doe drinke to the dead man, powring also upon him a great pot of drinke. Afterward they put him in a Sepulchre, and lay by him an hatchet, meate, drinke, and fome money for his journey, and then they crie out, Get thee gone into another world, to rule over the Germans, as they have beer ended over thee and thine. They first received the Christian faith under the Emperour Frederick. They account it a fault to be labotions and painfull. The women borne in the countrie carrie a great flate with

with them, & doe despise those women which come from other parts They will not bee called women, but Mistresses, and they never busic themselves with any womans worke, but doe vagarie and wander abroad in the Winter time in Chariots, and in the Summer by Boate. The drinke of the countrie is Mede, Beere, and Wine (which the richer fort onely use, being brought from forraine countries) especially Rhenith Wine: The women doe difgrace the beauty and comlineffe of Their habite. their bodies, by the disguisednesse of their garments. The commodities which are transported out of Livonia into Germanie & other Countries, are Waxe, Honey, Athes, Pitch and Tarre, Hemp, Skins of divers wilde beafts, and Hides. Also that kinde of corne which the Latines Their sommes call Secale, and wee Rye, is yearely transported in great plenty from hence into Germanie and other bordering countries. Having explained and declared thus much concerning Livonia, I hope it will bee a matter acceptable to the Reader, if heere for conclusion I shall adde some thing concerning those Lycaons, or men transformed into wolves, who are reported to be very frequent and common in this place. There are Writers, who thinke themselves worthy to be beleeved (among which is Olaus Magnus) that doe affirme, that in this Countric every yeare fome men are turned into wolves. I will heere fet downe his owne words, thereby to recreate the minde of the Reader with the relation of an unheard of noveltie: and thus hee writes in his 18 Booke cap. 45. Although in Pruffia, Livonia, and Lithuania, all the Inhabitants all the yeare are much endammaged by ravening Wolves, because every where in the woods they teare in pieces, and devoure a great number of their cattell, if they Itray never fo little from the flock or heard; yet they esceme not this losse so great, as that which they fustaine, by men changed and transformed into wolves. For in Christmas, in the night time, fuch a companie of men wolves doe gather themselves together, and shew such sierie cruelty both towards men and o ther creatures, which are not wilde by nature, that the Inhabitants of this Coun trie doc receive more detriment and loffe from thele than from true and nain rall wolves. For as it is found out by experience, they doe beliege mens boufes Handing in the woods with much fierceneffe, and doe ftrive to breake open the doores, if at fo they may destroy and prey upon the men and other creatures that are within. But of these things wee have spoken enough, let us goe for ward to Rufita.

Pa

RVS.

RUSSIA,

MOSCOVIA.

The names



USSIA which is called also Roxolonia, is twofold, the Blacke and the White: The former bordereth on Polonia. the latter is a part of Moscovia. Moscovie was without doubt so called from the River Moschus or Morava; which giveth its name also to the chiefe Citie Mosco

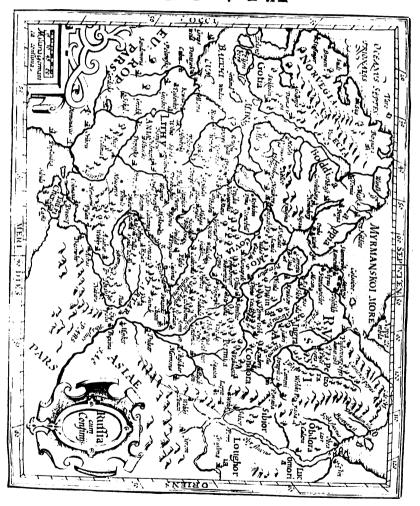
The English

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The Gavern-

through which it floweth. The Territories thereof are extended farre and wide, and it is bounded on the North with the Icie Sea, on the East it hath the Tartarians, on the fouth the Turkes and Polomans, and on the West the Livenians and the Kingdome of Swethland. In all which spaces of ground many large countries are contained, and therefore the Duke of Moscovie doth thus enstile himselfe. The Great Lord, and by the grace of God Emperour and Governour of all Ruffia, also Great Duke of Volodimiria. Moliovia, great Novogrodia, Pskovia, Smolonskia, Thweria, Ingaria, The Saumon. Permia, Viathkia, Bulgaria, &c. Governour and Great Prince of Novogrodia the Leffe, of Czernigovia, Rezania, Wolochdia, Refousa, Bielloia, Rostovia, Iarollania, Poloskia, Biellozeria, V doria, Obdoria, and Condimia, &c. The tempe-The teamers rature of the Aire in Muscovia is immoderately cold and sharpe, yet it is carcofthe Aire fo Wholfome, that beyond the head of Tanais toward the North and East, there is never any plague knowne, although they have a disease not much unlike unto it, which doth fo lye in the head and inward parts, that they die in few daies of it. The Countrie in generall neither bringeth forth Vine nor Olive, nor any fruit-bearing tree except it be Mellons and Cherries, in regard that the more tender fruits are blafted with the cold North windes. The corne fields do beare Wheat, Millet, a graine which the Latines call Panicum, and all kinde of Pulse. But their most certaine harvest consists in waxe and honey. Here is the wood Hercynia being full of wild beafts. In that part which lyeth toward Prussia great and fierce Bugles or Buffes are found, which they call Bison. And also the beast called by the Latines Alces like an Hart fave that hee hath a sleshie fnour like an Elephant, long legges, and no bending of the hough, and The varietie of this creature the Moscovies call lozzi, and the Germans Hellene, Besides. there are Beares of an incredible bignesse, and great and terrible Wolves of a blacke colour. No Countrie hath better hunting and hawking than this. For they take all kinde of wild beafts with Dogges and Nets, and with Haukes which the Countrie of Pecerra doth plentifully yeeld, they kill not onely Pheasants, and Ducks with them but also Swannes and Cranes. The Countries of Ruffin or Moscovia are very large. All the Cities, Townes, Castles, Villages, Woods, fields, Lakes, and Rivers are under the command and government of one Prince, whom

R V S S I A. OR MVSCOVIA.



A MORE PARTICVLAR DESCRIPTION OF SOME PROVINCES OF

MOSCOVIA.

the revenues that arife from them, are brought into the Princes exchequer. There are no Dukes or Counts, which can possesse any thing by a Tenure of Freehold, or can paffe the fame unto their heires. Hee doth bestow some villages and Townes upon some, but yet hee useth the labour of the husbandinan, and when he lift taketh them away againe. So that hee hath absolute command over his Subjects, and againe his Subtects honour and reverence him as a God, and do shew obedience to him in all things, without any refufall. The chiefe Metropolis or mother Citie of the whole Kingdome is Moscovia commonly called Moschwa, be. ing conveniently lituated, as it is thought, in the middle of the Countrie. It is a famous Citie as for the many Rivers which meete there, to for the largeneffe, and number of the houses, and for the strength of the Caffle. For it lyeth neere the River Molehus with a long row of houses. The houses are all of wood, and divided into Parlers, Kitchings, and Bed-chambers: all of them have private gardens both for profit, and for pleafure. The feverall parts of the Citic have feverall Churches, It hath two Castles one called Kataigorod, the other Bolfigorod, both which are washed with the Rivers Moschus, and Neglinna. Moreover in Russia there are many Countries, as first, the Dukedome of Volodimiria, which title the Great Duke doth assume to himselfe, it is named from the chiefe citie Volo lomire being feated on the bankes of the River Defma, which runneth into Volga. This Province is of so fruitfull a soile, that the increase of one bushell of wheat being sowne is oftentimes twentie bushells. Secondly, Novogrodia which though it be inferiour unto the aforenamed Countrie in pasturage, yet not in the fruitfulnes of the soile. It hath a woodden citie, called by the same name with the whole Dukedome Novegrod, being feated where the Rivers Volga and Occa do flow one into another. This citie had alwaies the chiefe preheminence in regard of the incredible number of houses, for the commoditie of a broad and fishie Lake, and in regard of an ancient Temple much reverenced by that Nation, which about five hundred yeares agoe was dedicated to S. Sophia. Here is a memorable Castle built of stone upon a rocke at the great Charge of the Duke Basilius. This Citie is distant from the Citie t with the bar Moforts an hundred Polish miles, and from Riga, the next haven towns, it the between is little lefte than five hundred. Thirdly Rhezan which is a Province be-8 on the tweene the River Occa and Tanais, having store of Corne, Honey, Fish, and Fowle: it hath thefe Cities built of wood, Rhezan feated on the banke of Occa, Corfira, Colluga, and Tulla, neare to which are the Springheads of the River Tanais. Fourthly the Dukedome of Worotinia, which hath a Citic and a Castle of the same name. Fifthly, Severia which is a great Dukedome abounding with all things, it hath great defart fields. and many Towns among which the chiefe are thefe, Starodub, Stewiarkfer, and Germeon. The bees in the woods do yeeld them great ftore of honey. The Nation in regard of their continuall warres with the Tartariam is accustowed to armes, and ready of hands. Sixthly the Dukedome of smolenies, which being feated neare the River Bory thenes hath a Citie of the fame name, watered on the one fide with Borythenes, and on the other fide environed with deepe ditches, and rampiers armed

1 1. . . .

Liebino

... Bufan.

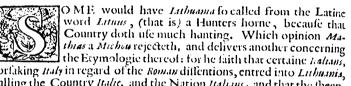
with sharpe stakes. There are also these Dakedomes and Provinces, Mo-Jankin, bielikin, Referent, Tweria, Fleshown, Vodeki, Correllin, Bieleizioro, TVoluchda, Villinga Jaropavia, Roftow, Dwina, Sufdali, Wrathka, Permia, Silver, Jugra, Petzora, and Novogrodiathe Greater, which they call Novogrod Wills in which is a very great Citie of the fame name, bigger than Rome it felfe. Persona taketh its name from the River which the mountaines and rockes do hemme in on both fides. There are spacious countries which pay Tribute to the great Duke lying northward in a tiva, time of Land, as Obdora, in which is the Idoll colled Zolora Bala, that rathe Colden old woman, alfo Condora, Lucomoria, and Lappia. There are many great Lakes in Alofovia, as Ilmen or Ilmer, alfo Ladoga, and the White Lake which the Inhabitants call bielegezioro. There are also many fanc Rivers, as first burifhenes or Pripetus, commonly called Nieper and Neffor, or by the addition of a letter Dnieper & & Dniefler. Secondly, The controwhich is that fame with Ptolemie, which Herberflemous calleth Kywas before to, but the Inhabitants Duma and Oly. Thirdly, the River Rha, which Proleme mentions, and is now called Volga and Edel. There is in this counthis land trie the River ! Lanaus, which the Haliane call Tana, the Inhabitants Don. Befide, the river occa and the leffer Duina, called likewife onega, &c. Auraham More are the Montes Hyperborer or Ripham mountaines, mentioned by and mission Plany in his 4 Booke Chap. 12. and by Mela in his 3 Booke, which are impathable, because they are cover'd over with continuall mow and ice. The wood Hosyma which theloris calleth the Riphean wood, taketh up agreat part of Mofcovia, it is inhabited, having fome few feattering houtes in it, & now by long labour is made to thinne that it cannot, as most suppose shew fuch thick woods, & impenetrable forrests as heretofore. Mulcovia hath innumerable coffly Temples or Churches, and very many Monafteries. The Duke lookes to matters of government, and administration of buffice by the helpe and affishance of twelve Counfel 3 lers who are daily prefent in the Court. Among them, the Prefecture thips of all the Caffles and Cities are distributed: and they receive the letter, and Petitions which are directed to the Prince, and do answer them in his name. For the Prince himfelfe receiveth no letters, neither doth hee fet his hand to any that are written to his Subjects, or any forraine Prince. The Bithops are chosen out of the Friars as men of a fancrimonious and holy life. There are many Monasteries of these Friars in the Kingdome of Mof. overs, and yet all of the fame habit and Order, of which they ray that S. Bafil was the first founder. There are in the whole Kingdome of Molovia eleven Bithops which they call Wladdicks, that is, in their language Stewards or Difpenfers. They call their Priefts Poppes or As hipoppes. The Metropolitan Bithop liveth in Mescovia, who was heretofore confirmed by the Patriarch of Conflantinople, but now being chofen by the great Duke onely, he is confecrated by two or three Bilhops, and is displaced at the Kings pleature. Under this Metropolitan are two Archbithops, the one at Novogardia the Greater neare the River Lemis, the other at Rollowia. There are no Univertities or Colledges in all the Empire of Me, or in. The Mofereits are of the Greek religion, which they received in the yeare of our Lord 987. They suppose that the Holy Spicit, being the third person in the Trinitie, doth proceed from the Father

alone. They tooke the Sacrament of the Eucharift with leavened bread. and permit the people to use the Cuppe. They believe not that Priests Dirges, or the pietic or godlinesse of kindred or friends can be avaleable to the dead, and they believe that there is no Purgatorie. They read the Scripture in their owne language, and do not deny the people the use thereof. They have Saint Ambrofe, Augustine, Hierome, and Gregorie translated into the Illyrian tongue, and out of these, as also out of Chrylestome, Basil and Nazimzenus, the Priests do publikely read Homilies inflead of Sermons; for they hold it not convenient (as tovius faith) to admit of those hooded Orators, who are wont to Preach too curiously & lubtlely to the people concerning divine matters, because they thinke that the rude mindes of the ignorant may sooner attaine to holinesse and fanctitie of life by plaine Doctrine, than by deepe interpretations and disputations of things secret. They make matrimoniall contracts, and do permit Bigamie, but they scarcely suppose it to be lawfull marriage. They do not call it adulteric, unlesse one take and keepe another mans, wife. They are a craftic and deceitfull Nation, and delighting more in servitude than libertie. For all do professe themselves to be the Dukes servants. The Moscovine line rather prodigally than bountifully, for their tables are furnished with all kinde of luxurious meats that can be defired, and yet not costly. For they fell a Cocke and a Duck oftentimes for one little fingle piece of filver. Their more delicate provision is gotten by hunting and hawking as with us. They have no wine made in the Countrie, and therefore they drinke that which is brought this Then Tradther, and that onely at Feasts and Bankets. They have also a kinde of house. Beere, which they coole in Summer by casting in pieces of ice. And fome delight in the juice prest out of fowre cherries, which hath as cleare and pure a colour, and as pleafant a tast as any wine . The Moscovites do fend into all parts of Europe excellent Hempe and Flaxe for rope-making, many Oxe-hides, and great store of Waxe.

THE

THE DVKEDOME LITHVANIA,

Samogitia, Blacke-Russia, and Volhinia.



forfaking Haly in regard of the Roman diffentions, entred into Lubuania calling the Country Italie, and the Nation Italians, and that the theepheards began first to call it Litalia, and the Nation Litalians, by prefixing one letter. But the Ruthenians or Russians, and the Polonians their neighbours changing the word more, at this day doe call the Country 11 Stranger, Lethuania, and the people Lithuanians. It is a very large Country, and next to Molchovia: It hath on the East that part of Russia, which is subicht to the great Duke of Moscozy: on the West it hath Podlasia, Masovia, Poland, and fomewhat towards the North it bounds on Borussia; but full North it looketh toward Livonia and Samogitia: and on the The seekey of South toward Podolia and Vollmia. The aire here is cold, and the winter fharpe. Here is much waxe and honey which the wilde Bees doe make in the Woods, and also much Pitch. This Country also affordeth abundance of corne, but the harvest seldome comes to maturity and ripenelle. It hath no wine but that which is brought hither from forraine Countries, nor falt, but fuch as they buy and fetch out of Brittaine, It bringeth forth living creatures of all kindes, but finall of growth. In the Woods of this Country there are Beaftes called by the Latines Vri, and others called Alces, befides Buffes, wilde Horles, wilde Ailes, Hartes, horation of Does, Goates, Boares, Beares, and a great number of fuch other. Here is great plenty of Birds, and especially of Linnets Besides in this Country and Moscovia there is a ravenous devouring beatt called Rossemaka, of the bignesse of a Dogge, in face like a Cat, in the body and tayle resembling a Foxe, and being of a black colour. The Nation of the Lithuanians in former yeares was founknowne and despifed by the Russians, that the Princes of Kiowa did require nothing from them but Corke-trees, and certaine garments as a figne of their subjection in regard of their poverty, and the barrennesse of their soyle, untill Fatheres Captaine of the Lithuanians growing firong, did not onely deny tribute, but having brought the Princes of Rufsia into subjection, compelled them to pay tribute. His fucceffors did invade the neighbour Nations, and by hoftile and fuddame incursions did spoyle them, untill the Teutonick order of the Croffe began to warre against them, and to oppresse them, which

THE DVKEDOME LITHVANIA.



thuantans. But at last tagelly, who afterward was called Flaathane, was

made great Duke of Lithuania. This man being oftentimes opprefied

by those of the order of the Crosse, and by Christian Armies, did at last

ma, committing the government of the Country of Lubrama to his

Cozen German Skirgellon, as to the supreame Duke of Licheania. The

nates or Provinces, the first whereof is the Palatinate of the Metropolis

or chiefe Citie Vilia, which the Inhabitants call Vilenski, but the Ger-

mans commonly Die Wilde: it was built at the confluence or meeting

of Files and Vilns by Duke Gediminus, in the yeare 1305; and is the Sear

of a Bishop, subject to the Archbishop of Leopolis, and also of the Metro.

politan of Rufsia, who hath feven Bishops under him, that bee of the

Greeke Religion, as the Bishop of Polocia, Volodomiria, Luca in Volhina,

Luckeo, Pinfea, neare to the River Pripetus, Kiovia, Premifia, and Lepolus.

Vilna or Wilna is a populous large and famous Citie, being encompassed

with a wall and gates which are never thut. The Churches thereof for

the most part are built of stone, and some of wood: there is in it a curi-

ous Monasterie of the Bernardines, being a famous structure of squared

flone: as also the Hall of the Rathenians, in which they fell their com-

modities which are brought out of Moscovia. The second Palatinate is

the Irocentian, the Townes whereof are Grodua by the River Cronus,

where Suphen King of Poland dyed. And Lawna at the confluence of

Cronus, and Villes or Willis, alfo Kowno, Lada, and Vpita. The third Pa-

latinate is the Minfeenfian, wherein is the Citie Atmsko, and the Ca.

ttle Kerlan.w, alto Radofcowice, Borifow, Lawisko ov Linsko, Swiftocz, Bo-

breisko, and Odruck The fourth Palatinate is the Novogrodian, in which

is No voer odeck, a large Citie, and built of wood: alfo slonin, Wolfowicz,

and many other Townes. The fift Palatinate is the Brieflian, fo called

from the Citie Brieft, being large, and built of wood, and here is the Ci-

tie of Pinsko. The fixt is the Palatinate of Vollama, in which is Luczba,

the Seate of a Bishop: also Foladamire, and Kerzemenesia. The seventh

Palatinate is Kiovia, in which there was heretofore a large and ancient

Citic of the fame name, feated by the River Borifthenes, as the ruines

which lie fixe miles in length doe eafily demonstrate. There are also

the Townes Circufia or Kerken, Kamova and Mofer. The eighth is the

Palatinate of Micellow, neare to the Rivers Sofa and Borysthenes in the

borders of Moscovie, wherein are the Townes of Miceflaw, Dubrowns,

Cone, and Schow; befide Mobilow, Bychow, Eccayers, and Striffin with

their Castles. The ninth Palatinate is the Witehseian, in which is the

Citie Witebst fituated by the River Duna, and Orla, neare Borysthenes.

The tenth Palatinate is the Polocenfian, which is so called from Poloteska,

a Citie Iving neare to the confluence of the River Polota and Duna, be-

tweene Winder and Levonia: There are also the Townes, Difna, Driffa,

and Draha, with their Callles. Thefe things being explained, let us

speake something of the Rivers of Lithuania. On the East side Lithu-

(Which was in encline to the Polanders, and having tembraced the Christian Religion. and married Hedingie the Queene of Poloma, hee was made King of Fel).

the Chies Preut Dukedome of Lithuania is now divided into ten special Palati-

The Dukedome of LITHVANIA.

which with many others doe runne into great Tanais. There is also in Lithnama the River Borystbenes, which ariting out of a plaine marish ground, and running through Russia, doth vent it selfe at last into the Euxine Sca : and the Rivers Willia and Niemen, the latter whereof runneth a great way with a very crooked winding streame, and at last difburthens it selfe into the Prutenick or Finnish Sea: also Duina and other Rivers, befide Lakes, and standing waters, of which the Country is full, and all these do afford great plenty of fish, which are very delectable & pleafant in tafte. Moreover the Country is covered with very great and spacious woods. Sigismund that happic and auspicious King of Poland, The Woods. did unite the Palatines and Castellans of the Provinces of Luhuania into one body of a Common-wealth with the Polanders, and did defigne a certaine place and order in the Senate of the Kingdome, to all the No- The Senators ble men. Bishops, and Palatines of this Country, so that out of the Kingdome of Poland, and the Provinces united unto it, there are in the Senate fifteene Bishops, one and thirty Palatines, thirty of the greater Castellans or governours of Castles, and sistie of the lesse, beside those who are called the Officialls of the Kingdome; as the Marshalls, the Chancellours, the Vicechancellors, and the Treaturers, of which wee will freake more largely in the description of Poland. Marriages a- Their manners mongh the Lithumians are easily diffolved by mutuall confent, and they marry againe and againe. The wives have openly men-concubines by their husbands permission, whom they call commubit adjutores, i. helpers in marriage; but on the contrary, for men to follow whores is counted a reproach. When any one is condemned to die, he is commanded to punish himselfe, and to hang himselfe with his owne hands, which if he refule to doe, hee is threatned and beaten with stripes untill he kill himfelfe. Their flockes doe afford them great flore of milke for their food. The common bread which they use is very blacke, being made of Rye Their food, or Barley together with the branne: but the rich mens bread is very white, being baked and made of pure Wheat. They feldome use any wine, for the common people drinke water, and fuch as are of abilitie drinke Ale, which they brew of divers forts of corne, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oates, and Millet, but fuch as is unfavory. They have abundance of thicke and thinne Mede boyled in divers manners, and with it they make themselves merric, and oftentimes drunke. Lithuania feemeth almost to be inaccessible, as being almost all overslowne with waters: but in Winter there is more convenient trafficking with the Inhabitants, and the wayes are made passable for Merchants, the Lakes and standing waters being frozen over with yee, and spread over with fnow. Their chiefe wealth is the skins of beafts, as of Weefills, Foxes, and those which are more precious, as Martens, and Scythian Weefills. Their commo Of these they make a great profit, as also of their Waxe, Honey, Ashes, dues. and Pitch. The best Wainscot is cut here and brought into Germany through the Balthick and Germane Sca, and out of this Country all woodden Architecture both publique and private through all Germamy, and the Low countries is made, as also for the most part such woodden housholdstuffe as belongeth to houses; but enough of Luthuania, we will now adde fomething concerning the reft. There followes in our

the Rous sum is bounded with the Rivers Ofcol, Ingra, and the lefter Tanais, all

The Dukedome of LITHVANIA.

Samepitia The names

Title Samogitia (which in their language fignifies the Lower land) the Russians call it Samotzekasemla, it is a Northerne Country, and very large, being next to Lithuania, and environed with Woods and Rivers. On the North it hath Livenia, on the West it is washed with the Balthick or Germane Sca, which is properly called the Balthick Bay, and towards the Northwest Bornfin joyneth unto it. It aboundeth with the best, of the Soyle. whitest, and purest Honey, which is found in every hollow tree. It hath Their manners no Towne nor Caffle; the Nobles live in Lodges, the Country people in Cottages. The people of this Country are of a great and large sta-

Their food.

Folhins.s.

of the Soyle.

The Cities. Lakes. Woods.

rodeisa. of the Soyl:

The Cities

ture, rude in behaviour, living sparingly, drinking water, and seldome any drinke or Mede; they knew not untill of late the use of Gold, Brasse, Iron, or Wine. It was lawfull with them for one man to have many wives, and their father being dead to marrie their step-mother, or the brother being dead to marrie his wife. The Nation is much enclined to Fortune teiling and Southfaying. The God which they chiefly adored in Samogina was the fire, which they thought to be holy and everlafting, and therefore on the top of some high mountaine the Priest did continually cherish and keepe it in by putting wood unto it. In the third place is Russia, by which name in this place wee understand the Southerne or Blacke-Russia, whose chiefe Country is Leopolis or Lemburg built by Leo a Moscovite: it is famous by reason of the Mart kept there, The Cine Leo and the Bishops Seat. Beside the Country of Leopolis there are three other in this Rulsia, to wit, the Country of Halyez, Belz, and Pramiflia. In the fourth place is Volbinia, which is fituate betweene Lithuania, Podolia, The Situation, and Russia, it aboundeth with fruits in regard of the fertility of the foile. The fembre The Inhabitants are strong and warlike, and doe use the Ruthenian language. This Country did pertaine once to the great Duke of Lithuania, but now it is joyned to the Kingdome of Polonia. It hath three divitions, the Lucensian, Wolodomiriensian, and Cremenecensian, and there are three Provinciall Cities, Lucko, Wolodomiria, and Kerzemenec, which have many Townes and places of Defence under them. Here are many Lakes and standing waters full of fish, and woods full of wilde beasts. There is also in this Table Podoles, situated by the River Tyras. It is a most fer-The feathere tile Country, being fowed once, and reaped thrice: the meddowes are fo proud and ranke, that the Oxens hornes as they graze can scarce bee scene above the graffe. The chiefe Cities are Camienies, Bar, Medulou. Brezama, and Brallaw. But let these things which have beene spoken hitherto, suffice concerning this table, we passe now to Transylvania.

TRANSYL-

TRANSYL VANIA,

SIEBENBVRGEN.



RANSTLVANIA is the mediterranean part of ancient d Dacia, which the Romans called Dacia Ripensis, and it taketh its name from the woods and mountaines wherewith it is encompassed, as the Hercynian woods, and the the first Inha-

Carpathian hils. It is called commonly Septem castra, by a bitants, who name borrowed from the German word Siebenburgen, and the Hungarians fing into the call it Herdel. On the West it is bounded with Pannonia, on the North Combride Cher with Polonia, on the South with Walachia, and on the East with Molda- solled Dane. via. Transylvania is very fruitfull, & hath great plenty of corne through e Because it the whole Countrie, which (befides daily experience) that covne of hath on the Trajons doth witnesse, in which Ceres stood, holding in her right hand of Z Castles the horne of the goate Amalthan, which fignifieth plenty; and in her for us defence left hand a Table, with this inscription or motto Abundantia Dacie. i. the abundance of Dacia. It bringeth forth excellent wine about Alba The foundation Inlia, Deva, Egmedine, Birthilbine, and Fenufeine, It hathalfo great store neite of the of fruite, among which (to omit the reft) it hath most excellent Damaske Prunes, Quinces, fweet Cherries, which may be compar'd with those that grow in *Italie*, and Mellons. Heere are also excellent choyse hearbs, which grow in every place, as Rhubarbe, the greater Centory, Gentiana with a yellow and purple flowre, Sea-wormewood, the herbe called Libanotis, faffron, and many others. There are many famous Mynes of Mettall in this Country, as Mynes of Gold at Sculatin, which the Hungarians call Zalakna, and at Rimili Dominurda, which fignifics the River or Rivulet of Lords. In these places great wedges or pieces of gold are cut forth, which as foone as they are digged out they can presently make use of without any accurate refining. The Roman pieces of golden coyne which are of digged up in these places, doe witnesse this plentie, for they have on the one fide the image of a man with a broade hat, and with this infeription on it C. Caro, and on the other fide, Dacia in the forme of a Goddesse, holding a Booke in her right hand with this infeription AVR: PVR. Moreover, there are filver Mynes at offers and Radna Copper is digged out of the fame Mountaines, out of which the gold and filver commeth. Steele is digged and found at C_1k_2 Iron at Thorofco, and Vaidabuntada: and lastly Sulphure and Antimonie are found in the Copper Mynes. There is fuch great store of faltpits in Transylvania, that it sendeth abundance of salt to other Countries. And there is such a great company of Oxen in it, that the largest The courtee and fairest ones are often sold for a Floren. What shall I speake of the living Ciea excellent metall'd horses which it breedeth, which amble and pace na- tures. turally ? What should I mention the divers kindes of Birdes? as Eagles, Faulcones, Pheafants, Partridges, Peacocks, Woodcocks, Snipes. And what should I reckon the water-fowle : as Swans, Bustards and Bit-

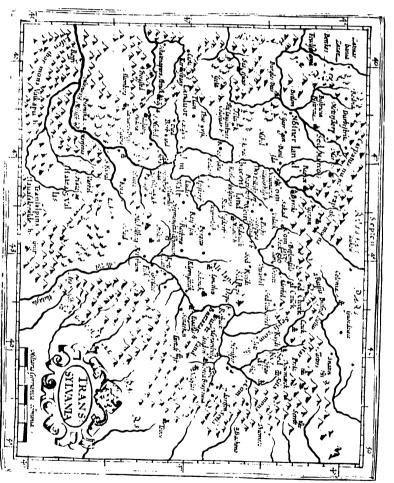
and white Hares. Divers Nations heretofore inhabited this Countrie. of whom there is yet a remnant in Hungaria, as the lagyges, called by Pliny Metanasta, beside the Getes, Bastarnians, Sarmatians, Grecians, Ro. mans, Scribians, Saxons, and Hungarians. The Romans did conquer it.

The ancient

ternes, &c. I passe from these to the wilde beafts : for this Countrie hath great Forrests, and spacious woods, in which are Beares, Busics or wilde Oxen, Elkes, Harts of a large stature, Leopards, Martins, Does, when the Emperour Trajan overcame Decebalus King of Dacia, and reduced it into the forme of a Province, calling the Citie Zarmizegethula after his owne name Vlpia Trajana; but Galienus lost it two hundred yeares after, and from that time the Inhabitants having laid afide the Roman humanitie, speech, and eloquence, began to resume their former wildenesse and barbarisme, calling themselves Walachians. After the Romans, the Scythians under the conduct of their Captaine Artilus feated themselves in this place, and built seven free Townes. The Saxons fucceeded the Scythians in the time of Charles the great, who forfaking their Countrie, feated themselves likewise in these parts, & built themfelves seven free Cities, following the example of the Scythians. The Hungarians came last, who partly allured with the vicinity and neernesse of the place, mingled themselves with the Dacians; and afterward being provoked by injuries, they conquered the whole countrey, in the reigne of Stephen King of Pannonia, whom they filled the holy. By them fome Townes were also built. The mountainous part of Transylvania was lately subdued by Matthias Huniades, whose turname was Corcinus, and afterward by Stephen King of Hungary. This Matthias tooke alive one Dracula, a Vaivode or Prince of the mountainous Transylvania, a man of unheard of cruelty, and after ten yeares imprisonment, restored him to his former place. Transslvania is now divided into three Nations. differing both in manners and lawes, and inhabiting feverall parts of the Countrie: namely into the Saxons, the Ciculi, and Hungarians: The Saxon Transylvanians, as all other German Nations, have a peculiar dialect or language unto themselves: they inhabite the Brongest cities and castles, and doe excell the other Nations. They have seven Seates, namely Zarwaria, Zabefia, Millenbach, Renfinarke, Segesburg or S. hesburg, Ollezna, Schenkerstall, and Repr : all which have some villages under them. The Ciculi neere to Moldavia, being defeended from the Scythi. ans, doe live after their owne lawes and customes, and doe distribute their offices by lot. They are divided into feven Regions, which they call Seates, the names whereof are, Sepli, Orbai, Kyldi, Czyk, Gyreio, Marcus Zeek, and Aranya Zeek. The Hungarians and Transylvanian Nobles being mingled with the Saxons, and the Ciculi doc, for the most part, agree with them both in speech, habite, and armour. All Transforms is able to set forth ninety thousand armed men and more. There are seven chief Cities in Transilvania, having a reasonable distance one from an other, among which Cibinium is the Metropolis or Mother citic, & is now called Hermanstat: It is seated on a plaine, not shut up with mountaines, but spread into a great breadth. It is not much lesse than Vienna in Austria, but it is farre stronger both by Art and Nature : for in regard of the many Fish-ponds and Lakes round about it, no Armie

The Cities.

TRANSYLVANIA. SIEBENBVRGEN.



Preleme Pr 1410. Tha Ton is alternate Millenba n

15 Proste merrial deside

A Trestaine Cati Come unto it 2, 7 Braffo or Corona, which the Germani call Cronflat. and is formines called Stephanopolis, being feated among it pleafant mountaines, and fortified with Wals, Ditches, and Rampiers. Heere is a famous Univerfitie and Librarie. 3, Bistricia of Notsenstat, which is seated on the plaine of a large valley, and hath on either fide hils full of Vines. 4. Segular or Schelping, which is partly fituated on a hill, and partly at the foote thereof 5, h Megies or Midwifel, which is fituated in the midflot Transseama, being fruitfull in wine, and stored with all commodnies that are either gainefull or necessary for food. 6, 2 Zabelium or Ziaz, which lyeth in a plaine and deepe valley, encompatfed with waters full of fish. They fay that this was the first seate of the Saxons 1 13 Town 7 Colofara or Claufenburg, which is likewife (weetly feated in a plaine. and is beautified not onely with faire wals without, but with frarely buildings within. Heere is also Alba tulia or Weijenberg, an ancient city. & a Bishops Seate, it is fituated on a steep hill, which bath a large plaine spreading it selfe round about it. It hath on the East the River Morn. and on the other fide the River called in the Hungarian language con-1.19, which descendeth from the Alpes. Herretofore it was called 7.11. mo, and in Trajans time it was the Pallace of King Decelulus. As you ching the payments of taxes and tributes, there are in Transferance eight principall circles or divisions of ground called Chapters, all which together they call the Universitie, as first the Biffin collin Chapter, which hath in it Bifferers with 23 royall Townes. 2, The Regnerfian Chapter, which hath more than 30 Townes. 3. The bacenfin Chapter, which hath the citic Corona, with thateene royall Townes. 4, The Kijderjina Chapter, which hath segejoing, and eight and fortic townes. 5. The Chapter called the chapter of two Seates, which doth contains the city of More with fixe and thirtie townes. There are two Chapters of the Cibinian, one of which containeth Cibinium, and three and twenty townes, and the other which they call Surrogative, containe about 22 Villages. Last of all, the Zabesensian Chapter, which hath Zabesium with teventeene Villages. This Countrie hath many Lakes and flanding waters, which are full of excellent fish. There are in it three navigable Rivers, 1 Aluta, Morie, (called alfo Maris and Marifus) and Samis: the two former arising out of the Sexthem Mountaines, the last of them falleth into Tibifeus, the other runneth straight forward into Danulius, Samue (which the Germans and Hungarians call Thimes) arifeth out of the Alges called Colora, and likewife flideth into Tibifeus. There are also ther Rivers, as Kucket the Greater and the Leffe, Sahefus, Chryfus, Chryfemus, and Strygue, &c. the three last whereof have little graines or land of gold in them, and doe formimes bring downe pieces of gold of halte a pound weight. Divers kindes of excellent fish are found in them, and the aforefaid Rivers, as namely the greater and leffer Sturgeon, three kindes of Carpes, the Salmon, the River and Lake-Lamprey, the fith called Silurus, the Mullet, an other rare kind of Lamprey, the white and black Trout, the fealy Gudgeons, and those that have no feales, unknowne to other places: belides Pikes, Perches, Tenches, and the common Lamprey, all which are found there and of a great fize. There are Mountaines neere unto Walachia Cifalpina and Esteldavia, which

doe produce Agarick and Turpentine Trees. There are many woods in The Woods Tranfylvama, and amongst the rest Hercyma, in which besides the wilde beafts above-mentioned, there are wilde Oxen and Horses, whose manes doe reach even to the ground. There are also in this Countrie The advise many Castles well fortified: among which the chiefe is called the Red with Caltle, being a strong defence, and seated on the Alpo, neere to a running streame, where there is a straight passage betweene the Mountaines into the Countrie, and it is, as it were, the fortreile thereof, fo that no one can enter into it on that fide, if the Governour of the cattle barre up the way. There is also another fortified cassle beneath the Towne Millenbach neere unto the Towne Bres, where also neere unto the River, there is a way leading into Transformana betweene the vales and thowie Alpes. Now it followeth that wee should adde fourthing concerning their manners which are divers and various, because (as we faid before) it was formerly possessed by divers Nations, and is still at this day. The people of Walachia are rude, and ignorant of good Arts Fien my acc and Disciplines, they are of the Greeke Religion, but their manners and cultomes favour of Paganitine, in regard that they much effective of Oracles, fiveare by Iupiter and Venus whom they call Holy, and in many other things come neere unto the customes of the Genides. They have no Townes, or brick houses, but doe live in the woods and forrests, having no defence against the violence of the weather but a few reedes, or cottages of reedes. The other part of Transylvania in most places is of a more fruitfull foyle, and the people are more civilized, and of a better behaviour. The Scythians speech in Transylvania differs little from the Hungarian speech at this day, though heretofore they differe'd much both in speech and writing, for they (like the Hebrewes) did begin to write from the right hand to the left. The Cients are a herie and warlike kinde of people, among whom there are no Nobles or Rufticks, but all of them are of one ranke. The Hungarians have great power and authoritic above all the reft. And let fomuch suffice to have beene spoken briefly concerning Transylvania,

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TAVRICA CHERSONES VS.

The names.

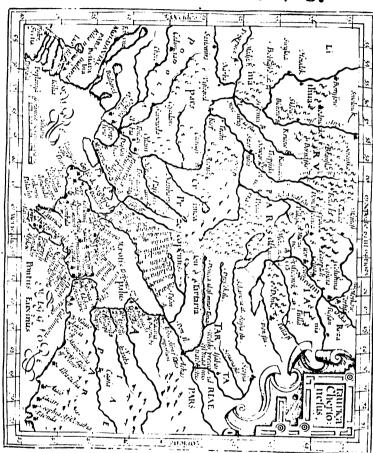
His CHERSONESUS was fo called by Ptolemie from the Tauria certaine people of Scythia in Europe, Strabo calls it the Scythian Chersonesius. Pluny in his 2 Booke and 96 chapter calleth it, after the Latines, the Peninfula of the Taurians. Appianus calleth it the Pontick Chersonesius, and Pau-

faith it hath

living Crea-

lus Disconus calleth it P Cherfenefa. At this day it is called Precopska, and Gefara by Antonius Pinetin. It is a large Peninfula, stretched out toward the East, betweene the Euxine Sea, and the Otteorick Lake, even to the been called by Cimmerian Bosporus which divides Europe from Ass. It hath a gentle others Tauns; winter, and most temperate Aire. For at the end of December winter beginneth, and is at the sharpest or coldest in the middle of February, The Sauren as having then most snow, which yet lyeth not above three daies The temper of when the cold and frost is most constant. The Winter never lasteth longer than the beginning of March. All the whole Countrie is very The femiliar of fruitfull, and very fit for feeding flocks of cartell. Yet albeit the Inhabitants have a fertile soile: many of them do not till their fields nor Sow them. They have abundance of Horfes, Camels, Oxen, Kine, and Sheep, The varietic of on which they live. There are also great store of daintic sowle, which oftentimes the Christians, and Turkes, and sometimes the Polanders, that come thither as strangers, are wont to take. There is much hunting of Harts, Goates, Boares and Hares, both in the Tartarian and Turkilb Dominions neare the Sea. This Cherforefus hath hard and rugged mountaines, that running through the middle of it do divide it into the Northerne and Southerne part; as the Apennine Mountaine doth divide Italie. Mahomet in the yeare 1475 did possesse the Southerne part, and made it tributarie to himselfe. But in the Northerne part the Tartars wandering in the broad fields betweene Borysthenes and Tanais, and continually changing their places of feeding their cattell, possessed the Towne called Crim as a royall Seat, and from thence they were called Crim Tarsars. Afterward having cut through the Illimus of the Taurick Cherlonelus, when, neare unto the Ditch which they call Pracop, they built a Citie a royall Scat of the fame name, they were from thence called Precupenles. The King of these Tartars, when being joyned in league and societie with the Turkes, hee had at their request banisht his owne brother. who made warre against him, and had befieged Capha, at last both himfelte and his two yong fonnes were cut in pieces by his Counfellers, whom hee had with large gifts corrupted for the aforefaid purpose, and so gave an unhappie example of the Ottoman friendship. For hee being flaine, the Tartarians, who were hitherto free, untamed, and companions and brethren to Ottoman were now made fervants, and after the manner of the other Turkish Provinces were compelled to receive and acknowledge not a King but a Beglerheg, that is a Vice-Roy to governe

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The Cities and

them. But the Turkilh Empire may be easily known by the Descriptions of Wallachia, Greece and the Turkilb Empire, and therefore for brevities fake wee referre the Reader thither. Belides Casan and Altrachan which are Kingdomes belonging to the Tartarians, who do till fields, dwell in houses, and at this day are subject to the Moscowite, and besides the aforefaid Pracopenses, there are other Field-Tartars, who live in the fields in great companies, observing no limits, and of these we will speake in their proper place, to wit, in the Tables of Alia. In the Southerne part of this Cherfonefus is the Metropolis, Capha, heretofore called Theodofia, a famous Mart-towne, being the ancient Colonie of the Genois. It is fituate neare the Sea, And hath a faire Haven. It feemes that in the time of the Genois it was very populous. But when the Turkes almost two hundred yeares fince, in the time of Mahomet the Great tooke it from them, the Italians were reduced to fuch a strait, that there are few tokens remaining of their being there: for the Citic hath for the most part lost her former beautic. The Italian Churches are throwne downe, the houses decayed. and the walls and Towers on which the Genois colours and enfignes were placed, with Latine Inferiptions, are fallen to ruine. It is now inhabited by Turkes, Armenians, Jewes, Italians, and a few Grecian Christians; It is famous for traffique as being the chiefe Haven of the Cherforefus, and hath an infinite companie of Vine-yards, Orchards, and Gardens. Befides this towne there is Perecopia called by the ancient Greekes Eupatoria, Pompeiopolis, Sacer Lucus, Dromon Achillis, Gracida, Heraclium ov Heraclia.: Allo Collovia a famous Mart-towne, and Ingermenum, having a stone Castle, beneath which is a Church, and many Caves, that with great labour and paines are cut and hewed out of a rocke, for this towne is feated on a great high Mountaine, and taketh its name from those Turkish Caves. It was heretofore a faire Towne and full of wealth and riches. Here is Chersonesius Corsumm or Cherso, which is the ancientest citie of Taurica. This the Turkes called Saci Germenum, as it were, the Yellow Castle, for this Countrie hath a kinde of yellow soyle. The admirable and wondrous mines of this place do testific that it was heretofore a proud, rich, delicate, and famous Colonic of the Grecians, and the most ancient citie of the whole Peninfula, being much frequented, magnificent, and having a faire Haven. Here is the Castle and Towne of Jamboli or Balachium, Mancopia or Manguium (as the Turkes call it) and the Towne of Cercum with a Castle. Here is the citie and castle of Cremum. phrorand play which the Tartars call Crim, having an ancient wall very strong & high, and in regard of its largenesse it is farre unlike the other cities of the Taurick Cher sonesus. And in the utmost part of this Countrie is the citie Tanas neare the mouth of the River Tanais, the Ruffians call it Azac. It is a famous Mart-towne, unto which Merchants do come out of divers parts of the world, for that every one hath here free accesse, and free power to buy or fell. There are many great Rivers in this Countrie, running downe out of the Mountaines. The chiefest whereof is Borysthenes, commonly called Nieper a deepe and swift River which runneth from the North into the river Carcinites or Hypaciris, now called Defna, and so into the Euxine Sca neare the Towne Octacon. Also Don or Tanais, Ariel, Samar that runneth into Don, with many others.

Prolemie calls this Care Ta-

The Y Cimmerian Bosphorus, to which this Cherfonefus (as we faid before) is J This Strait is extended. It is a narrow Sea two miles broad, which divideth Europe calledby Marfrom Alia, and by which the Maoticke Lake doth flow into the Euxine idea by Mar. Sea. It is called from the Cimmerians who dwell upon the coldest part cellum, parathereof, or fro the towne Cimmerium as Volaterranus would have it. The bythe indians 2 Manuel Lake is neare the mouth of Phasis (commonly called Fasjos and Bora des to by the Seythians Phazzeth) receiving Tanais into it. The Seythians call it fallow, Sect. Temerenda, that is, the mother of the Sea, as Dionyfus witneffeth, because vode voltas and much water floweth from thence through the Cimmerian Bofphorus into by the Tarranit, as also much from other places, which doth so replenish and fill the e This L kens Lake, that the bankes thereof can hardly containe it. This Lake in regard colled comit receiveth many rivers, aboundeth with fifth. There is also the a Euxine mondy Mar dell's Locke Sea, the upper part of whose water is sweete, and the nether part salt, bothe trabans This being heretofore called the Axine, and according to Sopho-let the Mand Na Ta-Apoxine Sea, because no Ships could arrive here, or in regard of the bar-trabane Ma barous Scythian borderers who killed strangers, they afterward called relation the Euxme, by the figure which they call Euphemifmus. But they called a This for is it Pontus as if it were another Ocean, for they supposed that those who called bytome, failed on it did performe fome great and memorable act. And therefore mare Boreales, Girls Strake show called it was the part called the market act and the property of the part of the property of the part of th faith Strabo, they called it 247 \$5700, Pontus, as they called Homer the Poet. Pour Amagan There are many rugged and steepe mountaines in this Chersonefus, cipe. " by Flacin, cially those which runne through the middle thereof. The greatest and construction is which highest of them hath a great Lake on the toppe of it. But so much hither. dynam, pop. to concerning these things. Now let us proceed to other matters. Justice to Tanage by Heading. is administred among the Tartarians by the Law of Maliomet in the Ci und Orgin, tics and Townes of the Chan, and the other Sultanes. They have their MacCommert-Priests, their Judges in their Townes, and their Begi or Prefects, who do Mars Colling heare and decide private injuries. But the Chan himfelfe with his Coun- war by declar fellers doth judge of capitall matters, as murder, and theft. In declaring him, 164,4 Mary where of they need no I away to neither do they were the fit of the fit of the second spine. whereof they need no Lawyer, neither do they use the subtiltie thereof, by Tanas nor excuses, or prolonging matters by delay. For the meanest of the Mare percent Tartarians or strangers do frely declare their owne wrongs and grievan- fide. Macces before the Judges, and the Chan himselfe, by whom they are quick- Phajianan do ly heard and dispatched. They instruct their somes when they are chil. dren in the Arabieke language, they do not keepe their daughters at by the Galler, home, but deliver them to some of their kindred to be brought up. Tanan by the When their sonnes come to ripenesse of yearesthey serve the Chan or Manuer by the the Sultans, & when their daughters are marriageable, they marrie them Goods, Manto some of the chiefe Tartars or Turkes. The best of the Tartars in the Lucian, Pontar Princes Court go civilly and decently in their apparell, not for oftenta-News and by tion or pride, but according as necessitie and decencie requireth. When the Tales Cathe Change out abroad in publishe the proved man may have according the Changoeth abroad in publike, the poorest men may have accesse The moununto him, who when he fees them doth examine them what their wants times. & necessities are, & whence they did arise. The Tartarians are very obe-government. dient to the Laws: and they adore & reverence their Princes like Gods. The Senators Their Judges according to Mahomets Law are accounted spiritual men, and of undoubted equitie, integritie, and faithfulnesse. They are not gi-Their manners. ven to Controversies, Law-suits, private discord, envie, hatred, or to any wanton excesse either in diet or apparell. In the Princes Court, none

Theirfood.

weare Swords, Bowes, or other weapons, except it be Travellers, or ftrangers that are going on some journey, to whom they are very kinde and hospitable. The chiefe men cate bread and flesh, drinking also burnt Wine and Metheglin, but the Country people want bread, uling instead thereof ground Millet tempered with milke and water, which they commonly call Cassa. They use cheese instead of meate, and their drinke is mares milke. They kill also for their food Camels, Horses and Oxen when they are ready to dye or are growne unferviceable, and they often feed on the flesh of sheepe. Few of them do use Mechanicke Arts in the Cities and Townes, few doule Merchandizing, and those Artificers Their trading or Merchants that are found there, are either flaves to the Christians, or else they are Turkes, Armenians, leives, Cercesians, Pesigorians who are Christians, Philistines, or Cynganians, all men of the lowest ranke. But ler this which hath been spoken suffice concerning the Taurick Cherlonesus. and the Northerne Countries. Let us passe to the Description of Spaine, which we have placed next, and take a view thereof.

THE

THE DESCRIPTION O F PAINE.



PAINE is a chiefe Country of Europe, and the first part of the Continent, it was so called, as Iustine noteth from King Hifpanus. Some would have it fo called from Hif. The names & palis a famous Citie, which is now called Sevill. But A-whence to called braham Ortelius, a man very painfull in the study of Geo-

graphie, when hee had read (in the Author that treateth of Rivers and Mountaines, following the opinion of Softhenes in his third Booke,) that Iberia now called Georgia, a Country of Afia, was heretofore called Pania from Panus, whom Dionylius (having conquered the Country) made Governour over the Iberians, and that from thence Moderne Writers did call it Spaine: moreover when he had observed that almost all Writers did derive the first Inhabitants of Spaine from Iberia, he was induced to beleeve that the Country was fo called rather from that Spaine, than from Hispanus or Hispalis. This opinion is the more probable for that Saint Paul doth call this Country Spania, in his Epistle to the Romans, The Suprior. chap. 15. verse 28. as doth also Saint terome, and many others. But that i So called fro which the Latine Writers call Hispania, and Prolemie, Stephanus, and o. the Gantaber, a thers, doe call Ispania, leaving out the aspiration, Strabo, Pliny, and o-people of spain thers doe testifie that in ancient times it was called Iberia and Hesperia, upon the coalts It was called Iberia from Iberia a Country of Asia, from whence many thereof. doe derive the first inhabitants of Spaine, though some doe fetch the new Ocean, word Iberia from King Iberus, others from the River Iberus, and Avienus though it bee from there a Towne in Batica or Andalucia. Some report that it was cal-kin for the led Helperia from Helperia the brother of Atlas, or as Horace thinketh whole Ocean, from Hesperia the daughter of Hesperia, or rather from Hesperia the Eve-properly for ning-starre, under which it was supposed to be situated, because it is the third Sawhich farthest Country Westward of the whole Continent of Europe. And washest Eufeeing Italie might have the same name, Horace calleth this Hesperia ultiupon the West. ma. Apprin reporteth that it was heretofore called Celtiberia, which yet It is called by is rather to be thought a part of Spaine heretofore called Celtica, as Var- Proteine Mare ro witnesseth. Gulielmus Postellus, and Arias Montanus, in his commen-exterius, by taries upon Obadiah, doe note that the Hebrewes did call it Sepharad: and Florm Maie fo much concerning the name; the Quantitie and Qualitie followeth, the strabans The Quantitie doth confift in the bounds and circuit thereof, and in the call it Magnit, forme and figure which arifeth from thence. Concerning the bounds two Islands in of Spaine, the Ocean doth wash two fides thereof, the North fide the the Mediterra-Cantabrian Ocean, and the West the Atlanticke. The Iberian or Balea. nian Sca, naricke Sea doth beat on the South side, where is the Bay of Hercules, and and Minorca, on the East it hath the Pyrenean Mountains running along with one continued ridge from the Ocean, (where stands Flaviobriga, at this day cal-both of them

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led Funtarabia) even to the Mediterranean Sca. Hence it is that they make «Called by P- two famous Promontories, the one called colors, which shooteth out by Mela, Fa into the Ocean, the other which taking its name heretofore from the Con, by Main. Temple of Venus, but now called Cape de Creus, doth jet out into the Meannu-last; by diterranean Sea. The utmost length of Spaine is 200 Spanish miles : the breadth where it is broadest is 140 miles, and where it is narrowest it is 60. Iohannes Valeus in his Chronicle of Spaine doth report, that Spaine is fo narrow at the Pyrenean Hills, that when he travell'd over them, on the Mountaine of Saint Adrian, he faw the Sea on either fide: namely, the Ocean which was next unto him, and a farre of as farre as hee could

fee, he differred the white waves of the Mediterranean Sea. They fuppose that the whole compasse thereof is 2480 miles. Prolemy, Strabo and others doe compare Spaine to an Oxe-hide stretched out on the ground, the necke whereof is extended toward France, which cleaveth unto it. The necke I fay, which reacheth in breadth as farre as the Pyrenean Mountaines, from the Meduerranean Sea, to the Brutish Ocean; the fore part of it is firetched from New Carthage even to the Cantabri.

ans, and the hinder part from Hercules Bay, to Gallicia and the Brittilh Sea: that which represents the tayle of the hide, is the Holy Promontorie called at this day Saint Fincents Promontorie, which firetcheth * This Promontour forme it selfe out into the Atlanticke Ocean, farre beyond any other part of

Spaine. Spaine is under the middle of the fourth, all the fift, and part of Crum lucam. and others car the fixt Climats, where there is an excellent temper for the producing of all things. For it is neither fcortched with the violent heat of the Sun the head of as Africke, nor troubled with daily windes as France; but lying between Furope.

them both, it hath a temperate Winter and Summer. Hence it is(as In. The temper of fine witneffeth) that Spaine hath a very wholesome aire, the equall temthe Aire. per thereof being never infected with Moorish fogges. Beside the coole blafts of winde which come from the Sea, and doe as it were fearch all

parts of the Country, doc drive away all earthly vapours, and so make it very healthfull. Yet all parts of Spaine are not of one qualitie, for toward the North, as it is something cold and obnoxious to the Sea, so it wanteth fresh water, and therefore affordeth no convenient habitation espe-

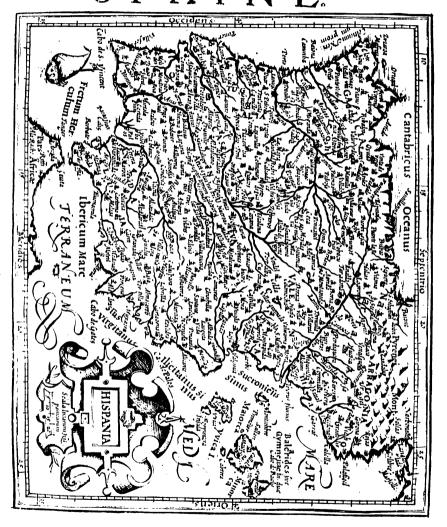
cially, feeing the most parts of it are full of Rocks, Forrests, & woody places. Towards the South where it extendeth it selfe in a continued Fact rather of ridge of Mountaines, it hath a happy & good foyle, being watered with many great Rivers, and refreshed with scasonable raine, so that it bring-

eth forth fruits of all kindes. It is not onely a bountifull mother, but alfo a nourisher and breeder of living Creatures. It is very fruitfull not onely in producing those things which doe grow out of the carth, but also those things which are generated and hidden in the bowells thereof who can reckon up the excellent living creatures, which are bred

on the Land and in the Sear There is great plenty of fruits through all Spaine, and most of the fields are so fertile, that they returne unto the husbandmen thirtie bushels for one that is fowed, and oftentimes forty. It produceth many hearbs as well unfowed as fowed, which have foveraigne vertues in them, especially in mountanous places; where diffe-

ring from the other parts, it bringeth forth Hempe, and hath more store of fruit, and fairer. There are two forts of apples in this Country, which

THE DESCRIPTION SPAINE.



are chiefe note, the wrinckled apple, and the King apple. Also there are foure speciall forts of Peares, sweet both in tast and smell, the Apian and honey-peares; the peare called Muscatum, being the least of all kind of peares, the wine-peare, and the peare called by fome Pintum, and by the Spaniards Sine Regula. What should I mention the Olives that are here; amongst which those are the best which come from Hispalis, and are farre bigger than any Wallnuts. What should I speake of other fruits? The Lemmons and Orenges that grow here are commended by all men: the Quince-peare which they commonly call Membrillos and Pomegranats that are good for medicine, are here in great abundance. What should I speake of the Wines of this Country, having an excellent tafte and finell, and being made in all parts, yet in some places better than in other: Spaine was heretofore (as now alfo) rich in mines of Gold, Braffe, Iron, Leade, and other mettals: and it doth not onely boyle and make falt, but in some parts thereof it is digged out of the Earth. For as it is made in many places in Spaine of pit or Well-water, as at Seguntia and elsewhere, infomuch that the King setteth a great custome thereon, so there are Mountaines (if we may believe Marinem St. culus) which have native falt in them. Befides, Spaine is rich and plentifull in all kinde of Cattle, so that the Woods, Mountaines, Meddowes, Fields, and Forrests doe refound with their bleating and lowing. It breedeth the best horses: Betica breedeth more than other parts; Jeffuria breedeth the strongest, and Spanish Gennets are called Assurances. In fome parts of spaine there are bred those that are of such swiftnesse and and agilitie, that antiquity did fabuloufly beleeve that they were begotten by the winde. It hath no Lyons, Camells, or Elephants, except The variety of those that be brought from other places, but there are great store of hising creatures Does, Harts, Boares, Beares, Hares, and Cunnies, which do afford them much game and sport in hunting of them.

Het fant doces ver ficulus Catulli. Cuniculofa Celtiberia fili.

Thefe things Catullus verfe Doth unto thee declare O sonne of Celtiberia where So many Cunnies are.

Engles, Hernes, Hawkes, and the bird called Atta, first brought out of Sicilie, also Cranes, Geese, Partridges, ring-Doves, wilde and tame Ducks, &c. But of these things enough: I come now to the Government, which is the next point to bee spoken of, according to the order of our method. I doe not purpose heere to weary the Reader by reckoning up out of Iustine, Diodoris, Iosephus, Eusebius, Hierome, Berofis, and his Translatour Annius Viterbiensis, the ancient Kings of Spaine, & their atchievements both at home and abroad. Tubal never was in Spaine, nor in Europe, but liv'd in Alia. Neither are Iberus, Inbalda, Brygus, Tagus, Batus, and others to be accounted as Kings therof, unlesse we will grant that Kings in ancient time, were borne of Rivers and other inanimate

There are in Spaine (befides other birdes which invite them to fowling) things. Againe, the Catalogue of the Kings succeeding them, is no bet-

ter than fabulous, as also those things be which the Lydians, the Thracians, Rhodians, Phrygians, Cyprians, Phanicians, Reyptians, Milesians, Carians, Lesbians, and Chaldaans are reported to have performed succesfively in this countrey. But those things are more certaine, which Writers have recorded were heretofore atchieved by the Carthaginians, Roman: Gothes, Vandals, Alani, Swethlanders, Huns, and their Kings, for that the Writers of them were either present at those actions, or else came to the knowledge of them by the faithfull relation of others. Of these things therefore I will speake briefly, and thus it was. When the Carthaginians did rule all Spaine, and had all things under their owne command, the Senate and people of Rome did fend first of all the two Scipioes against them with an army of Souldiers, in the beginning of the fecond Punick warre : who were flaine in the feventh yeare of that war, Q. Fulvius Flaccus and Ap. Claudius Pulcher being Confuls. The next vear P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus being fent next to his Father & Uncle. did performe many things very prosperously, and first of all made a Province of it. Q. Cacilius Metellus, and L. Veturius Philo being Confuls. First, Afdrubal and Mago Carthaginian Captaines, being overthrown and put to flight in the battell, neere to the Citie Betula (which is fupposed to have been in that place where now Baeca and Vbeda are seated) and the Spanilh Armies beaten out of Spaine, hee established a league of friendship with Syphax King of the Masselians, who is now called Biledulgerid; a little after hee compelled the rebellions people of Spaine to veeld themselves unto him, and having made a league with Massamila King of the Massellans, and the Gaditanes, hee committed the government of the Province to L. Lentulus and L. Manlius Acidinus, and returned to Rome. After Scipio, L. Cornelius Lentulus the Proconful did governe Spaine, and after many prosperous acts and atchievements, entred the Citie in triumph. Three yeares after, C. Cornelius, Cethegus, and Minucius Rufus being Confuls, the two Spaines were first bounded, and two new Pretors fent into them, C. Sempronius Tuditanus into the hither Spaine, and M. Helvetius Blajio into the farther. Two yeares being scarcely paft, fo great a warre began in Spaine, that it was necessarie, that a Conful should be sent out with an Army : Cottarens Portius Cate Conful being allotted to goe into the hither part, did fo appeale and quiet rebellion, that the Proconful in regard thereof triumphed. This is that Cato, who, as Livie writeth and others, by a wonderfull ftratagem, did throw downe the wals of many Spanish Cities in one day. After Cato's victorie, Spaine was diverfly possessed, and many times lost and regained againe, fo that there were above 30 triumphs for victories obtained heere. They did not begin to pay any taxe, before the time of Augustus Cafar, who having by long continuance of warres tamed all Spaine, and overthrowne the Cantabrians and Assurians that had longest of all made resistance, divided the whole Countrie into three Provinces, Betica, fo called from the River Batis, Lusitania, and Tarraconensis, so called from its citie Tarracon; and every one of these have their Diocesses or Circles of jurisdiction. In Basica there are foure Diocesses Gaditana, Cordubensis, Astigitana, and Hispalensis. Lustania hath three Diocesses, Emeritenfis, Pacenfis, and Scalibitana. Laftly, Tarraconenfis hath feven, Carthagi.

nensis, Tarraconensis, Casar Augustana, Cluniensis, Astura, Lucensis, and Bracarensis (See Pliny lib. 3. Strab. lib. 3. and others.) Thus things by degrees being changed, the chiefest Provinces were under the Romans command, even untill the Confulfhip of Honorius the third, and Theodossus the third. At which time the Vandals, Suevi, and Alani being called into France by Stilico, when once (having passed the Rhene) they had fet foote in France, being in a barbarous manner spoyled by the Gothes, and the Kings Adolphius and Vallia, whom the Emperour Honorius had fent to ay de and fet France at libertie, they passed at last over the Pyrenean Hils. Afterward the Gothes inhabiting France, for many yeares possessed Spaine, having taken it from the Romans; for being affuled by the Frankes, they againe made warre upon the Vandals. The Frankes drove the Gothes out of France, and the Gothes drove the Vandals and Alam out of Spaine. At which time the Fandals and Alam being called by Boniface into Africk, which hee governed for the Emperour, left spaine to the polleffion of the Gothes. When the Gothes having disven out the Roman Garrisons, had made Spaine their owne, and had a long time Kings of their owne who ruled in it, at length they were o-A role thete verthrowne in a great battell by the s Arabim Saratens, and King Coprine Mas h Roderick being kill'd, they loft almost all Spaine. Those that survived overimes has after the battell, when they had fortified themselves in the Mountaines feret arther of the Aftures, Cantabrians, and Galicians, by litle and litle they began A mecanish to recover the Countries, Cities, and Cattles which they had loft. At foot, & 15000 last the Saracens partie growing weake in Batica Hispania, and the Gothes h Who having having recovered all Spaine, they againe were overcome by Ferdinand fent tulian on Catholick King of Aragen, and thrust out of spaine, so that the whole on embattage Countrie returned and came againe into the hands of the ancient Lords on Africa, in thereof. But whereas in the times of the Moores, five Kings, namely of memerime Castile, of Aragon, of Portugall, of Granada, & Navarre did possesse Spaine, deflored his Daughter Ca. at this day Philip the fourth, some unto Philip the third, who was Nemay to teven to phew unto the Emperour Charles the fifth is fole King thereof. It was heretofore diverfly divided. The Romans first divided it into the Hither and Faither Spaine. They called that the Hither part which was neerest Minimizer unto the chiefe Citie and the principal Countries of the Empire, being fituated betweene the River Iberus and the Pyrenean Mountaines: they called that the Farther part which lay more remote, being firetched out beyond therm even to the Ocean. In following times wee reade that Spaine was divided into fixe parts, Tarraconensis, Carthaginensis, Lulitama, Galicia, Batica, and Tingitama beyond the narrow Sea in Africk. In the time of the Moores there were many Kingdomes in Spaine, which were afterward divided into five, as the Kingdome of Caffile, of Aragon, of Portugall, of Granada, and Navarre. But now by a new distribution the whole Empire is divided into three Kingdomes, namely of Aragon, Castile, and Portugall. Under the Kingdome of Aragon is contained, betides Aragon, Catalonia, Valentia, Majorica. Under the Kingdome of Castile are comprehended Biscay, Leon, Asturia, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Granada, Murcia, and both the Castiles, with the Camarie-Ilands. Under the Kingdome of Portugall is comprehended, besides Portugall, Algarbia. The Cities which are in the whole Kingdome are almost innumerable

numerable. The chiefe of them are Hifpalis, Madrid, Tarraco, Lisbon, The names of Granada, Pampilona, Valentia, Barcino, commonly called Barzelona. The feventh German Legion now called Leon, S. Lucar, Corduba, Nebriffa-Compostella, Toledo, Salamanca, Complusum, Pintia, Casar-Augusta, now Saragolla, Afturica Augusta, and many others. Heere are admirable Lakes: neere the towne Beiara is a commodious and wonderfull Lake, which breedeth Turtles, being a black kinde of Fifth, but excellent in tafte, and, as Marineus Siculus witneffeth, prognosticating and foretelling of raine and flormes to come, by the great noyfe which they make, fo that the found thereof is heard like the roaring of a Bull, eighteene miles thence. There is a certaine Lake on the very top of the Mountain The Lakes. Stella, as Vafaus writeth, in which fragments and pieces of Ships are found, when notwithstanding it is more than 12 leagues distant from the Sea : and the same Author noteth, that the Inhabitants doc affirme. that it boyleth, and is tempestuous, as often as the Sea is rough or unquiet. The most diligent Writer Suetonius faith, in his Description of the life of Galba, that thunder fell downe into the Lake of Cantabria, and that afterward twelve axes were found therein: There is also the pleasant Lake which Plany mentioneth lib. 3. Natur, hiftor, cap. 3. not farre from Valentia, at this day it is called albufera. The Rivers follow. Spaine is watered every where with many Rivers, there are fome who reckon an hundred and fiftie, and over them 700 Bridges, the chiefe whereof is the Bridge of Segovia and Alcantara. There is in this Kingdome the River which Ptolemie cals Iberus, and now is called Ebro, it breaketh forth in Cantabria out of the Mountaine Idubeda, with two fountaines or fpring-heads, that on the right hand in the Aucensian wood called Monte d'Oca, the other on the left hand neere a Towne which the Inhabitants call Fuentibre: and fo increasing with the receit of great Rivers, being first entertained in the fields of Calaguris, it runneth unto and visiteth Inliebriga and Tudella, two Townes of Navarre, and then it watereth Inlia, Bolfa, and Cafar-Augusta. Departing thence, it glideth Southward, and by and by Northeastward, by the people of Laletania, now called Galetani, and the rich Citie Tortofa. At last being enlarged with many Rivers flowing into it, and having runne almost foure hundred miles forward in length, it entreth fo violently with two mouthes into the Mediterranean Sea, that having thrust it selfe 50 paces thereinto, yet the water is sweete and fresh. During is the greatest This River is River in Spaine, because so many Rivers do runne into it that it would be collected for the rest of the state too tedious to reckon them up, it floweth out of the Mountaine Idubeda, Dorme, and where it is called Sierra de Cocolo, it divideth the Vectones from the Aftu-connonly rians, and the Portugalls from the ancient Gallicians. And having viewed the Towre Sullana, called Tordefillas, Salabris, Miranda, and other Towns fortic English miles beneath Lamego, necre to a Towne of Portugall which is called Porto, with a violent course, it doth mingle it felfe with the Westerne Ocean. The River which Ptolemie and others call Tagus, ariseth in the high cliffes of the Mountaine Orospeda, some kwhich 124 fiftie furlongs from a little towne which is called Tragacet, not farre people which from the Citie Contia, now called Guenfa. And gliding by the & Carpetan, inhabite the tryifitesh Called the royal citie and having a bridge the countries. it visiteth Toledo, the royall citie, and having a bridge there over it, it Toledo.

/ A people of

Hispania.

dischargeth it selfe into the West Ocean beyond Lisbone, by a mouth or outlet(as some observe) which is seven miles and an halfe broad. The Inhabitants at this day call this River Tato. The Portugalls Tejo. The River Tagus having fands mingled with gold, as Solimus in his Polyhylor, & Isodorus Lib. 13. Etymolog. cap. 21. do witnesse, hath beene preferred before all the other Rivers of Spaine. Emanuel Hemicus, a man worthy of beleefe, doth affirme in Ortelius, that it hath at this day golden fands, as allomany other Rivers of Portugall. And Pomponius doth tellific, that it hath great store of Fish, Oysters, and Pearles in it. The river And well knowne to the Latine and Greeke Writers taketh its original out of the great Lakes, in Laminitama, as Pliny Writeth Lib. 3. Naturalis Histor.cap. 1. now called Campo de Montiel, and gliding by the oretani, neare to a Town, which the spaniards call Cagnamanus, & foto Metallina where Pi tellius pitcht his Tent, as the ancient inferiptions of the place do flicw, it hideth it felfe at last in the bowels of the Earth, though Georgius of Auftris Provost of Harlebeck doth witnesse in Orielius, that this is rather a common opinion, than true, and by and by after it hathrunne fome 15 miles, as if it rejoyced to have many new births, as Plan; Lath, breaking forth neare Villaria, and having runne and glided by Merila (where it hath a long stone-bridge over it) and other Cities toward the South, it rowleth it felfe into the Sea neare the Castle of Marin. The Somiards call it at this day Rio Guadiana, by borrowing a word from the Arabians, for with them Guad lignifies a river. The river which Ptolemic calls Betis doth arife neare Callson out of the mountaine Oroffeda, as Strabo and Stephanus do write, and out of that part thereof which is called Sterra at Alexander.

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watereth the noted faire Cities of Talavera, Augustobroga, Alcamara, and others, and so cutting almost through the middle of Portugall, it This river running Westward from its fountaine, and gliding by Corduba and other townes, at last declineth Southward toward Sevill and with a large mouth (being one league over but full of flatts and fands) difeatgeth and emptieth it felfe into the Atlanta ke Sea not faire from Calie. Here is a faire river which the ancients called Auro, and Ohveris, Strabo and Paulanio call it Tarteflus. Livy noteth that the Inhabitants did call it Circo, which name it retained for a long time, as Atarius Niger withelleth, notwithstanding the Africans had gotten Spaine, and yet at length it was by them called Guadalquivir, or as others write Guadalchebir, as it were to fay, the great river. Here is also the river Minus in Hilpania Tarraconensis, the head whereof beginneth eighteene miles above the Sextian Altars, which are now called Lugo, neare to a towne commonly called Callell Ferde. This river passing by the towne called Porto-marin, and fliding by the bridge Belfarius, and the Citie Orenje, at last joyneth it felfe with the river edvis at Falentia, and having runne cighteene miles further it doth cast it selfe into the ocean. There are other rivers as Lethe, Turius, Limes, Sicores, Chalibs, Auftra and others of leffer note, which I leave to be unfolded or deferibed by others, left I should be too tedious. The Sea calleth on us nex to be entreated of, together with the Bayes and Havens, which belong unto it. Spiine is enclofed on every fide with the Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, except that part which is joyned to the Pyrenean mountaines and to Aquitania.

In regard whereof it is very fit to traffique and merchandife with all parts of the old and new world. The Sea round about it doth afford abundance of all kindes of fifth, as Whales, Congers, Tunies, Soales, Lanpreys, and the like belide Oysters and other Shell-fith. There are three famous Bayes of Spaine, which lye all towards the Mediterraneau Scasthe Sucronenfian, Illicitane, and the Virgitane. The greatest of them all is the Sucronensian, receiving the Sea, as Mela faith, with a large mouth or inlet. which within groweth narrower and narrower. The illicitiane is the middlemost in bignesse, now called Puerto d' Alicante. The least is the 111estane Bay, and is to called, as Asela writeth, from the towne I per, now filed Very or Berg: Ptolemie corruptly calls this towne Free or Finge, An. toninus as erroniously calleth it Free, and Plmy with no leffe error Free. The Gaditane Bay was to called in Mels (liv. 3.) from Gades: now it is called Baia de Ca hig. The chiefe Havens in Spaine are first that which the ancients called Magnus, betweene the Nersan and Scytlian Provinces, which now is called Corunna. Secondly, Amibalus Portus, now called Alber in the Kingdome of Algarbia. Thirdly, that which Play calls Amanum, now Fuentarabie, as Fillonovanus, or Barning as Aforalis thinketh. Fourthly, Portus Tarra, onenfis of which the Italian Poet Silius Writeth thus, Lib. 15.

The stranger in the Haven then doth land of Tarraconia, while the thippes do thand In the fafe harbour, labour is laidby, and feare of the deepe Sea while here they be.

And laftly, the Haven of Venus, to called by Mela, which lyoth at the Mountain toote of the Pyrene in hills. Now followe the mountaines, the chiefe whereof are the Pyrenean mountaines dividing Spaine from France, Pro-Temie and others call them Pyrenes, and Stephanus calleth them Pyrenes, Tibullus Pyrene, Livy and others call them Salius Pyreneus, the Spaniards generally call the Los Pireneos, for they have divers names in divers parts thereof. Some would have them to called from fire, or because they are often ftruck with thunder, or because all the woods thereof (as Diodorus writeth in his fixt Booke) were heretofore fet on fire by theep-heards, and fo burnt downe. Silius the Italian Poet doth give them this denomination from a maide called Pyrena, the daughter of Bebryx, whom Hercules lay withall upon this mountaine, and being afterward torne to pieces by wild beafts, the was buried here. The Pyrensan mountaines (as they do)ftretching and extending themselves from the East unto the West even to the Celtick Promontorie, divide Spain into that part which lyeth on the hither fide of the mountaines, and that which is on the further fide thrusteth forth a mountaine neare the fountaine of therus towards the South through the breadth of Spaine. Strabo and Ptolemie do name it Idubeda. But it is commonly called Salem Aucencia, and Monte d'oca, from the ancient Citie Auca, some ruines whereof may be discerned at Villa Franca beyond Burgos. Also there is the mountaine which arifeth out of Idubeds, called by Serabo Orospeda, & by Prolemie Oerospeda. Yet bath it not one certaine name for all the whole mountaine: for whereas Alvarius Gomecius calleth it Sierra Vermigia, Florianus Sierra Mollina, and Clufius Sierra Aforena: these names are but names to part of

it. Calpe is reckoned with Orospeda. For so this mountaine is called by Ptolemie and others. It is neare to the Bay of Hercules, which is commonly called the Bay of Gibraliar. Part of Orospeda is high and tockie, and reaching from the Citie of Hispalis to Granada, it doth lift up it selfe neare Archidona. It hath its name, and deserveth still to be famous, by reason of a memorable example of love, which was shewed thereon, for the Spaniards call it, La Penna de les Enamorades, or the Lovers Mountaine. Paulinus calleth it Bimaris because it looketh on two Seas, the Inward and the Outward. Strabo faith that the mountaine Calpe is not very large in compasse, but that it is so high, that to those who are farre off, it may feeme an Island, some do fabulously suspose it to be one of Hercules Pillars, and Abela over against it in Africke to be the other, both being the bounds of Hercules labours: they fay that it was herctofore one mountaine, and that Hercules digged it through, and so altered the shape of it. Out of Alcaraffum do artie the mountaines called by Pliny Montes Mariani, by Ptolemie in the fingular number Marianus, and by Anto. ninus mons Mariorum. They are now called Sterra Morena. The noble river Betis doth water the bottomes of their mountains on the left fide. Neare to Barcinon or Barcilona there is a mountaine which the Inhabitants call Mon-Iui: some do translate it Iupiters mountaine, and some do better render it the lewes mountaine, for that they were heretofore buried in this place, where many of their Graves and Sepulchers do yet remaine. On the top thereof there is a Towne, from whence a watchman, by fetting up a linnen flagge in the day time, and a fire in the night doth give notice to the Citie Barcinon of the approaching of any ships. Spaine is every where full of woods, and trees bearing singular and excellent kindes of fruit, which it would be too long to recite in particular. There is a wood neare unto the Towne called Monte Majore, in which Nature alone hath planted Oakes, Chestnut-trees, Nuts, Filberds, Cherries, Prunes, Peares, Figges, wild Vines, and all kinde of fruit trees, very high and fairely spred. Not farre from the Towne Beiar or Bigerra, is a most pleasant wood, where Lucius Marinaus Sienlus writeth, that hee hath measured Chesnut-trees, which have beene sortie foot about. It hath many woods also to fell and cut, which do afford the Sprained wood enough for the building of thips. What thall I speake of the publike or private workes in this kingdome; here are many magnincent Temples, many Abbeys, Friaries, Monasteries, Hospitals for strangers, and for the ficke. Here are many famous Kings Pallaces, many magnificent and faire houses belonging to Noble-men and Knights, and innumerable other publike and private edifices. The King of Spaine is borne not chosen or elected to the Crowne, yet is hee inaugurated, and fworne to defend this people and their priviledges when hee taketh the oath of alleagiance of them. The Kings children are called Infantaes. Among whom the eldest sonne, who in his fathers life is declared King by the confert and oath of the Nobles the Cittizens, and people, is called Prince of Spaine. Although the King have supreme power over all perfons and over all causes, yet hee seldome decreeth any thing, but with The manner of the confent, and by the counfell of twelve men, who being the chiefe Government of the whole Kingdome do make a royall Senate By them matters of

moment are discussed and determined, but matters of more secrefie are confulted of by a Privie Counfell, which confifteth of the King, the Dictator of Lean , the Prefident, and the third part of the Kings Coun- The Sea nors fell. Those things which concerne the Indies and their government, are bere. handled in the Senate, which they call the Indian Senate, by one Prefident, and twelve Counsellers. Matters of warre are handled in the militarie and warlike Senate, which the 12 Royall Senators, the Dictators of Leon and Caffile, with others doe make up. Besides these there are al- 1 There are befo in Spaine three Prefectureships of Right and Justice, which they call fells the Coun-Places of hearing, or Chanceries, one being in Castile, the other in Grana- fell of the Lew da, and the third in Galliera: Every one hath a Prefident and 12 Sena-Counfell of tors, and if that Suiters receive no fatisfaction or redreffe of their gree the order of S. vances from them, their caules are brought before the Royall Senate, thin, and the Laftly there is the Treasurer of Castile, having foure Questors under the Inspurition him, whose office is to receive the Kings Treasure, and to take and give accompt thereof. There is a great company of Dukes, Marquefles, and Earles in Spaine. Belides the Prince of Afuria and others, I finde that there are about 23 Dukes, as the Frienfian Duke, the Duke of Medina-Rivi-Sicci, of Alua, of Alcala, of Albuquerqua, of Scalona, of Ofuna, of Averi, of Bejar, of Gandia, of Selfa, of Infantaly, of Medina Cali, of Medina Sidonia, of Maqueda, of Najar, of Feria, of Segorbia, of Sonna, of Villa-For mofa, ot Verragua, Pastrana, and Franca-Villa. And these have for their yearely revenues some fortie, some an hundred thousand Duckets. The m A Darket 15 Dukes of Infantalg, and Atedina-Sidonia have a farre greater revenue: according to our English as for the latter hath 130000, and the former 120000 Duckets per annum. hamon 63, 8d These are the Marquesses, the Marquesse of Villa Nova, of Astorga, of "For there are These are the Marquelles, the Marquelle of Vina Leva, of Capinga, of mall 45 Mar Aquilar, of Denia, of Mondejar, of Navares, of Savia, of Velleza, of Coma quelless. res, of Aiomonte, of Altamir, of Veladra, of Vearina, of Carpio, of Camaraffa, of Cortes, of Monte-Majore, of Guardia, of Monte-Clare, of Las Na. of o midel by vas, of PoZa, of Steppa, of Tanara, of Villa-Franca, of Drada, of Cavietis of tentano of Falcus, of Fomesta, of Molina, of Ciralva, of Valesis, of Vallis, of Zaara, of 984. on Emeny of Fomegra, or Oracina, of Grarva, of Macles, of Paths, of Zarra, of 884.

Ardalis, of Tarifa, of Alcanifa, and nothers, the greater part having annu. PA Training all revenues from ten thousand to 40000 Duckets. There are also about Non-cert an hundred Earles, whose yearely revenues are from ten thousand to 25 der was intituded Earles, the chiefe of them are the Earles of Renaventum, of model least Alban, Miranda, and Orapoea. It would be too tedious to the Reader to and continued to the part of reckon up, the Vicounts, which are ten in number, the Barons, the long by Pope Lucius roll and Catalogue of Vice Roys, Governours, Prefects of Provinces, 7 & Towner and of the Seas and laftly the long Catalogue of Gentlemen, and divers which Revi orders of Knights; as in Cafile, Knights of the order of Saint o Lames, of of polyta, de P Alcantara, of a Calatrava, and of the order of Saint lohn: in Aragon tended against and Catalonia, Knights of the order of Montefa: in Portugal Knights of the Sacken, the order of Iclus Chrift, (whereof the King is the Master) being very influenced this great, and having all the Provinces which are found out in Africe. A order fig., or America, annexed unto it. But it will not be amifle if we observe was influenced. by the way that of all the Families in Spaine, the ancientest is the Pacie. by Don King by the way that of all the Families in Spaine, the ancientest is the Pacie. by Don King of Principally, cran Familie, for Hitting in his Commentaries maketh mention of L. In-and continued nius Paciecus, in that place where he entreateth of Corduba: as also Cicero by Pope John in the 6th Booke of his familiar Epiflles, to wit, in his Epiflle to Lepta, the 22th Anne.

S Thefe. 13.2.

These following Families are also very noble and Illustrious, to wit, the Aleridonian, Toletane, Cerdean, Cardoncan, Larenfian, Velafcean, Gulmane. an Pimentellane, Stunican, Henritican, Oriofian, Cordubentian, Limensian, and the Mondragonian Families, to which wee defire others to adde others, and crave pardon if we mistake their places in ranking of them. We have spoken of the Politick State and government: the Ecclesiasticall followes. The Church of Hispalis was in ancient time the Primate and chiefe of Spaine, and afterward the Church of Toledo, untill that great overthrow and devaltation of the Kingdome. For Toledo comming into the Barbarrans hands, the Bishopricke of Bacara had that dignitie but when being recovered by the Christians, the Toletan Bishopticke fought its former dignitie, and the Baracenfian to retaine what it had gotten, there arole a contention, as we may reade Lib. 1. Decretal. fo that the matter is yet undetermin'd. Moreover Valaus in Chronico 10 cap, 200, the weth who were Prefidents in Spaine from the time of the Romans and Gothes. But after Spaine was recovered again out of the hands of the Barbarians, the Bishoprickes with their ancient Cities were restored, and some newly instituted. We reade that Spaine hath at this day feaven Archbishops, and 41 Suffragane Bishops subordinate to them. The first is the Archbithop of Toledo, Chancellour of Castile. who next unto the King and his Progenie is the greatest man in dignitie and wealth. The Bishops that doe obey him, are the Bishop of Burgos, whose Scare was heretofore at Aura, (whence it was called Auritanus Epifcopatus, and corruptly in some Councells and other publicke Acts, Auxitania, but was after translated from thence to Burgos, the Metropolis of Old Castile, by Alphonsiu the fixt, who restored Toledo to the Christians by the authoritie of Pope Vrban the second, in the yeare 1097. Also the Bishop of Cuena, the Bishop of Osma, called commonly Episcopus Oxmensis, and corruptly in Councells Oxomensis: the Bishop of Corduba, (whose Bishopricke is most ancient and famous by meanes of Ofius once Bishop thereof) the Bishop of Laenensia, Palentia, and Segovia. The fecond is the Archbithopricke of Hifpalis, under which there were heretofore eleven Bithopricks, though there are now but three namely of Malaga, Gades, and the Canarie Ifles. The third is the Archbishoprick of Compostella. The Seate of this Bishop was heretofore Iria Flavia, a Sca-Towne of Galliera, and commonly called Padron: but being afterward translated to Compostella, it began to bee called the Bishopricke of Compostella, or of Saint James, under which are the Bishops of Coria, Placentia, Asturia, Gamora, Salmantica, Orense or Auria, Tude or Tyde, a Towns of Callicia, feated by the River Otimius, and commonly called Tuy. The Bishop of Badies, (which is now called Episcopus Pacensis) and the Bishop of Mindonia, whose Seate was heretofore Ribadeam, comminonly called Mandonnedo. The fourth Archbishop is the Archbishop of Granada, under whom is the Bishop of Ilmeria, and the Bishop of Guadin, heretofore called Episcopus Accitanus, for that which heretofore was called Acce, is now called Guadix. The fift is the Archbishop of Valentia, under which are the Bishops of Carthage, Orignetta, Segobrica, (while is now called Segorbia) and Majorca. The fixt is the Archbishop of Tarraconia, under whom are the Bishops of Ilerda, (com-

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monly called Lerida) Tortofa, Herlua, Barcinon, Genida, Urgella, and Vich. Laftly, the feventh is the Archbishop of C. far. Augusta, who hath under him the Bilhops of Pampilona, Calagurris, Ofca, and Balbaftro: the Bilhops of Leo and Oviedo are subject to none. Portugall hath three Archbishops, namely of Bracara, Olifipona or Lishon and Funchala; under whom are the Bilhops of Ebora, Vifea, Guarda, Commbrica, Porta, Lamego, Silva, Cepta, and Leria. Concerning the other Bishops, you may consult with Vascus, L. Marinaus Siculus, Damianus à Goes, and others, who doe curiously observe and note what are the revenues which belong to every Bishopricke, as alfo to Abbies and Monasteries. Those who belong to the Inquisition are of the Ecclefiasticall State: they were first instituted and ordained to examine the Moeres, Saracens, & Iewes; but afterward in processe of time they began to extend their power and authoritie over all that were not of the Roman Church and Religion. In the next place we will note the Academies or Universities in Spaine, which are about two & twenty, the chiefe whereof are Salamanca, Compludo, Commbrica, or Commbra, Pincia, Saganta, Ofea, and Lerida. The Spaniards have happie wits, yet doe they learne or studie little, because they thinke themselves learned when they are not: they love the craft and fubtlenes of Sophisters. In the Universities they speake Spanish more than Latine, mingling their speech with many words belonging to the Moores. They feldome leave any offspring or monument of their wit to their owne posteritie, much lesse to strangers, in regard their language is defective. Yet there have beene, and are some learned men, who by their excellent learned workes and writings, have graced their Country, and made it famous unto other Nations.

If we feeke for Divines, there will come forth Vigilantius Priest of Barcinon, Aquilius Severus, Prudentius Bilhop of Armentia, Ofius of Corduba, Avitus a Prieft, Marcianus Bishop of Barcelona, Paulus, Orosius, Pacianus, and his sonne Dexter, Audentius, Isidorus, the interpreter of the Apocalyps, Instinianius, the President of the Church of Valentia, Leander Bishop of Hispalis, Martinius the President of Mandova, Fulgentius the Bishop of Carthage Elidins the Archbishop of Toledo, Isidorus Bishop of Hispalis, tohn Billiop of Gerunda; Eutropius, Valentinus, and Franciscus Ximenes Cardinall and Archbishop of Toledo, and father of the Universitie of Compludo, who caused the Holy Bible to be printed in divers languages, which is comonly called the Complutenfian Bible. If we feeke for those which have beene skilfull in the Canon Law, wee shall finde Bernardus of Compostella, Raymundus de Pennya Forti, and Hugo Barcinonensis. If for other Lawyers, we shall finde Pope Calixtus the third, Gomezius, Didacus Covarravias, and Intonius Augustinus Archbishop of Tarraconia, a man very learned and skilfull in the Roman antiquities. If wee enquire for Phylicians, wee shall meete with Avicen, Averroes, Rasis, Almanca, and Messahallab. If for Historians, we shall finde Trogus Pompeius, Iustine, and others. If for Philosophers, we shall meete with L. Anneius Seneca and his sonnes Seneca, Nonatus and Mela, Lucius Iunius, Moderatus Columella, C. Iulius Hyginus, Sotion, and Johannes Vives Valentinus. If wee fearch for Mathematicians, behold Pomponius Mela, Abrahamus Cacutius, Alphonfus King of Caltile, Henricus the Infanta of Portugall, Henricus Marquelle of Villena, Arnoldus Villanovanus, and his Scholler Raimundus Lullius. It we enquire for Orators, we shall finde beside Seneca, Portius Latro, and M. Fabius Quintilia-

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nus. Lastly if we would reckon up some Poets borne here, we may make account of Sextilius Hena: L. Annaus Seneca, and Lucan who were Cofins: M. Valerius Martialis, Rufus Festus Avienus, Aurelius Prudentius, Pope Damasus, Calius Sedulius, and many others: I omit for brevities sake the later moderne Poets. The Spaniards are by nature hot and drie, swarthe-coloured, to helpe which the women use a kinde of painting: they are well limb'd and strong set. They are the most superstitious of all people, so that other people doe learne from them both ceremonies, complements. and large titles. They have a great dexteritie in concealing their thoughts both by filence and diffimulation. They have a kinde of an affected gravitie, which maketh them incurre the hatred of all other Nations, which, as Marianus theweth, is an individuall concomitant or companion to great Kingdomes. The women are not very fruitfull in bearing children: they abstaine much from wine, and are seldome seene abroade, as imitating therein the Roman Matrons. They use strangers discurreously, and in forraine Countries they will reverence, prayle, and extoll one another. They are great observers of Justice, so that Justice is administred to all, even from the highest to the lowest: and so great is the painfull industrie of Magistrates, that there are few or no robberies committed. Beside. they keepe their hands free from bloud, and other wicked acts, and who. foever offendeth the Lawes, or doth trespasse against any one, though never fo meane, is punished for it. They are still attempting some greate matter, for having suppress their enemies at home, and overthrowne the Saracens, they feeke for to discover and get for their King the most potent parts of the world. When two or three meete together, of what place or condition soever, they alwayes discourse of the Common-wealth and serious affaires, they feeke wayes how to weaken their enemies force, they devise stratagems, and invent a thousand engines, which they open and make knowne to the Captaines. In the field they can endure both hunger thirst and labour. In battle and matters of warre they are more politick than flout: they are of a light body, and being lightly armed, they not onely eafily purfue their enemies, but when they are put voit, they can eafily fave themselves by slight, (alwayes meditating on some militarie or warlike defigne). In their feastes and banquets at home they are frugall, fober, and content with a little, but abroade they have more delicate fare. They use handsome convenient garments, well made & fashioned. Spaine doth affoord to the neighbour Countries, and also to remote Nations, Silke-wooll, Cloath of all kindes, Salr, Sugar, Honey, Orenges, Pome-Granats, Lemmons, pickled Olives, Capers, Grapes, Figges, Pruines, Almonds, Chefnuts, Anny-feed, Cumming-feed, Coriander-feed, Rice, Saffron, Oyle, Waxe, Alume, Vermilion, Purple, Saltfish, Bay-berries, preserv'd Fruits of all forts, Alablaster, Corall, Gold, Silver, Iron, Steele, Tinne, Copper, Leade, Dying Oade, Quick-filver, Gotten, pretious stones, Aromatickes and sweet Spices, which are brought from the Indies and other places. And in exchange for these, the Europeans, the Africans, the Asiatians, and the Americans, doe give the Spaniards such commodities, as their owne Country doth not affoord.

PORTVGALL AND ALGARBIA.



Itherto wee have described Spaine in generall, now our Method requireth that wee should decipher it in particular and by parts. Wee faid in our generall Description, The names and that it was diverfly divided. But wee will make a faith- whener to calfull Description of the parts of Spaine, in such order as it

is delineated by Hondius. Hee describeth it in fixe Tables in this order. In the first Portugall is described: in the second Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Legio: in the third the New and Old Caftiles: in the fourth Andalufia, in which is the Countrey of Hispalis and Gades : in the fifth is Valentia; and in the fixth is Aragon, and Catalonia. Portugall which offers it felfe in the first place, was anciently called Lustrania, and M. Varro and Pline doe affirme, that it received this name from Lusus the Sonne of Liber, and Lyfa who was drunke with him: for it was called Lustrania, as it were, the Countrey of Lufus. Marcianus thinketh, it was called Lufuama from a River which is now called Tagus. Some suppose it was called Portugall à Portu Gallerum, which is as much to fay, as the Frenchmens Haven. But Andreas Refendius, whose opinion other learned men The Suustion doe follow, doth observe, that the name of Portugall is derived à Portu Cale. This Countrie, if wee consider the breadth thereof from the South Northward, is greater than old Lusitania, but if wee consider the length from the West Eastward, it is lesser. Portugall at this day runneth forth Northward, beyond the meeting of the two Rivers Minius and Avia even to the Towne Ribadania, seated on that banke of Avia which looketh toward Gallicia, and a straight line being drawne from thence Eastward, it reacheth even to Miranda, seated upon the River Durius, and from thence toward the South to the Mouth of the River Ana, on that side where it bordereth on Castile, Estremadura, and Andaluzia; on the Northwest it looketh toward the Atlantick Ocean, so that the whole compasse thereof is thought to bec 879 miles. This countrie hath an The temper of excellent sweete and temperate Ayre, and a cleere and fruitfull Cli the Ayre. mate. It aboundeth with Wine, Oyle, Oranges, Pome-citernes, Al. Thefertilitie monds, Honey and Waxe. The fruite of this Countrie doth excell that of the Soyle, which growes in others neere unto it. And though the Inhabitants have not out of their fields sufficient store of corne, to sustaine them with foode, yet there is much transported thither out of France and Germanie. This Countrie doth breede many living creatures, especially great store of Horses, and those so swift of soote, that they imagined them to bee begotten by the winde. The Kingdome of Portugall began about The ancient the yeare 1100, for at that time it became a part of Spaine. Chronicles Government. doe mention, that the first of the Line of the Kings of Portugal was Henry Duke of Lotharingia, Earle of Limburg, (a man of a great courage S 3

and ready of hand) who removing into Spaine, married Tyrefia the Daughter of Alphon on the fixth King of Callile and Legio, and tooke

ming hither

for a Dowrie that part of Gallicia and Lustrania which is now called Portugall, and which not long before, by his owne valour, hee recovered and got from the Saraceus and Moores. Hee dying about the yeare 1112, there succeeded him his Sounc Alphonius, who calling himfelfe Dake of Portugall, was enfliled King thereof by his whole Armic, in the yeare 1139, having obtained a victory against Ilmarus, and source other Kings of the Stracens and Moores, leaving to posteritie five Scutcheons for their Armes, in remembrance of that atchievement. There fucceeded him almost in a right line, Santtius, Alphonfus the 2, Santtius the 3, Alphonfus the 3, Dionyfins who first began to usurpe the title of the f A people of King of the degarbians, also Alphonfus the fourth, Perer, Ferdinand, Infirm to John, Edward, Alphonfus the fifth furnamed Africanus, John the 2, Emanuel, John the 3, Seballian flaine in Africk, Henry the Cardinall, and An. tonius who because hee was a Bastard was expell'd, Philip the second King of Spaine, Nephew to Emanuel by Ifabel his eldeft Daughter, and Father to Philip the 3, whose Some Philip the 4 doth now reigne. The Metropolis of Portugall is Olifippo, as it is called in the ancient faithfull copies of M. Varro, Pliny, Antoninus, and Mela. For in vulgar writings e so colledate it is written fometimes Olylippo, and fometimes Virlippo, and divers ocante as to me ther wayes: now it is called Lisbone, or, as the Inhabitants doe prohistorycares nounce it, Lisbos. It is a great Towne of traffique, abounding with riches, and it is a famous store house of forraine commodities, which are brought thither out of Afia, Africk, and America. It hath a pleafant and commodious fituation almost at the mouth of the River Tagus, it is now very large, being built on five Hils, and as many Vales or descents, but heretofore it was leste, being seated onely on one hill as some doe report. On that fide which is toward the Sea it hath two and twentie Gates, and on that fide which is toward the Continent it hath fixteene. It hath threefcore and leventeene watch. Towres upon the wals. The Parith-churches are twenty five, besides many Chappels and Churches belonging to the Monkes, the Anachorets, and the Nunnes. The Cities beyond Tigus doe acknowledge Lisbone to be the Mother-citie, as Ebo. ra (called by Piolemie Ebura, and now commonly Evora) Begia, commonly called Bega or Beia, and heretofore Pax Iulia, by Antoninus and Ptolemie Setubal, heretofore named (as Clusius supposeth) Salacia: Also Alcafar de fal in the Countrie of Algarbia, and Almada, which Ptolemie cals Catobrix, and Antoninus Catobriga. Beyond Tagus not farre from Lisbone Northward the Towne of Cafcala is feated: and as you come a litle necret to the Citie you meete with a litle Towne called Bethleem. There are also Leria, Tomar, and Guarda, all Townes of note. Not farre from Tomar lycth Ceice, which Antoninus calleth Celium : Alfo Alangueraby the River Tagus, which Damianus à Goes being his owne native Towne thinketh to be so called, quasi Alankerke, (that is) the Temple of the Alanes: It was heretofore called Ierabrica, but now Coimbra, and it was heretofore the head Citic of the Kingdome of Portugall. There is also the Towne Viseum, commonly called Visco, Plinie calleth it Vacca, but now it is called Ponte Fouga. The third Councell of Toledo doth mention

PORTVGALL

AND ALGARBIA.



mention Lameca commonly called Lamego. Lastly Braga which lyeth

betweene the Rivers Durius and Minius, it is now fo called, though Pro-

lemie calleth it Bracar Augusta, Amoninus Braccara Augusta, and Plinie

Augusta Bracarum. It is reported, that it was built by the Gaules, surna-

med Braccati, in the yeare before Christs birth 290, and the Romans having conquered it, gave it the furname of Augusta. It was heretofore so

famous, that here were the feven great Affemblies or Parliaments,

which were kept and held in the hithermost Spaine, fo that foure and

twentie Cities, as Plinie reporteth, did bring their suits and causes hi-

ther to have them tried. The Rivers of this Countrie are Anas and

Guadiana, Tagus or Taio, Mondego or Monda, Durius or Duero, and Mi-

nius or Alino: two of these being famous, to wit, Tagus and Durius.)

Portugall on the West and South looketh toward the Atlantick Ocean,

which, befides fish which it yeeldeth in great abundance, doth afford

many other commodities. This Countrey is indebted unto, and recei-

vethall her plenty from the Sea, which she acknowledgeth, in so much,

that it may more worthily be called the golden Sea, than golden flow.

ing Nilw, because by the helpe hercof they have commodities impor-

ted and brought in from all parts of the earth, so that it standeth in need

of nothing; and againe those commodities wherewith it aboundeth, it

exporteth by shipping to traffique with forraine Countries. There is

also (besides the Havens which wee mentioned before) the Haven of

Setubal, Dubal, or Tubal, which lieth Southward from Olifippo or Lif-

bone. Heere are few Mountaines, and those not very great, as namely

those which the Inhabitants call Sierra de Monchiquo: de Chaldecatao, de

Sordedas, called heretofore the Mountaines of the Moone, &c. And thefe.

for the most part are full of woods and thickets. There are also very

great and thick woods, in which the Princes of Spaine are wont to

manuel King of Poringall, which hee appointed to bee built in his owne

life-time, yet was it afterward enriched and beautified by Iohn the third the Sonne of Emanuel. There are moreover in that part of Portugall which lyeth betweene Tagus & Durnes (as Vascus writeth) besides the Metropolitan Church of Bracara, the Cathedrall Church in Portugall,

PORTVGALL and ALGARBIA. faires; and they fay themselves, that they live by opinion and conceit, that is, they fustaine themselves more with that which they thinks themselves to be, than with that which they truly are. They are skilfull in sea-matters, and are famous for their Navigations to unknowne Their traffick. parts of the world, where they grow rich by trading and merchandi-

full Field or Medow, in which are all things necessarie for traffique. A straight line drawne from the River Anas betweene the Rivers which are commonly called Vataon, and Carei-vas to the litle Towne Odefei 7.1, Kingdome of Algarbia, which is the least and unnoted it Kingdome of all Spaine. There are carried hither out of divers parts of Spaine, downe the River Anas all forts of Wines, Sacks, Bastards, Roman Wine, and others of the like forts, which being shipped, are transported into Balfa, (so called by Ptolemie, Plinie, Antoninus, and Pompomius Mela, but now Tavila, as Coque Supposeth) and Offonoba, so called by Plinie & Antoninus, it is called also by Pliny Lusturia, by Ptolemy Offonaba, by Pinetus Gibraleon, by Clusius Exuba, by Varrerius Estombar, as also by Moralis, and it is thought to bee the same which is now called Silvis or Selves. There was also in the same place neere the Holy Promontory the Citie which Pomponius calleth Lacobriga, the ruines whereof are yet to be seene neere the Sea-Towne Lagos, at a Village which is called in the Portugall language Lazon, as Valaus writeth. Algarbia at the first was given in dowry by Alphonfus the 10 King of Legio or Leon, (as ancient was derived from this marriage, who first of all began to usurpe the title of King of Algarbia. But thus much shall suffice concerning Portugall & Algarbia, I passe to the other parts of Spaine.

Under Portugall at this time is the Kingdome of Algarbia. It taketh its Algarbia name from the Arabick tongue, and doth fignifie a happie and plenti- whence to that is, from the East Westward, doth separate from Portugall this The Situation France, the Low-Countries, and other parts. It hath in it the Townes of The Townes Annals doe report) unto Alphonfus the third King of Portugall, when hee The ancient married his daughter Beatrice, which hee begate on a whore. Dionylius Government.

GAL-

TheRivers.

The commodities of the

The Havens.

Tire Mountaines.

The publick & hunt. In the litle Towne of Bethleem, there is a Temple dedicated to facted workes, the holy Virgin Mary, and built very costly: also the Monument of E-

and five other Collegiate Churches, more than an hundred and thirty Monasteries, the most of which have most large revenues, and about

1460 Patish-Churches. In that part which belongeth to the Church of Bracara there are reckoned eight hundred Parish-Curches, whereby you may cafily collect and know the fertility of this Countric. I doc The University not mention the Hospitals for strangers, for the diseased, and for Orphanes, the Towre the faire houses, the pleasant gardens, and Univeru The Matters fities which are in this Kingdome, as namely Ebora and u Coimbra or Coof this Vniver- nimbrica; the first was lately instituted by Henry Cardinal of Portu-Commentarie gall, and President of the same Citics the other also was lately instituted upon most part by John the second King of Portugal. The Portugals are the strongest of of Antholic, called schools all the Spaniards, the quickest, the most nimble, and light of body, so Commbrecenfu that they can easily pursue or retire from the enemie. Their disposition Their manners is to be proud and selfe-conceited of themselves, and their owne affaires:

GALLICIA, LEON, AND ASTVRIADE OVIEDO.



A 1 1 1 1 1 A (which is also written Galecia or Gallacia, and taketh its name from an ancient people called Callater) hath on the North and West the Ocean, on the South Portugall with the River Durius flowing betweene them, and on the East Afturia. This Countrie in regard it bath

The Sandron many rugged mountaines, and wanteth water, is but thinly inhabited. It aboundeth fo with Horses, that they are supposed to be begotten by the winde. Plany noteth, that here are rich mines of Gold. Niger writeth that the rivers hereof do bring downe earth mingled with gold, filver, and tinne, and that the foyle it felfe is full of gold, braffe and lead, to that golden clods are oftentimes ploughed up. The mountaines afford great are taken in the Ocean, and not in the Mediterranean Sea. For the coldnes of the Ocean doth fatten the fifth, and therefore those which are taken in mountaines, on which they build convenient houses. Concerning the Tohannes Billiop of Gerunda, Lib, 2 Paralipomenorum Hifpanie, Rodericus Toletanus (Lib. 10, de rebus Hispanicis cap. 4.) and others. The Metropolis of Gallieri is Compostella, where is worshipped S. Lames the Apostle, who together with the Universitie making the Citic famous giveth unto it the tra, who faith, that there is in it a very high watch-towic: Ptolemie calleth it Havium Briganium, Beutous, Coquies, and Ioames Mariana do call it Betiness, Florianus and Gomecius call it Coruna, and Iohannes Bishop of Gerunda (Lib. 1.) calleth it Compostella, saying it was so called quasi Compos Stella, for to the evening starre was called which maketh these countries wholfome. There is extant at Salamantica in the Library of the Colledge of our Saviour the Historic of Composella, the growth and increase of the Church of Compostella described in two volumes, written by the command of Didacus the first Archbishop thereof: concerning which you may also read Lucius Marineus Siculus, in his fift Booke, and in

ftore of wood for building of thips. Galliera doth exceedingly abound The tracking of with fifth: especially with Salmons, Congers, a kinde of fish which they call Peleades, and many other daintie fishes, which being falted are carried into divers parts of Spaine. In the moneth of November and December, a great number of those fish are taken, which they commonly call Velugos, being two or three pound weight, they are carried fresh and sweete into Castile and are sold there, for the cold doth castly preferve them; they have an excellent tafte, yet those are best tasted which most Northward are the best. The most part of the Inhabitants doe live name and originall of the Callacrans, let the Reader have recourse to name of S. lago, it was heretofore called Briantia, as Francifeus Larapha, Ambrofius Moralis, and Villanovanus do thinke; Orofius calleth it BriganGALLICIA, LEGIO,

Leon.

Chapter concerning religious houses in Spaine, and the wonderfull miracles done therein. The Lesser Townes are Orensium, a Citic neare the River Minius, and called by Ptolemie Therma Calida, as Gomecius thinketh in the life of Franciscus Zimenius, where hee addeth, that the Swedish people of Germany, who heretofore did subdue these parts, in their native language did call it Warense; though Ortelius faith it should rather be written Warmfec, which fignifics the Warme Lake. Alfo a Town called in Latine Lucus, and by the Inhabitants Lugo, Pomponius calleth it Turris Augusti, Pliny, Aresti, and Ara Sextiana, and Ptolemic Promontonum Are Sellis, neare to the Cantabricke Ocean in Artabria. Alfo, Pons vetus, Ponte Vedra, and Ribalaum, commonly called Ribadeo. Other towns Marineus Siculus mentions in the beginning of his third Booke. Gallicia got the title of a Kingdome a thouland and sixtie yeares after Christ: For that yeare Ferdinand (the sonne of Santtius Major King of Navarre) being King of Caltile, when hee had married Santtia the daughter of Alphonlus the fift, and to united the Kingdome of Castile and Legio: having three sonnes, hee made by his will Santtins King of Castile; Alphonlus King of Legion and Aguria; and Garcia King of Gallicia (which hee enjoying in the right of his wife, was till then but an Earledome) and Fortuzall. Sanctins being not content with this division which his father made, thrust his brother Alphonsus out of his Kingdome, and sew Garcia his other brother. Now when Sanctins had ruled about fixe yeares, and was at last beheaded by Vellidus through trecherie, Alphonsus who lived as a banisht man with the King of the Moores at Toledo, did not onely recover the Kingdome of Legio, which his father gave him by Will, but also got the Kingdome of Castile, Gallicia, and Portugall. Alphonsius had three children lawfully begot on three wives, by I fabell Queen of France hee had Santtia, who was married to the Earle Rodoricke, who brought new Colonies into the Citie which is commonly called Cindad-Rodrigo, by Zaida a Moore, daughter to the King of Sevill, he had Santlius, who was flaine in a battell against the Saracens; and lastly, by Constantia he had Vrraca, who out living Santtius and Santtia (who dyed without iffue) after shee had beene wife to Raimundus Berengarius Earle of Tolofa, married Alphonfus King of Aragon, and had an heire by him who was afterward Alphonfus the feventh, the most powerfull King of all his predecesfours, and one that deserved to be called Emperour of Spaine. From that time Gallicia, Castile, and Legio have had alwaies but one King. Neareto Legio, & bounding thereon on the North is Asturia, on the West Gallieia, and on the South and East old Castile. It taketh its name from the seventh German Legion, which was feated and placed here under the command of the Emperour Nerva, as some suppose. The Metropolis hereof is that famous Citic which taketh its name from the Countrie, and is called by Ptolemie Legio septima Germanica; Antoninus calleth it Legio Gemina; but it is now commonly called Leon, which name I cannot fee why Francifcus Tarapha (hould rather derive from Leonigildus King of the Gothes, than from the Legion it selfe. Moralis doth deliver also that it was heretofore called Sublantia, and writeth that some evidences of that name are extant in a place but a little distant from Legio, called Sollanco. L. Marinaus Siculus writeth thus concerning the Church of Legio, in his third Booke

of Spaine. Although the Church which the Citie of Hispatis hath built in our age, doth exceed all the rest for greatnesse, although the Church of Toledo surpasse the rest for treasure, ornaments, and glasse windowes. and the Church of Compostella for strong building, for the miracles of Saint James, & other things: yet the Church of Legio (in my judgement) is to be preferred before them all for admirable (tructure and building, which hath a Chappell joyning to it, in which lye buried feven and thirtie Kings, and one Emperour of Spaine. It is worthy of memorie that this Citic was the first from which about the yeare 716, the recoverie of Spaine, (which formerly the Atoores and Saracens almost wholly posfessed) was begun. For (as also Rodericus Toletanus in his sixt Booke of Spanilly matters for many Chapters together, and Roderick Sanctins in the first part of his Spanish Historic cap. 11. do relate) Pelagina the sonne of Falil: Duke of Cantabria, and descended of the royall blood of the Gothes, being made King by the remainder of the Christians who fled into the mountaines, made a great flaughter on the Moores; and being fearcely entred into his Kingdome tooke Legio from the enemies. This man afterwards making it the Scate of his Principalitie, built a new Cafile there as a Fort and defence against the violence of their incursions. Alluria. And laying afide the armes of the Kings of the Gothes, gave the Lion Rampant Gules, in a field, Argent; which the Kings of Legio do use at this day. Fafila the sonne of Pelagins succeeded him in the Kingdome, and the dying isluclesse) there succeeded him Alphonsus Catholicus, the sonne of Peter Duke of Cantabria, being descended from the stocke of Ricaredus Catholick King of the Gothes, who married Ormifendathe onely fifter and heire of Fafila. The government of Legion remained in the hands of phonfus his familic, even to Veremundus the 24 King of Legio, who dying in the yeare 1020. without a Successour, his sister Santlia married Ferdinando of Navarre, King of Castile, and brought the Kingdome of Legio to be joyned and united to his kingdome. Afturia hath on the North the Ocean, on the East Biscay, on the Southold Castile, and on the West Gallieta. It produceth and bringeth forth gold, & divers forts of colours, otherwife it is but little tilled, and thinly inhabited, except it be in those places which are next to the Sea. Here was the Seat of the ancient Aftures, who were fo called (as Isidore writeth lib. 9. Etymolog. cap. 2.) from the River Aluria, (whereof Florus maketh mention in the fourth Book of his Roman Histories, and others) From whom Ptolemie calls the Countrie it selse Asepla, and the Latines Asturia, as also Asyria, as is evident by what I have read in ancient marbles. At Rome in the pavement of the Chappell which is in the Temple of Saint Gregorie in the mountaine Califes, there is a broken marble-table engraved with these words.

Aconsis

L. Ranio. Optato. V. C. Cos Curatori. Reip. Mediolanensium Curat. Reip. Nolanorum. Procos. Provincia Narbonensium Legato, Aug. Et Iuridico Astyria. Et. Galacia. Curasori. Via Salarie dec.

Morcover I fee it called Afturica in a marble. Table, which is at Rome beyond

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beyond Tiber in a private Roman-citizens house. (I will set downe the words in the Description of Italie, where I shall speake of the Alpes jovning to the Sea) And it is called at this day Afturias. Pliny (lib. 3. cap. 3.) doth divide the Aftures into the Augustini and Transmontani. The one being on the hither fide of the mountaines toward the South, and the other beyond the mountaines Northward neare the Ocean, Concerning the Altures, Silius the Italian Poet writeth thus (lib. 1)

---- Altur avariis Vilceribus lacera Telluris mergitur imis, Eiredit infelix effosso concolor Auro.

> The coverous Asturian will goe Into the bowels of the earth below, Whence he returnes in colour like gold Oare Which hee unhappily digg'd up before.

Tarapha Bri gentium,

The Cite is The Metropolis of the Province is a Oviedo, of which Rodericus Toleranus felled by Mo- writeth much (lib. 4. de rebus Hifp. cap. 14.) where among other things he giveth the reason, wherefore it was called the Bishops Citic. Here is alfo Aftorga, called anciently Afturica Augusta, and some other small Townes.

BISCAIA,

BISCAY, GVIPVSCOA, NAVARRE,

and Asturia de Santillana.



ISCAY (as Iohannes Bishop of Gerunda affirmeth) taketh its name from the Bastuli the ancient Inhabitants of Bett. The Countrie ca, for they comming from Lybia into that part of Spaine whence focalwhich is called Batica, and being beaten and expulsed led. thence by the Moores, they fled into the Mountaines of Galacia, and so building themselves houses, the whole

Countrie was called from that time Bastulia, which is now called Biscar. Some doe call Biscay Viscaia, which word hath some affinity with the name of the Vascones. Biscay is a Countrie of Spaine lying neere the Ocean, and very full of hils, out of which arife 150 Rivers. It hath a The Situation. more temperate Climate than other parts of Spaine. For being environ'd with great Mountaines, it is not troubled with too much cold, nor burnt with too much heate. The Countrie is full of trees fit for the buil- The temper of ding of Ships: which not onely Spaine doth acknowledge, but other the Aire. Countries, whither whole ship-loades are often transported. Heere are The fruitfulnes abundance of Cheffe-Nuts, Hafel-Nuts, Oranges, Raizins, and all kind of the Soyle. of Mettals, (especially Iron and Black-lead) besides other commodities. Where they want wine, they have a kinde of drinke made of prest Apples, which hath an excellent tafte. Heere are also store of beasts, The varietie of filh, fowle, and all things which are convenient and necessarie for the hings creatures sustaining of mans life. The 'Cantabrians did heretofore inhabite that r Whence the Countrie which wee now call Biscay, but it was larger than Biscay is Country was now, and contained Guipuscon and Navarre. These Cantabrians were a called Cantafamous people, and much celebrated by many Writers. They thought that was no life which was without warres: and when all the people of Spaine were fubjected, and reduced to the obedience of Rome, they alone with the Afturians, and some others who joyned with them, could not The ancient be overcome; untill at last C. C.efar Octavianus Augustus did subdue this flout Nation, being broken & wearied by a warre of almost five yeares continuance, (hee himselfe going against them, and the rest that were not obedient to the Romans) by the industric and valour of Vispanius Agrippa, and of the other Generals which hee brought with him. There The Townes. is in Bifeay, besides other Townes, one speciall Towne of note called Bilbao, which is, as tome doe suppose, by changing of the letters (which is frequent with the Spaniards) as much to fay as Beluao, that is, Bellum vadum, Didacus Lopeus de Hazo, Prince of the Cantabrians built it, in the yeare of Christ 1300, or thereabouts. This Towne is especially com-

mended

ISCAI

AND GVIPVSCOA.

mended for three things, the convenient Situation, the plenty of Corne, and the wonderfull great traffique and merchandizing which is heere. for whatfoever comes or is brought from England, France, or the Low-Countries, is transported and carried through this Towne into other parts of Spaine, and what loever Spaine doth communicate by way of traffique unto other Countries, it is exported and carried through it. Heere are Citizens, who at their owne proper charge doe yearly build three or foure ships. On the side of the Citie there is a litle towne on the Sea-coast, commonly called Portugallete, from whence a certaine River, or rather a great arme of the Sea doth flow into it, even unto the houses of the Inhabitants. By reason of which, divers kindes of wares are daily for a finall matter imported and exported. There are also faire Havens in Bifeay. There is no kinde of fish but you may have it heere. and that good and new. The Sea-shell-fish here have pearles in them. but of a meane fort. The people of the Countrie are curteous, merry, and eloquent. It is a custome and fashion that the Virgins in Biscay, as long as they are unmarried, doe never let their haire grow, neither doe they cover themselves with any veile; but presently when they are married, they cover their heads with a Quoife, made like a Helmet, of linnen cloth of a golden colour, which they wrap up in fuch a manner that it standeth forth a pretty way like an horne upon their foreheads. then affice. The spaniards heere have great flore of trading with the French, the Germans, the English, and other people. It especially affordeth wooll, so that all Market-places are full of buyers and sellers.

The temper of the Arre.

of the Soyle.

GVIPVSCOA was heretofore the Countrie of the Camabrians, The Countrie fome doe call it Lipuscoa and Lipuscoa, yet corruptly, as Stephanus Garabayus an inhabitant thereof noteth. But whence it hath this appellation I cannot easily determine, unlesse perhaps it taketh it from the ancient The Situation Citie Opulcua. It is enclosed and bounded on the East with the River Vidosone, (which is also called Vidosso, Alduida, Huria, and Beogvia, being in the middle betweene France and Spaine) and the Pyrenean Hils. on the South with the Kingdome of Navarre; on the West with Biscay, (of which I spake before) and on the North with the Cantabrick Sea. This Countrey is very temperate, neither feeling too much cold, nor too much heate of the Sunne. It hath a moist and variable Climate. It is very rugged and mountainous, and therefore it is not every where tilled, but yet those places which are tilled are very fruitfull. It hath The feether but few Vineyards, except it be on that fide which is next to the Sea. But it hath every where great store of Iron and Steele, so that no Countrey hath better or greater abundance; for so much of it is digged here as is fufficient for many Countries. Moreover, not onely Vulcans shop, but Mars his Armory seeme to be placed heere by Nature: for there is here so great plenty and store not onely of Iron and Steele, but also of wrought Armour, that in some writings belonging to the Countrie it is descrivedly called the Wall or descrice of the Kingdomes of Castile and Legio. Navigierus writeth, that in this Countrey fo much Iron & Steele is digged, that every yeare they make 80000 Duckats gaine thereof. Therefore not without cause doth Pliny write, lib. 34. cap. 45. that there is a whole mountaine there of Iron: There is, faith hee, a very high mountaine ger by Prolemy, and by Martialu Pallatia.

mountaine of Cantabria on the Sea side (a thing incredible to be spoken) which is all of Iron. Ptolemie, Pomponius, and Plinie doc place here the Orogevio. This is also nes, the Autrigones, and the Varduli. The Metropolis is y Tolofa, feated at the confluence and meeting of Araxis and Orta: There are also other Townes, as Placentia, where there is an incredible company of Ironfiniths; Motrico, or as others thinke it should be written, Monte de Trico, from the Rocke which hangeth over the Towne: Fuentarabia. which Prolemic cals Phlasiobriga; the Fane or Temple of Saint Sebastian, heretofore called Hifurn, afterward Don Baftia, and now corruptly Donastien, fignifying the same with Saint Sebastian, for Don fignifieth that among the Cantabrians, which Sanctin doth with the Latines, and Sancto with the Castellanes; and many places in Cantabria have, for the most part, divers names, in regard of the difference of speech : the Cantabrians call them by one name, the other Spaniards by an other, and the French-men by an other name, and yet they commonly signific one thing. This Towne is fituated at the mouth of the River which is called by Pomponius Mela Menascus, by Ptolemie Menosca, but now is called Rio Gurumes, or I rames. The River Chalybs doth rife up hereabout, the water whereof is very good to temper Iron withall, to that the Spaniards doe approve of no other Armour, but that which hath beene tempered therewith. Iustine lib. 44. faith, that the bordering people were called Chalybes from this River. The Fane of Saint Schallian hach a very large Haven (not made by humane Art, but by Natures providence) where ships doe ride securely and safely, being defended from the violence of winde or Seas. The entrance into it is betweene two Castles, the one whereof standing towards the East is built on a high Mountaine, higher than that which is on the West side, which is onely placed on a rock. The Inhabitants are like in manners to the Inhabitants of Bifeay, and speake the same language. They are by nature ingenious, politick, well accomplified, neate, case to be allured, but hard to be compelled, defirous of honour, stoute defenders of their owne priviledges, nimble, couragious, ready and quick in handling their Armes, and apt for war. The women also are very strong and of a warlike spirit, well bodied, well favoured, although they accustome and use themselves to labour, which is a cause why they are lesse proud. Those that dwell by the Sea fide doe get much by fishing, and especially by taking those kinde of fish called Baccali.

The Kingdome of Navarre, which was also anciently called the Kingdome of Sobabre, in all parts is as fertile, and abounding with all things necessary for mans life, as any other Kingdome of Spaine. And though commonly it bee thought to be very small, yet it hath fixe and fiftie walled Cities. The Inhabitants of this Countrie were heretofore very flout and warlike, and such as oftentimes shooke off the yoake of the Roman subjection, yet at the last they were wholly subdued, and brought into obedience to the Romans. When Caius Iulius the Dictator being kill'd at Rome, Octavianus Augustus succeeded him. For Augustus fent foure Legions against them, who entring the Province did waste it with fire and fword. When therefore they faw that they were unable to relift the Roman forces, the most of them sled to the mountaines which which were very steepe and inaccessible, and are now called Navaia. lying length-wayes betweene Mescua, and Eulates. Heere when they had dwell a long time, they were called from those Mountains Navinii. and afterwards the Moores possessing Spaine did corruptly call them 24varri. But being opprest by the Tyrannie of the Moores, and compelled to for fake their owne habitations, they betooke themselves to the z Py- z Some funremean Mountaines, where they chose themselves a King, and for many post, that Na fucceifions of Kings lived according to their owne Lawes, even till the varietisdits veare a thousand five hundred and thirteene, when Pope Julius the se-Townsamone cond did by the sentence of Excommunication deprive Iohannes Albre- the Mountains tus King of Navarre of his Kingdome as a Schismatick adhering to Lewis called Navarthe 12 King of France, and gave a faire pretext & occasion to Ferdinand the Catholick K.to invade Navarre, which hee long gaped for the therefore fending Duke Alban, did drive King John out of his Kingdome, and left it to his Successours. The chiefe Citie of Navarre is now commonly called Pampelona, fome call it Pompeiopolis, as if it were built by Pompeius Magnie. It is fituated under the fixteenth Degree and eleven Minutes of Longitude, and the 44 Degree, and 43 Minutes of Latitude. There are belides these chiefe Cities, Sanclus Iohannes, Pedis Portus, Mons Regalis, Amaya, Estella, Olyta, Taffala, and Tudela.

BISCAY and GVIPVSCOA.

THE

The River Chalabi.

The Havens.

The Mountaines.

THE OLD AND NEW CASTILE.

Ha Country whence for di



As IIIIA or Castella, which taketh its name from the Caffle, that King Pelagius (having recovered Legion from the Moores) did build, was heretofore called Bardulia. The deteribers of Spaine doe make it twofold the Old and the New. Alluria and Pifeay doe compatte the Old Caltile on The harmon the North: on the West, Portugall; on the South, New Caltile; (the

Mountaines which runne through the length of Spaine, lying betweene them) and on the East Aragon and Navarre. The Country is very

vine Creatures: and this was the beginning of the Kingdome. Pelagius having taken againe Legio from the Moores, built a Castle as a defence against the violence of the Barbarians, the Governours wherof were cal-

The tember of Ted Earles of Callale, and did acknowledge the King of Legio a long time as their Prince, even to Ordonius the fecond, the fourteenth King of 4fluria and Legio; who having called the Earles and Nobles of Caffile unto him under the colour of parley, beheaded them. This wicked act

fertile, full of wine, and all kinde of Fruits, Saffron, and all kinde of li-

the Caftilians stomacking, and having cast off their obedience to the Kings of Legio, they choose two Judges out of themselves, Numius Rafu-, a, and Lainus Calvus, (one to give Judgement, and the other to overfee matters of warre) whole children and posteritie were afterward called

Paries of Capitle, even to Sanctius Major King of Navarre, who (when by his warlike valour hee had taken Cordula and Toledo from the Saracon and had thrust out all the Moores out of Navarre, Aragon, Castile, I . 10, for ingall, and other parts of Spaine) restored all Spaine to the Chrithans, and having married Hung the daughter of Sancting, Earle of Ca-

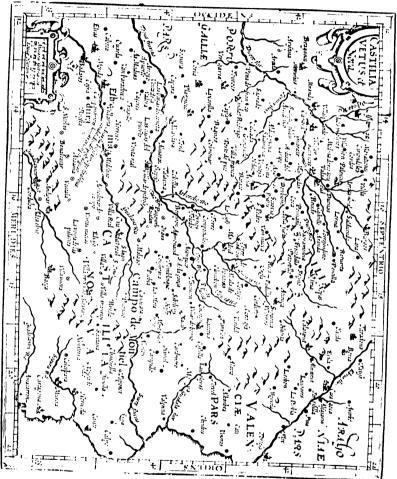
was and fifter to the laft Earle of Garfia, writhin felfe in the right of her

digney, not Early, but King of Caffele, and left the Kingdome to his Son and, who was enriched with the Kingdome of Legioby his wife Similar, Sandius the fonne did fuceeed Fordinand, and after him his brother I. busfus; whose daughter Prizes (for the heire male died) when af er the deceale of Ramundus Berengarius Earle of Tolofa (her former

husband) thee had married Alphonfus King of Aragon; the Kingdomes of rean, Callile, and Legio, came to be united. The Metropolis of The Cos Old Capith is the Citie of himges, commonly called Burgos: Ptolemic existable of thinketh is thould be called Bowum. It is an ancient Citie, famous for rules reported runer repair to by Nueno B. In many things, and deferveth to be accounted one of the chiefe Cities of

deca German, Spring; for it hath an hundred and fiftie leffer Townes under it, every where beautified with great, faire, and convenient houses, adorned ter the Pro- with market places, firectes, bridges, Temples, Friaries, and Rivers, and is very notable for the incredible diligence of the Inhabitants of

whatfoever age, fexe, or condition. Round about the Metropolis divers Towns are pleafantly and commodioufly feated, as Palentia tituated THE OLD AND NEVV CASTILE.



match pot

Appianus: Strabo calls it Pallantia, and Antoninus corruptly Peralantia.

Also the Towne Valdoletum, heretofore a Royall Seate, and one of the

seven Ancient Universities of Spaine. It is the fairest and most delight-

full place, not onely in Spaine, but also in all Europe, as being seated on

the most pleasant banke of Peluerga: neither is there any Citie which

can be preferr'd before it, for the fertilenesse of the soyle round about

it. It hath a faire and large market-place, the circuit wereof is seven

hundred paces; and whereas this Towne is very famous for many re-

speets, yet it is especially honoured by the birth of Philip the second

King of Spaine. It is commonly called Valladolid, which fome doe in-

terpret the Vale of Olerus: Prolemie calls it Pintia, and Antoninus Pincia, as

Culius thinketh. Also Simanca, called by Antoninus Septimanca; and Co-

mora which Ptolemy calls Sarabris, as Clufius thinketh, but Antoninus

corruptly Sabaria. Yet Florianus del Campo, and Gomerius doe thinke

that Sarabris was that Town, which is commonly called Tora, and in La.

writeth: Andreas Schottus doth affirme that by the Moderne Latine

Writers it was called Cauria. About nine leagues on the East from Cau-

ria is Placentia, a faire Citie; whose Cittrons and other Fruites, as also

their white bread are chiefly commended and defired : it is commo: ..

called Plazenisa. Placentia hath many pleasant Townes unde ' parif-

Olbula, as Clusius would have it. Not farre from the Fountaines of Are-

valyeth Segobia, which Pliny and Antoninus call Segovia, and Piolemie Se-

guhia: it is a Citic famous for Cloath-making, and wherein, as Vafeus

tum, as the Latines call it; Ptolemy calls it Toleton, now it is called Toledo: and Villanovanus in Ptolemy faith that it was once called Serezola: it is The fembre the Center and Navell as it were of Spaine, it hath a very cliffie, rugged, of the Soyle. and unlevell fituation, and the afcents are fo steepe, that it is very difficult travelling through it. The River Tagus doth wash the greater part The Guesa of it, and doth fence it against enemies: it is fortified with 150 watch-Towers. There are a great number of Noblemen in this Citie: The Citizens are very industrious. It is beautified with many faire Edifices and buildings, as also with a rich and stately Church. There have beene 18 nationall Councells held here, when as fo many have not been held in any other place. Madritum, commonly called Madrid, doth reverence Toletum as her mother and Queene : it hath an wholesome aire and fituation. It aboundeth with all things, and the Kings of Spaine have an house of residence in it. Not farre from hence is Villamanta, which (as Montanus and Villonovanus, and Tarapha would have it,) is that Town which Ptolemy calls Mantua in Tarraconia. That Town which by an Arabicke word the Spaniards do now call Alcala de Henares, Psolemy beleeveth fo certainly to be Complutum, that it is called fo in Latine in all publique acts. It is seated on a plaine, neare the River which they call Henares. and aboundeth so with all things necessary for mans use, that it needes no supply from other places. Antoninus placeth Segontia betweene Complutum and Cafar-augusta: it is at this day called Siguensa. Now I returne to Hispalia, and from thence passing by the Pallace, the bridge of Alcantarilli, and the Townes Cabeca and Nebriffa, I come now to the Towne Fanum Luciferi, for so the Latines doe name it, and Strabe in his fourth Booke, where he addeth that it was heretofore called Lux Dubia, now they call it Saint Lucar de Barrameda. Not farre from hence almost foure leagues toward the Northeast, there is a Towne which hath a famous ancient Bridge, now called Talavera, and as Reuterus and Moralis do suppose, named by Livy Lbura. Here are also the Townes Cuenca, which Pliny calls Cacenfes: Lebazuza, which Antoninus calls Libifofa; and Caflola veja, which the fame Antoninus calleth Castulo. The River Tagus doth water New Caffile, together with other Rivers and Rivulets which run into it, and the Spring head of the River Anas or Guadiana is in this Countric. But enough of these things, I come now to the publique workes. Five leagues from Madrid toward the West, you may behold the magnificent and fumptuous Monasterie of Saint Laurence, who was of the order of Saint Ierome. It was the worke of Philip the fecond The publick King of Spaine, and may compare with the Egyptian Pyramides, the Gra-feates. cian and Roman Temples, Theaters, Amphitheaters, or other famous places for the structure: for there is scarce any thing equall or second to it. d Quade repor-The Frontispice of it looking toward the West, hath three stately gates; teth that it hath the middlemost and chief wherof leadeth you into a Church, a Friery, Quadrangles, and a Colledge: that on your right hand bringeth you into the Offices and every one belonging to the Monasterie, & that on the left hand bringeth you into the Schooles. The foure corners are adorned with foure curious Towers, which are exceeded by two other Towers placed one by another at the foot of the Church. Above the gates of the Church doe stand the Statues of the fixe Kings of Israel cut out in Marble, and being 17

6 This is a factine Taurus, neare to the River Durius. 6 Salmantica is not the last in acmous Univer- count which Pylenus calls Salmatis, but is commonly called Salamanca. title, and infli-tured by Feeds. Not farre from hence, neare the River which is commonly called Gada, nand the fee is the Citie of Count Rodoricke, called anciently Ciudad Rodrigo, which cond of Caffele. (as Vafaus and Clusius thinke) Ptolemy would have to bee Olyrobriga. From hence Southward is Coria, heretofore called Caurita, as Clufius

diction, among which is Xavahicium proud of her woods, and lying in a Valley like an Altar, (as Marineus noteth) in the innermost part of a Church. The Mountaines adjacent and lying neare to Placentia, are na-Here Toffsing med from the Citic Verade Placentie. Alio & Avila, called by Prolemie

writeth, this is memorable, that no man is feene idle, neither are there any beggars, unleffe it be those who are impotent through age or sicknelle: feeing none doe want meanes how to get a living or how to employ themselves. That Citie which is now called Aranda neare the River Durius, Ptolemie would have to be Rhanda of the Vaccaans in Tarraconia: Antoninus calleth it Rhanda by the correction of Hyeronimus Surita; for heretofore it was called Randachunia. That Towne which an uncertaine Writer calleth Exoma, Pliny calls V.xoma, who often addeth that this name is often used in other places; it is read Vxsams, with an S. in an ancient Marble: and now it is called O/ma. But let fo much fuffice concerning the Cities and Townes: wee patte to New Caffile. New Castile on the North cleavesh to the Old Castile, on the other sides it is enclosed with Portugall, Extremadura, Andaluzia, Granada, and Valentia: It aboundeth with corne and other graine, being situated on The Situation either fide of the River Tagus. The Metropolis of this Country is Tole-

The Old and New CASTILE.

foot high: on the North fide there is a Pallace adjoyned to the Church. which is able to receive the King and all his traine. On the South fide there are divers sumptuous Galleries, and on the East side a garden set with all kinde of hearbes and flowers, and enriched with many other ornaments. Also an Hospitall for the Sicke, a Roome for an Apothecarie, and other places. Laftly, every thing doth fo amaze the beholder, that it is better for me to be filent with modestie, than to make a meane description of those things which remaine. There is also in this Countrie the famous Pallace of Toledo, (reedified by Charles the fifth) adorned with new buildings and Royall furniture: in which, besides many other fingular things, there is a water worke made by the wonderfull invention of an Italian, which by the helpe of a great wheele, draweth up water out of the River Tague; and so imposing an artificiall violence upon nature, doth force it to ascend through Pipes into the highest part of the Castle, where it being received into one large Cisterne, is dispersed againe by Pipes, and serveth for the use of the Castle and the whole Citie: for it doth water gardens, and serveth for Noble mens houses, Stewes, Fullers of cloath, and other necessary uses of the Citie. Here are two Universities, Complutum a famous Academie for all Arts. which was instituted by Francis Ximenius Cardinall, and Archbishop The University of Toledo. The other is the Academie or Universitie of Toledo, being a famous nurserie of Learning and Wisedome. All disciplines and Mechanicke Arts are greatly esteemed in the Citie Toledo; and ten thousand

Arts.

Mechanicke men doe live thereby, dreffing Wooll and Silke.

ANDA-

ANDALVZIA.

In which are the Countries of HISPALIS and GRANADA.

NDALUZIA is a part of Hilpania Batica, it is supposed that it was heretofore called Vandalia from the Vandals, a The name and people of Germany, who formerly came into these parts, whence de-Therefore some having searched more nearely into the rived. name do thinke it was called Andaluzia, quasi Wendenbuys,

that is, the house of the Vandals, yet Marius Aretius doth thinke it was called Andaluzia quasi ante Lusitania, the letters being somewhat changed. On the East it hath Granada, on the North New Castile, on the West it is bounded with the Diocesses of Badaius and Silvis, & the River Anas, and on the South it looketh toward the Atlantick Sea. The chiefe part of it is the jurisdiction of Hispalis. This hath on the East Corduba, on the West Algarbia, on the North it cleavesh to that part of Portugall which is called Macistratus S. Iacobi. And the other part toward the South is enclosed with Gades, and the Mediterranean Sea. It is in a temperate and flourishing Climate, and is miraculously fertile in bringing forth Corne, The Signation, Wine, Oyle, and all kindes of fruits, with which it replenishes forraine Countries. Spaine in these parts that are encompassed with the Sea (as Pliny faith) may be compared with ttaly: which commendations wee suppose may be chiefly understood of that part which looketh toward Hispalis, as being exposed to the Sea, and the gentle Westerne gales of winde. And indeed this Countrie so aboundeth with all kind of things, the ane, and & therein so farre excells all the Provinces of the World, that Pliny had femiline of the worthily preferred it before Italie, but that he being an Italian would Soyle. not disgrace his owne Countrie. Here is great store of all kindes of Cattell, and especially of Cunnies. Wee said before, that Andaluzia tooke that name from the Vandalls, because they being driven out by the Gothes seated themselves in this place : though afterward being thrust out from hence, they went into Africke. Thus it was: Rodericke the 25 King of the Gothes, in whom the line of the Kings of the Gothes was ex- The Ancient tinguisht, did send one tulianus an Earle to Mauritania Tingitana as Go. Government, vernour thereof: and in his absence did violate his daughters chastitie, making a whore of her; which when her father heard, he called the saracens out of Africke, thinking thereby to ease his just forrow, by revenging it on the King who was the cause thereof. These Saracens comming in by the Straits of Hercules in the yeare of Christ 714, under the conduct of their Captaine Muzamissis, in two yeares space got possession of all Spaine, except Affaria which was fortified by the natural fituation

of the place. In this little time there were flaine on both sides 700000 men. The Saracens having gotten the Empire, and having rooted out the Christian Religion as much as they could they divided the Kingdomes
V
among the

among themselves. The first Kingdome that they instituted was at Cor.

ANDALVZIA

in compatic.

f Here like-

duba, which they called Abenalibeticam. The other was at Hilpalis, and the third at New Carehage. But at last being driven out of these parts by Ferdinand the third, they went unto Granada in the yeare 1216. and afterward by Ferdinand the fixt were quite thrust out of Spaine in the yeare 1494. The Metropolis of this Countrie is that which Pliny calls Hilpa. lis, Ptolemie Ispalis, Silius Hispal, Gratiania Spalis, and which now is called Sevill. Arius Montanus thinketh that Hifpalis is a Carthaginian name, derived from Spila or Spala, which fignifies a plain or greene country. Some (among whom is F. Tarapha) do referre the name thereof to Hilpalis the fon of Lybran Hercules, but Isidorus, as in many other things, is ridiculous in this matter, for when he had noted that this Citie was built by Inline Cefar, and so called from his name and the Citic of Rome Iulia Romula; he faith that it was so named Hispalis from Piles or Stakes upon which hee supposed either all or part of the Citie to be built, as being situate in a moorish place. It is a Citic neare Bath pleasantly seated, great in compaffe, round in forme, beautifull, and adorned with Temples, and many houses. So many things may be declared concerning it, that there is an ancient Proverbe of it, Quien no ha Visto Sevilla, no ha visto Maravilla, It hath beene the mother and fosterer of many happie wits, among which was ' Benedictus Arias Montanus, a great Divine, and very skilfull in diwife fluided Avers languages, as his workes fet forth by him do witnesse. Having sporefler the ic- ken something of the Metropolis, I will describe some of the other Cities, not keeping any certaine order, yet so, as that which is nearest to the Metropolis shall be placed first. Five leagues from Hispalis is Palatte um, or Palantia, which is commonly called Palacios, from an ancienc Castle that standeth on one side of it. It is seated in the way which leadeth to S. Lucar, and the Gaditane Straits. Next unto this is Cabaca, a little Town seated in the entrance of the mountaines, which do extend themselves Southward toward Malaga, and Cabeeis, (three leagues off toward the North East) commonly called Lebrina, by Ptolemie Nebrilla, and by Plus Veneria. The builder thereof is supposed to be Liber Pater. It is a pleafant and a prettie little Towne with an ancient Caftle, encompaffed round about with pleasant fields, and is samous by reason of Alius Airtomus once a citizen thereof and an ornament and honour to all Spaine. Moreover the Towne which is commonly called Carmona, by Strabo Carmon, by Antoninus Carme, and by Ptolemie, Chermenia and Marchena, heretofore(as faith Onuphrius) called Martia; this Towne is feated on a little hill which hath a plaine on every fide for its prospect. There are alfo these townes, Loja, on the right hand banke of Betis: Axalita built of old stone (as Clusius witnesseth) and called Flavium Axalitanum, as appeareth by an ancient inscription: Moron, heretofore called by Clusius, Arucos; Offuna called by Appianus, Orfona; by Strabo, Orfon; by Pliny, Vrfos and Genua or Gemina Vibanorum, by ancient Inscriptions, Vifaon; and by Hirtius, Vefao. The towne Eceja, by the river Singuli, Xenil or Chenil, called by Prolemie, Afreis, and by Pliny, Augusta Firma, is a little Towne 13 leagues from Hispalis, Penastor (in the mid way betweene Hispalis and Corduba on the right hand banke of Batis) which Ptolemie, thinketh to be Illipula magna, but Pling, Ilpa Italica in the Iurifdiction of Hispalis; and not



g From hence

tivo Sentes'i.

many miles hence on the banke of the fame River, Corduba, commonly called & Cordova. Pliny faith, it was named Colonia Patricia, and Moralis doth also prove the same by inscription on an ancient marble, Iohannes Gerundensis faith that it was called Corduba, quasi Cor Batis, that is, the describentes heart of Batis. It hath bred famous Souldiers, and great h Schollers. And it is happie in her fruitfull fields, pleasant gardens, and beside many otome Lucan ther gifts, in her whole some waters, Silius the Italian Poet lib. 3. calleth the Poet, & the the foile of Corduba a golden foile when he faith,

Nec decus aurifera ceffavit Corduba terra. Corduba's foile is of forich a mould

It will not yeeld to that which beareth gold.

Five leagues from Corduba, Southward, is Mons Major commonly called Monte Major, Ptolemie thinketh it to be Vlia a Citie in Hispania Batica, and fo doth Antoninus. Some few leagues from Corduba is Montoro, Antonimus supposethit to be Epora. Ptolemie erroneously calleth it Ebura instead of Epora, (when notwithstanding the former is not a Towne of Bestica, but of Lufitania) but worst of all Pliny who nameth it Ripepora Faderatorum. Not farre from Lucar is the Towne which the Spaniards call Xeres de la Frontera, as though it were the beginning and bound of Spaine on that fide where it standeth. This towne Navagierus thinketh to be the fame with that which Livie and others call Afta: Antoninus with an asperation calleth it Hasta, Moralis writeth that it doth still retaine the name of Affa, and thinketh it to be that place neare the river Guadalet. which is commonly called Mafa de Afta. But Ortelius supposeth that it was drowned with the Island Tartessis in the mouth of Betis. An hundred furlongs from the mouth of Batis standeth the Towne Chipiona. which Strabo(lib. 3.) calleth Capionis Turris. At the mouth of the River Lether, (which is now called Guadelet, or in the Arabian language Bedalac) there is a Towne which is called Portus S. Marie, and commonly El puerto de S. Maria. Having passed over Lethes the next towne you shall meet withall is Medina Sidonia, and somewhat more Southward toward the Griciallofthe Sea-shoare is Conilium a famous towne of Spaine, sixe leagues distant taypeddle de from the Citie Gade and Subject to the Duke of S. Lucar, and Medina Si-8. So offed by doma. There is also Carteja, called commonly k Tariffa; and not far from thence is the Towne Fegelium, commonly called Fegel It is indeed a litle the Modernto Towne, but yet famous for the fituation and beautic of it, for it is seated on a hill which is environed round about with a large plaine, fo that it hath a faire prospect, as farre as the eye can reach, not onely upon the plaines and greene medowes, toward the East, as also the Mountaines of 'Africke, and the Southerne coast, but likewise upon the great & troublesome Ocean toward the North and West. Lastly, from hence toward the Northwest lyeth the towne 1 Munda, for so Pliny nameth this towne Towns was which now is called Monda, though some do thinke that to be old Munfoughthe no da which now is called Ronda veja. There are in the Diocese of Hispalis, wild bath be an innumerable company of Monasteries and Numeries. It would be a and the fonnes tedious thing to reckon up the Hospitalls for strangers that are in this country, seing there are in Hispalis it selfe an hundred and twenty, which are richly endowed some of them having eight thousand Crownes, and some sifteene thousand Crownes yearely revenue. Hispalis is the most beautifull

Spaine, hore

ANDALVZIA.

beautifull of 'all the Cities of Spaine, in regard of the Religious houses and Churches which are therein: among many Churches, the chiefest is the Church dedicated to Saint Mary, than which the Christian world cannot shew a better, if you consider either the greatnesse and majestie of the worke, which carrieth with it an excellent beauty; or if you behold the heigth of the Towre, wrought with admirable workmanship, from whence there is a pleasant prospect over all the City, and the fields that lye round about it. What shall I describe the royall furniture of the Kings Castle in this Citie, than which the Kings of Spaine have none more fairely or curiously built? What should I mention the Pallaces here belonging to Dukes, Earles, and other Nobles ? Or why should I speake of the Citizens houses, adorned with pleasant Fountaines and Gardens: I passe by the ancient Aquaduets, by which water is convey'd into severall parts of the Citic, and those later which were brought with great cost and labour to the Pillars, commonly called Hercules Pillars, and dedicated to publick delight, besides many other ornaments of this Citie since. I feare lest I be tedious.

> V₃ VA-

VALENTIA AND R C I

The Countrie whence fo cal-

The Situation



ALENTIA taketh its name from the Metropolis thereof, being a faire Mart-Towne, and of great antiquitie: On the South it looketh toward Marcia: on the West toward both the Castiles: on the North toward Aragon: and on the East the Sea beateth on it. It hath a more tem-The temper of perate Ayre, and a more pleasant Climate than any other part of Spaine:

the Ayre.

vea the Kingdome of Valentia hath such a gentle Climate, (the warme Westerne windes breathing upon it) that at any time, even at Christmas. and in the Moneth of Innuarie the Inhabitants may carrie Polies of

flowres in their hands, as they doe in other places in April and May. It is an excellent Country, having plenty of all things, as Sugar, Wine, Oyle, Corne, and divers other fruites. It hath Mynes of Silver in a place The fettlity of which they call Buriel, betweene Valentia and Dertofa. And there are

The ancient

stones found which have, as it were, golden veines and lines running through them, in a place which is called Aioder. At the Promontorie Finistratum there are Iron Mynes, and neere to Segorbia there are some fignes remaining of a Quarrie, out of which Marble was heretofore digged and carried to Rome. In some places Alablaster is digged up, but Alume, Tinne, Marking-stone, and Chalke is found every where. The Moores by a long succession of Dukes held the Citic of Valentia for 2

long time, though it had beene often belieged by the Kings of Aragon, untill lames the first, King of Aragon by a long siege obtained it, and enforced their Captaine Zaen Maure together with fiftie thousand Moores to depart the Citie, and to flie unto Denia, carrying with them their Gold, Silver, Armour, and Houshold-stuffe. Valentia being thus forfaken, King James fent a Colonie to replenish it againe. The Colony

consisted of Catalonians and Aragonians, their Captaine being Berengarius Palatiol Bishop of Barcelona: Vidalus Cavelia Bishop of Ossa: Peter Ferdinandes d' Acagra, and Simon de Vrrea Knights; they distributed the whole Citie among the new Inhabitants, which were 384 families, ac-

cording to their severall dignities, and adorn'd the Common-wealth with new Lawes. This Countrie obtained the title of a Kingdome in the yeare of Christ 788, as Ortelius writeth out of Petrus Metinensis. & Petrus Antoninus Benterus. The Historie hath it thus : Hisen King of Corduba being dead, there succeeded him in the yeare of Christ 788 his

sonne Alea, whose uncle Aodala Lord of Valentia called to him his Brother (whose name was Culema, and had beene disinherited) out of Taviar, these two Brethren uniting their forces, came to Corduba, and endeavouring to expell their Nephew out of his Kingdome, were over-

come in battell. fo that Aodala fled for his fafety, and returned to Valen-

VALENTIA, V R C I A.



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tia: But the chiefe of the Moores interpoling themselves betweene the Uncles and the Nephew, they brought them to that agreement, that Aodala should write himselfe King of Valentia, and that Culema should receive every moneth out of the revenues of Valentia a thousand of Moradines (which was a kinde of moncy) for the maintenance of his table. and five thousand Moradines more for the provision of other necessaries. To which agreement when Aodala had confented, hee first stiled himfelfe the King of Valentia. The ancient Inhabitants of Valentia were the Hedetani, which (as Ptolemie thinketh) were the same with the Sedentani. Secondly the Bifcargitani, whose Metropolis was Bifcargis, whereof there is some mention made in the Inscription of Casars coyne, as Hub. Golfzius witneffeth : and these sceme to have beene of the Heditanians. feeing Prolemie names Bilcargis to be amongst them. Thirdly the Leonicenses, whose Metropolis Prolemie cals Leomea, and placeth it also among the Heditanians. Fourthly the Consustani, from whom Pliny nameth the Countrie of Contestania in Tarraconia. Their memory is preserved by the Towne Contayna, or, as some pronounce it, Contentaina, at the head of that River, at the mouth whereof the Town Oliva is scated over against the Pityusian Ilands. Fiftly, the Lusones, whom Appianus placeth by the River Iberus in Iberia, necre to the Numantines, but Strabo at the Fountaines of Tagus. Sixthly, the Lobitani, whose Metropolis Ptolemie cals Lobetum, and which Benterus writeth was first called Turia, afterward Avarazin, and last of all as at this day Albarazin. Seventhly, The Torbolete in Iberia, necre to the Saguntines, from whom Ptolemie calleth the Citic Turbula, now perhaps called Torres. Lastly the Celtiberi, so called by Plinie lib. 3. cap. 3. Pomponius Mela lib. 3. cap. 13. and other Latines. but by Ptolemie Celiberes; for though some doe place them in Old Cafile, yet the most in Valentia. Among the Cities of this Kingdome Valentia (commonly called Valencia) is the Metropolis, and a Bishops Seate: It was built by King Romus, as Vafaus and others write, and from him called Rome: And the Romans having afterward amplified and enlarged it, did call it Valentia, a name fignifying the fame which it Palum in Greeke doth. But this feemes a fable to Resending, who reporteth, that it was built and so named by the Portugals and other Souldiers. It is scated in the innermost part of the Bay of Sucronia, on the right-hand Banke of m. Here 3. the River Turia. It is famous for its manners, institutions, and m profesthe or the Post fion of all Arts both Liberall and Mechanick. It is happie in great wits, minean Firsts and defirous to preserve peace and concord within it selse. It hath many Gentle-men in it, and is very rich in Merchandize. Wee will not passe by that which L. Marinaus Siculus noteth concerning the Valentians: They have (faith hee) a custome every yeare on the Feast of Saint Matthew, that having made many supplications and prayers, they repaire to the place of execution, and there they take up the bodies of those who have suffered death, whether they be hanged up, or lye on the ground, gathering also together their scattered bones, if any be; and by and by having laid all things on a Beere, they carrie them to the common burying-place of the Citie, and there with facrifices and prayers doe bury them. Petrus Medinensis relates, that there are in this Citie ten thousand springs of water. Heretofore on the left hand banke

of Turianot farre from Valentia flood Saguntum, which Ptolemie affirmeth to be a Citie of the Hedisani, Strabo and Plinie doe place it a mile off from the Sea; Strabo calleth it Saguntus, Stephanus Zacynthus, and Antoninus corruptly Secundum and Secunthum. The most doe thinke it now to be the same with Morvedere, being so called, as some suppose, from the ancient wals thereof. Appianus maketh it the Colonic of the Zacynthi, some doe suppose, that Saguntis the Sonne of Hercules was the builder of it, and some would have it named from the Iberian Sagi. Silius the Italian Poet describeth the situation of it in his first Booke: Livie in his 30 Book faith, that the wals of Saguntum were cemented with Lime and dirt mingled together, which was an ancient kinde of building. It secureth by Plinie, that the Sagunini did heretofore reverence Diana, being brought thither by the Zacynthians their Progenitors, two hundred yeares before the destruction of Troy. Pomponius Mela faith, that the Saguntians are faithfull in the midft of troubles and advertitie. Concerning the overthrow and devastation of this noble Citie, which through their admirable constancie and great sidelitie towards the Romans happened in the yeare from the building of the Citie 535 (M.Lu. cius Salinator, and L. Æmilius Paulus being Consuls) you may reade and have recourse to Livie, lib. 21. Polybius, lib. 3. Orofius, lib. 4. cap. 14. Entropius, lib. 3. Florus, lib. 2. cap. 6. Silius the Italian, lib. 1. Valerius Miximus, lib. 6. cap. 6. Angustine, lib. 3. de Civit. Dei, cap. 20. Emilius Probus in Hannibal, Cicero in his Philippicks, and many others. There are also at this day these famous places in Valentia: First Segorbia, which Ptolemie and Strabo, as also Vafam, Clusius, Tarapha, Emanuel Henricus, and Angustus his covne doc call Segobriga. Plinie also calleth the Inhabitants Segobricenses, placing them in the chiefe part of Celtiberia. But Moralis thinketh, that Segobriga should be called Injesta, or Cabeca el Griego: and loannes Mariana is of the fame opinion. Hieronimus Surita professeth that hee knew not where this segorbia was. Secondly, there is Denia, called by Civero and Plinie (as Florianis, Morialis, and Clufius will have it) Dianium, and Dianium Supendarium. Thirdly, Incibilis, so called by Livie, and by Frontinus Indibilis, where Scipio put Hanno Captaine of the Carthaginians to flight: It is thought by Florianus to bee Chelva. Fourthly, that Towne which Plinie cals Illici, Ptolemie Ilicias, Pomponius Illice, and in the Inscription of coune Ilce Colonia; Ptolemie also cals it Illicitani (whence commeth the appellation of the Illicitane Bay) and now some call it Alicanta, and others Elche, which commeth somewhat necrer to truth. Fifthly Belgida, a Citie of Celtiberia which still keepeth its old name. Sixthly Leria, which Ptolemie cals Hedeta, (whence the Heditani have their name) Clusius and Moralis Oliete, and later Writers Liria. Seventhly the Towne which Florianus cals Orcelis, and Gomecius and Clusius Horivela and Oriola, but Nebrissensis Zamora. Eightly, the Towne which Livie and Ptolemie call Bigerra, Beuterus and Valaus Bejar. and Clusius Villena. Ninthly the Towne which Strabo cals Setabis, Ancient Stones Satabis, (as Clufius witnesseth) and is now called according to Florianus his opinion Xativa. This Countrie hath many Rivers, and TheRivers. especially Turia, which Pomponius calleth Duria, and Ptolemie Dorium. The Inhabitants doc keepe the Arabick word, calling it Guetalabiar, which

VALENTIA and MVRCIA.

VALENTIA and MVRCIA.

The Mouncames.

The publick

which fignifies pure Water. This River bringeth great commodities to those places by which it floweth. There is also the River Xucar (called of old Sucron and Surus) which rifeth out of the Mountaines of Orespeda. Valentia hath two Mountaines, which are called Mariola and Pennagolosa, which being full of divers sorts of rare hearbs and plants, doe cause a great number of Physicians and Herbalists to resort unto them out of divers parts of Spaine, in regard of the rarities which are found there. The Citie of Valentia being venerable for antiquity, hath many ancient Marbles which remaine to posteritie, engraven with Roman inscriptions, some of which may be seene in Beuterus, Ambrosius Moralis, Hostomannus and others. In the Citic of Saguntum, now called Morvedre there was a Theater, a Scene, and many other Reliques of antiquitie, as the Sepulchres of the Sergii, of L. Galba, and Sergius Galba, and other Romans, with the stones whereof a Monasterie was built for the Friars of the Order of the Trinitie. Valentia hath a famous Universitie in the Citic so called, and also an other Universitie at Gandia, which was not long fince erected and founded by the Duke of Gandia, that the Fathers of the Society of Iesu (of which Society hee became one himselse) might studie there. The Citie of Valentia, in regard of its government of the Common-wealth, doth excell all the Cities in Spaine. The Countrey wherein this Citie is feated is inhabited, for the most part, by a Nation which are descended from the Moores, and therefore they doe yet retaine their Ancestours speech and manner of life. That is not to bee omitted which M. Tully doth speake in his last Oration against Verres, in the praise of Valentia: Valentinorum (faith hec) hominum honestisimorum testimonio, that is, by the testimonie of the Valentians who are The Trades: most honest men. Much silke is made in this Kingdome. Valentia (25 Olivarius Valentinus Writeth) hath great store of traffique and trading: for divers forts of wares are exported from thence, as silke-thread of all colours, and raw filke as it comes from the Silke-worme, the best cloth also is carried from thence into the Isles called Baleares, and into Sicilie and Sardinia: Besides, there is exported from thence Rice, Wheate, Su-

gar, Raizins, Figges, and preserv'd fruites into many Countries in Eu-

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ARAGON AND CATALONIA.

which if it be true, it is a wonder that Ancient Writers are fo filent con-

west, Calarava toward the Southeast: On the Southwest it looketh to-

fo that you shall not meete with a house for many dayes journeys: yet

here are some fruitfull Valleyes abounding with the best corne, and o-

ther fruits, and it is refreshed with sweet Rivers. All Writers do report

of Aragon, in the yeare 1016. But concerning the Kingdome and the

Kings of Aragon, as also Valentia and Catalonia how and from whom

head Citic of the Kingdome, Pliny and others doe call Cafar. Augusta,

Prolemy C.efarca- Augusta. It is now called Sarragofa, and is a famous Universitie. They report that the builder thereof was luba, King of Maurit.mia, who called it S.lldyba, that is, the house of Iuba: but afterward, the former name being left off, it was called Cafar-Augusta. It is seated on the banke of therus, in a plaine place, and hath a long stone bridge which ferveth the Inhabitants to passe over the River, (as Serabo speakes in his third booke). The Citic lyeth in the forme and shape of a shoo-soale: It hath foure gates looking to the foure quarters of the world. It is encompaffed with strong walls, and well fortified with many Towres. In

this Citie the Kings of Aragon were wont to be crowned by the Archbishop & Primate of the whole Kingdome. The other Cities are these, first that which Ptolemy and Plutarch doc call in Latine Ofca, and is now called Huesca; but Velleius Patereulus fabuloufly calleth it Eteofca, where he writeth that Sertorius was flaine. Secondly the Citie Tyriassona neere the Mountaine Cacus, which some doe suppose was built by the Tyrians and Ausonians. Thirdly Iacca, lying in a valley, heretofore the Seate



IR AGON tooke its name either from the Autrigonians, a people of Spaine, as Laurentius Valla witnesseth; The Countrie or from Tarracone an ancient Citie, as it pleafeth Anto-whence focalnius Nebriffensis and Vascus. Some suppose it was so
called from the River Aragon, which rising there, doth flow into therus. Some doe derive it from the the Altar of Hercules, called in Latine Ara, and his sports called Agonalia:

cerning Aragon. Navarre cleaveth to this Kingdome on the North- The Situation.

wards Castile, and on the North it hath the Pyrenean Mountaines. The wards Country is for the most part rugged & drie towards the Pyrenean hills, of the Soyle.

that Ranimirus was the first King of this Kingdome. He was made King The Caus.

they had their beginnings, and of their union, you may reade Rodericus The ancient

Sanctius in the first part of his Spanish Historic, cap. 13. Also Lucius Ma- Government. rineus Siculus de Regibus Hifpamie, lib. 8. and others. The Metropolis and

of the Iaccetani. Fourthly Calatajut, standing in a Plaine, and built our of the ruines of *Bilbilis*, which together with many other Monuments of Antiquitie, are to be seene a mile and an halfe from the Towne, on a Hill which is commonly called Bambola or Baubola. This Mountaine is enriched almost on every side with the River Salon or Xalon, where Valerius Martialis lib. 10. Epigram. 103. doth place Bilbilis, being borne a Citizen of it; Paulinus calleth it Bilbilis hanging on the rock: Prolemie corruptly callethit Bilbis, and Martiall callethit Augusta Bilbilis, as also doe the Inferiptions of ancient covne. Fifthly Barballrum (famous for Iron Croffe-bowes) which Ptolemie cals Burting, and Antoninus Borting. as some thinke. Sixthly Atonfonium, seated in the midle or navell of the Kingdome, not farre from the Banke of the River Cinea, neere which there is a hill, from whence the Towne taketh its name. It is a Towns that is famous by reason of the meeting and convention of the Kingdomes of Aragon and Valentia, and the Principality of Catalonia where it standeth. It is commonly called Moncon, and hath not onely a fruitfull Soyle, but a fweete and open Ayre. Seventhly Fraga, between Herda and Cafar-Augusta: Prolemie cals it Gallica Flavia, and Antoninus Gallicum, as Varronius thinketh, though fome doe place Gallicum there where now stands Zuera. Eigthly Gurrea, heretofore called Forum Gallorum, which Antoninus placeth betweene Cafar- Augusta and the Pyrenean Hils. Ninthly , Ajerbium , where it is thought that Ebellinum fometime flood, which Antoninus and others doe mention. 1019 Vrgella, which Aimonius calleth Orgellum, and Ptolemie Orgis. It is a Towne not farre from the Fountaines of Sicoris or Segre. There were also other Townes which are now fo ruinated, that there remaines nothing of them; among which was the Towne Calagurris Nassica, being an other besides that in Navarre. The Citizens thereof are called Calagurritani by Cafar in his first Booke of Commentaries: and Suctonius noteth, that Angustus had a Guarde of them, (in the life of Augustus cap. 49.) Pliny nameth them Nassici. The Rivers heere are Iberus or Ebro, and Gallego or

Gallicum with others.

The quality of the Soyle.

Catalonia commonly called Catalonna followeth. Volater ranus thinkine Countie eth that it was so called by the Gothes and Alanes, and that it should be written Gothalania. Beatus Rhenanus (lib. 1. Rerum German.) supposeth that it was called Cattalania from the Catti and Alans, who joyning together broke into this part of Spaine. Some thinke it was called fo from the Castellans, the ancient people of Spaine, who seated themselves in these places; and there are others who thinks it was called Cathalonia The Smation from Othogerius Cathalon, of whom Marineus Siculus lib. 9. De rebus Hispanicis: and L. Valla de Ferdinando Aragon: Regelib. 1. have written much. It is bounded with the Pyrenaan Mountaines, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Rivers Iberus and Cinga. The Countrie it selfe is, for the most part, barren, and hath nothing but some wilde fruit in it. The Metropolis at this day is Barcelona, a faire Citie, which being fituated on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, doth declare her antiquity, by the proofe and witnesse of many ancient buildings. The most of the Spaniards doe report, that the builder thereof was Amilear furnamed Barcha, the Sonne of Hannibal Captaine of the Carthaginians: who being over-

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come at Sea, was hanged by the enemie) and the Father of Hannibal the great Emperour: it is called by Ptolemie Barcinon, by Paulings Barcinus, by Iornandus Barcilona, and anciently Faventia (as Plinie witnesseth.) Marinaus Siculus lib. 13. de Rebus Hifpanecis doth praise this Citie largely, and describeth the situation of it lib. 15. It was heretofore much lesse than it is now, being a furlong off from the Sea. It had foure Gates, which looked to the foure corners of the world, equally distant one from an other, and are yet to bee seene in the heart of the Citie, having Oxe heads carved upon them, in token of peace and quiet tillage, as fome would have it. In processe of time it was encompassed with double strong Wals and Towres, and it grew to be so great, that it is worthily now thought to be the chiefe Citic of Catalonia. Concerning the Earles of Barcelona, and their originall, wee must have recourse to Rode. ricus Toletanus, lib. 6. de Rebus Hijp, cap. 3. and L. Marineus lib. 9. Next to this Citie followes the Citie Tarraco, which Ptolemie and Strabo call Tarracon, it is now called Tarragona: It was a Citic fo famous heretofore, that the better part of Spaine was denominated from it. And Otte-Lin his 2d Booke calleth it the richest of all the Sea-Townes. Secondly Vigua, commonly called Vicque or Vich, and by Ptolemic Aufa. Thirdly the Citic Girona, which Plinie and Antoninus call Geronda, and Piolemie Geroundes. Fourthly Tortofa, which Ptolemie cals Dertoofa, an ancient Stone Dertofa, Antoninus Derdofa, and Strabo Dertoffa. Plinie mentioneth a people called Dertofani. Fifthly Lerida, which Ptolemie, Stephanus and others call Ilerda, the fituation whereof is thus described by Lucan, lib. 4 . Belli Phar [alici :

Pingue folum tumulo, &c.

Colle tumet modico, leniq; excrevit A little hill, not fleepe, of fertile lands Swels up, on which the old Herda flands ; Before the Towne flower Sicoris foft freame Imong Spaines Rivers of no small esteeme. On which a Bridge of flone high-arched flood T'endure the violence of a Winters flood.

Other matters are also entreated of concerning this Citie, as the victories obtained there by Al. Petreius, and L. Afranius, Pompey his Generals: concerning which Cafar hath fully written in his first Booke of the Civill Warre. Sixthly the Towne which Silius, lib. 3. Polybius lib. 3. and Ptolemie doe call Emporia, Stephanus Emporion, but is commonly cal. led Empurias or Ampurias. Seventhly Blanda, fo called by Pomponius & Ptolemie, but commonly called Blanes, as Beuserus, Florianus, and Navigierus will have it. Eigthly. Manrefa, which Florianus thinketh Livie doth call Athanagia. Ninthly Rose, commonly called Reses, Livie cals it Rhoda, Stephanus Rhode, Strabo Rhodope, and Ptolemie Rhodipolis. 1014 Colibra, which Ptolemie and Plinie call Iliberis, Strabo Ilberris, and Pomponius Eliberri. It is a Village which was heretofore part of a great Citie, some would have Ilaberis not to be Collibra, but an other Towne, Paldus would have it to be Salfula, Olivarius Euna, and Mercator Illa. There where Catalonia is now, heretofore flood Iulia Lybica, of which some ruines onely remaine, not farre from the Towne Linea; also neere the Pyrenaan hils, a Towne which Antoninus calleth Cinniana, and the Town

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called by Ptolemie Deciana. Iohannes Gerundensis lib. 1. Paralipom, disputeth and proveth, that the Countrie of Ruscilion among the Pyrengan Mountaines, belongeth to Catalonia, wherein was a Towne which Plinte cals Ruscino, Strabo Royskinoon, Ptolemie Roysinoon, and Avienus Ruscinus. Some parts of it doe remaine not farre from a Towne called Perpienan. neere to a Towre of the same name: for they call it the Towre of Roscilion. Catalonia hath a famous and ancient Universitie called Ilerda, which (it is thought) Horace did point out Lib. 1. Epift. ult. in thefe words.

Aut fugics Viicam, aut unctus mitteris Ilerdam: From Utica thou either now shalt flee, Or elfe fent to Herda thou fhalt bee.

Heere Pope Calistus the third taught publickly the knowledge of

the Law, as Plaima witneffeth.

Thefe things may fuffice which have beene spoken hitherto concerning Spaine. But yet I thinke it fit to adde, by way of conclusion, the excellent testimonic of a French-man concerning this Kingdome, wherein whatfoever wee have hitherto faid in praise and commendation thereof is briefly and pithily repeated by way of recapitulation. This Frenchman whom I mentioned, was called in Latine Pacatus, who writ a most learned Panegyrick to Theodofius the Emperour being a Spaniard, in which hee speaketh to this purpose. "Now it will appeare, that hee is "declared Prince, who ought to bee chosen of all men, and out of all "men. For first, Spaine is thy Mother, a Land more happie than all o-"ther Countries, (the great Fabricator and Maker of all things hath "beene more favourable, in enriching and adorning this Countrie, "than the Countries of others Nations) for it is neither obnoxious to "the Summers heate, nor subject to the Northerne cold, but is scated "in the temperate Climate, and by the witty diligence of Nature, it is, "as it were, an other world, as being enclosed on one fide with the Py. "renean Mountaines, heere with the Ocean, and there with the shores "of the Tyrrhenian Sea. Besides, adde to this the many famous Cities "which are therein, the whole Countries being either tilled, or full of "fruites and flocks, the gold-bearing Rivers that water it, and the spar-"kling pretious stones that enrich it; I know that Poets in their Fables "which they have invented to please the eare, have attributed miracu-"lous things to some Nations, which whether they are true or not, yet "are very strange : neither doe I now seeke out the truth : Let Gargara " (as it is written) yeeld a great increase of corne : let Menavia be pray-"fed for her flocks, Campania for the Mountaine Gaurano, Lydia for the "River Pactolus, Spaine hath every thing that is praise-worthy. It brin-"geth forth hardie Souldies, expert Captaines, eloquent Oratours, and "famous Poets. This Country is the Mother of Judges and Princes: "this Countrie yeelded the Emperours Trajan and Adrian, and the "Empire is beholding to this Countrie for thee. Let Crete, which boa-"fleth of Iupiters being nursed in it when hee was a childe, give place "to this Countrie: let Delos, honoured by the birth of two Gods, and "noble Thebes of Hercules who was brought up there, yeeld unto it. We X 2 "know

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"know not whether you beleeve what you have heard, but Spaine harh "lent us this God-like Emperour who is now prefent, & whom we fee. Hee that defires to know more concerning Spaine, let him confult and have recourse to Iohannes Vasaus, Marinaus Siculus, Marius Aretius, Damianus à Goes, Franciscus Tarapha, the Bishop of Gerunda, Annius Viterbiensis, Florianus à Campo in Spanish, Ambrosius Moralis and others. Amongst the Ancients also wee may consult and have recourse to Casar. Strabo, and others, whom Damianus à Goes sheweth in his Booke entituled Hispania.

CATA-

CATALONIA

MORE PARTICV-

LARLY DESCRIBED.



ATALONIA was heretofore called Marcha Hispanica, Comitatus Barcinone, and Hispaniarum Marchionatus. This Thenames. Countrie of Spaine lyeth farthest Eastward of all the rest. It hath on the West the Valentinians & Aragonians neere

unto it; from the former it is separated by the River Alcanar or Cenia, from the later in some places by the River Arnesius, in other parts by the Rivers Iberus, Sicoris, and Nogvera. On the South it firetcheth it selfe lengthward toward the Mediterranean Sea: On the The Situation. East, neere to the Lake Salfula or Salfas, and a Castle of the same name built there by the Emperour Charles the fifth, over against the impregnable Castle of Leocata, which is upon the Frontiers or entrance invo France, it toucheth Aquitania: Lastly on the North it is bounded with the Pyrenean Hils. It is more than eight hundred Italian miles in compasse. It is in length from the Lake Salfula to Valentia two hundred and fiftie miles, and in breadth from the Vale of Caralis or Calaris to the shore of Barcinon ninety foure miles. In Summer it hath every where a good wholfome Ayre, and is temperate in Winter, especially toward the Sea shore, which lyeth Southward. For that part which is North-The temper of ward is cold, and hath many fnowes. The whole Countrie, unleffe it the Aire. bee in some parts, is very mountainous, and yet it hath many greene Medowes, flourishing Pastures and very fruitfull Valleyes. The Countrie in generall hath such store of Corne and Pulse, but especially Apples, Wine, and Oyle, that it is inferiour unto none. Neither doth it of the Soyle. want Mynes of Gold, Silver, and other mettals, which the River Sicoris declareth by those fragments or sands of gold and silver which it casteth up when it oversloweth; as also some other Rivers of Catalonia. The best Iron is digged forth heere in great plenty, besides Brasse, Steele, and Lead. Of late there was found neere Signimont a fruitfull veine of shining pretious Stones, which are of a blew or Violet-colour, called Amethylis. There is also found necre unto the Towne of Tivica the onix, which refembleth a mans nayle in whitenesse, having some veines which runne through it, which are in colour like the Sardonix or Lusper: Blood stones also which have a great vertue to stay blood are found on the East side of Rubricatum or Lobregat. The Dertosians have many Quarries of Iasper, which shineth & is of many colours, as purple greene, pale, Rose-colour, white, and duskish. At Tarraconia and Benda divers kindes of Marble are digged up out of the bowels of the Earth: and in some places shining and translucent Alablaster is digged forth, of which they make windowes to let in the light, and to keepe out the

winde; these are the stones with which Plinie confesseth that the higher Spaine doth abound. Many places in Catalonia doe yeeld Alume, and

living Crea-

The ancient

Inhabitants.

CATALONIA more particularly described.

Coblers Inke or Blacking : also Hempe for Rope-making, which (as Pliniq witnesseth) is as white and fine as any flaxe, by reason of the nature of the water wherein it is steeped. And seeing I am fallen into this matter, I cannot but in praise of the plenty of all things which Catalonia hath, make mention how that this Countrie doth build Ships of great burthen, even from the Keele to the highest Sayles, but especially Gal-The varietie of leys, and having furnished them with all warlike provision, they lanch them forth into the Sea neere to Barcinona : Besides, innumerable wilde Beafts doe wander through the Forrests of this Countrie, & great store of Cattell every where. The Ancients did place divers forts of people in this part of Spaine, as first the Castellani, whom Ptolemie cals Kasanaroi, and Villanovanus and Verrerius doc call them Ducatus Cardone. 2 Those

whom Avienus cals Indigesi : Psolom. E'dyard, and Stephanus L'odufira. 3 Those whom Livie and Piolemie call Hergetes, and Polybius lib. 3. 1 hogymus Fourthly those whom Martial cals Laletani, Ptolemie Aumaroi, Strabo

MINTEROL, and E'ANTEROL. Fifthly those which Aimonius cals Compsi, and Dionyfius and Eufthathius Kentoi. Sixthly, those whom Plinse calleth Cerretani, Iuliani, and Augustini, Piolemie Kepferwol, Strabo Kepferavol, Silius Ceretani, Avienus Ceretes, and Stephanus Kigiriis, of whom there appeares and are yet remaining some tokens in Cerveira, Puigcerda, and Condado de Cer-

dania. Seventhly those whom Xilander calleth Petteres an ancient people in Tarraconia, dwelling betweene the River Iberus and the Pyrencan Hils, necre to the Sea, and called by Strabo Birlips, though Caufabone would have them called Secerra, whom Antoninus maketh mention of.

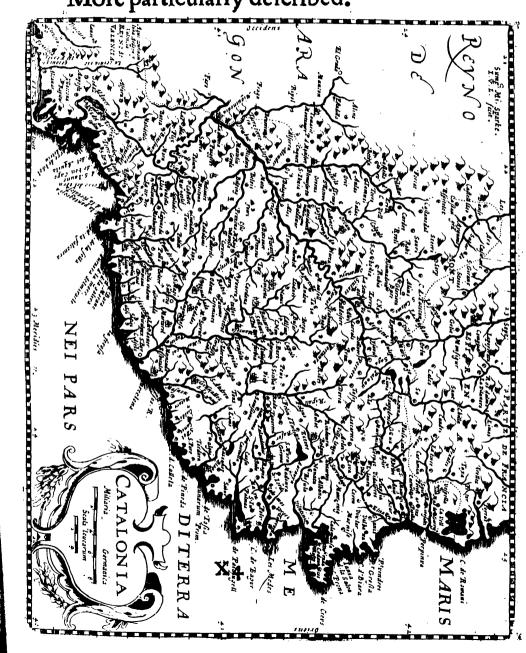
Eigthly the Ligges, whom Thucidides lib. 6. and Halicarnassiu lib. 1. doe call Alpes, who dwelt neere to the River Sicania, and are those perhaps whom Avienus cals Ligures. Ninthly those whom Livie and Pliny call

Insetani, and Prolemie Arstravot. 10, Those whom Plime cals Larnenses, neere to the River Larnus, at the rootes of the Pyrenean Mountaines. And lastly, those whom Piolemy cals l'Augusties, neere to the Citie Dorso-

(a, Livie Hercaonenfes, and Cafar Hurgavonenfes.

Catalonia is famous both for strong and wife men, for wonderfull acchievements, and for many victories gotten by divers Nations. For in Catalonia the Carthaginians heretofore contended against the Inhabitants, the Romans a zainst the Carthaginians, the Gothes against the Ro-Their antient mans, the Saracens against the Gothes, and the French against the Saracens, besides the contentions which afterward happened betweene the surviving remainder of the Gothes, and the Earles of Barcinon: Who can relate the warres which the Sons of the Earles of Barcinon, being Kings of Aragon, did wage with other Nations and the great victories which were gotten to the admiration of all men? The Baleares (commonly called Majorica and Minorica) Ebufa, Murcia, Valentia, Sandinia, Sicilie, Naples, Athens, and Neopatria can onely declare them. Concerning the Metropolls or chiefe Citie of Catalonia, and the other Cities & Towns. looke into the former description. On the very top of the high Mountaine Canus in the Countie of Roscellion, there is a certaine great Lake which hath abundance of those great fishes in it which we call Turinrs: into which if any one cast a stone, the water is presently troubled, and fendeth forth vapours, which being condensed and converted into cloudes,

CATALONIA More particularly described.



cloudes doe cause a tempest immediately to follow with thunder, light-

The Rivers.

The Moun-

CATALONIA more particularly described.

taine hath many Pine-trees and Vines upon it. In the Bishoprick of Gerunds on the South side thereof, there is a Hill of white small fand. which (as in Lybia) the winde carries heere and there, and makes great driftes of it, which are very perillous and dangerous for those that travell that way. Heere I cannot but mention the Mountaine called Mount Serrato, being distant toward the East seven leagues from Barcinona, it is very rockie and cliffic, in manner of a rugged Saw, and so high, that from thence the Pyrenean Mountaines, and the farthest Mountaines of the Island Majorica may bee seene. This Mountaine is full of great shining Stones like Isspers. There are some Fountaines which spring and flow out of it: it produceth many hearbs which have speciall and soveraigne vertues: and it is watered toward the North with the River Lubricatus, and at length like Soractus in Italie, and Tabor in Galile, it here raiseth up it selfe, wherefore it is very delightfull to behold. Now let The publick & us come to the publick and private Workes. There are every where private workes. many Churches in this Countrey, and many famous Monasteries, especially that memorable Church of S. Michael à Fago, (built betweene a Cave and an ancient Friarie of the Benedictines) over the top whereof there runneth a litle Rivulet, which the Inhabitants call Tane, & from thence it presently rusheth downe, so that the found arising from the fall of the water doth much delight those which stand by it. There are besides so many faire built houses disjoyned from the Citie & Towns, and so featter'd through all the plaines, fields, valleyes, hils, mountains, woods, & groves that are in the Countrie that all Catalonia may seeme to be one Citie. It hath every where strong Castles and Towres, which are fortified not onely by Nature and the lituation of the place, but by Art. Catalonia is a Principalitie, and containeth in it the Archbishoprick The manner of Tarraconia, eight Bishopricks, to wit, the Bishoprick of Barcinona, Ge- ofgovernment. runda, Vrgell, Vicke, Ilerda, Dertofa, Herlua, and Celfona; two Dukedomes, the one of Mont Albo, and the other of Cardona: five Marquelates. namely of Ilerda, Dertofa, Pellearia, Camaras, and Itona: eighteene Counties, the Countie of Barcinon (which doth farre exceede all other honours belonging to Catalonia) the Countie of Gerunda, of Frgella, of Ceretania, of Bisuldinum, of Rossellion, of Emporia, of Ausonia, of Minorisa, of Praia, of Palmosium, of Petralata, of S. Columba à Queralto, of S. Columba à Scintilliis, of Savallanium, of Vallis fogona, of Guimeranum, and and Mont acuto. It would bee too tedious to the Reader to reckon heere the number of the Vicounties and Baronies. It hath fixe Univerfities The Schooless famous for all Arts and Sciences. It subsisteth, for the most part, by wool-dressing, and handy-craft-trades, by which the Inhabitants doe The Trades. live, pay their debts, sustaine their Families, get that estate which they have, and keepe that which they have gotten. But let so much suffice concerning Catalonia, let us passe to other Countries.

THE

ning, and haile. The Countrie of Balneole or Aqua Voconis hath a Fountaine of a golden colour, fo that you may fee any thing that is cast into it. And there is a wholesome Fountaine in Catalonia, the water whereof being drunke often and in great abundance, doth not onely not oppresse the stomack, but also miraculously cures men of many diseases: they fabulously report, that S. Maginus after some prayers to God to give it that vertue, did digge and open it with his staffe, being in a drie mountanous and stonie place. Over against the Towne Aulotum there are about 12 Fountaines arising or springing from brasse mynes, which both day and night all Winter and Summer doe, as it were, breathe out a thinne vapour, warme in Winter, but so cold in Summer, that no man can endure it for any while; and the water, if the Inhabitants doe fet any bottles into it (as they often doe) maketh them as cold as Ice fo that the water which is in these bottles affordeth a delicate drinke to coole the heate of the stomack. There are also many Fountaines alwayes hot. which shewes, that there is some fire there which lyes hidden in the bowels of the Earth. There are more than foure such hot Fountaines in Catalonia, and all of them very excellent to helpe divers kindes of difeafes, wherefore many that have griefes and infirmities doe refort unto them from all parts. Catalonia doth abound with Rivers, for it hath almost fiftie which runne through it, and all of them very full of Fish: fome are small, but yet very pleasant streames, some are of a midle size, and lastly there are some very faire ones, as namely Tettus, (which is also called Ruscison) Techum (which is also called Tetrum) Fluvianus (otherwife called Clovianus and Plumialbus) Tardera (otherwife called Tarnum) Besotium (which is also called Bisotto and Betulo) Rubricatus, Cinga, Sicoris, and Iberus. All of them doe flow and runne into the Sea except Cinea and Cicorus, the former whereof runneth into Sicorus, the later into Iberus, which being much enriched with the watry tribute of these and other Rivers becommeth one of the greatest Rivers in all spaine. The best Corall growth in the Catalonian Sea on the East thereof. There are Mountaines and very high hils every where in Catalonia, and those so cloathed with the constant liverie of greene bushes, shrubs, and many kindes of trees, that the most of them are full of woods and thickets. There are many Beech-trees on them, many Pine-trees, abundance of Oakes, many Holme-trees, innumerable Maple, abundance of Hafel, Nut, and Chesse-nut-trees, and infinite store of Corke-trees, whose barke is very thick, and being bark't and taken off, groweth againe. Chrystall is found in the Mountains of Nuria, on the Cardonensian rocks. And that which any one will wonder at, as being worthy of admiration, there is found at the Towne of Cardona a Mountaine having very wholesome falt growing in it, and shining against the Sunne with a great deale of variety and delight to the eye, out of which (as Pliny reports of

the Mountaine Oromenus in India) falt is daily cut and digged, and yet groweth againe: yea the Mountaine still groweth so much the higher.

by how much the more falt is cut out of the pits that are in it. There is also an other thing very wonderfull, and that is, whereas places where falt is found are barren, and produce or beare nothing, yet this Moun-

taine.

THE DESCRIPTION

ANCE.

To the studious and curreous READEK.



Eeing wee are not borng for our selves alone, but as much as every one can doe for the common good, so much the benificent Framer and Maker of mankinde doth require of him, I thought It meete to accommodate and fit this Geographicall Worke, part whereof wee heere present, as much as I could to the utility of

benefit of the Common-wealth. The use and utility of Geographie in reading Histories and retaining them, is greater than that I neede to make any admonition or description of but there is an other greater dignitic belonging unto it, if it be directed to its proper end, and rightly used, and that is, it doth much availe to the knowledge of Politick Government, when the situation of a place is not onely described, but also the nature and condition thereof, which is sometimes the office of a Geographer to doe. And as that Painter doth not fatisfic himfelfe in his profession, which delineates a man according to the proportion of his limbes, but doth not with colours and phyliognomical lhadowes expresse his nature and affections; so hee shall but figure out an unpleasing and, as it were, a dead Geographicall body or carcasse, who having set downe places according to their (mmetrie and proportion, shall not shew their Politicall respect which they beare one to an other. Wherefore I esteem'd it as a thing chiefly to be respected, that in every severall Countrie the nature and order of Government appendant thereunto, should be prefixed before the Tables themselves, whereby I might Somewhat benefit those who are studious of politicall and publick affaires. If our writing be in many places imperfect, defective, or erronious, the Reader needes not wonder, for the formes of things throughout all Nations are not extant, neither have I found all that are, purpofely described by any Inthor, yet even as I could gather them out of Histories, I have collected them, whereby thou mailt partly understand the order and manner of every government, and Comailt Supply and correct that which is wanting in thy owne Countrie, which if every one would doe how profitable would Geographie be to Students ? There are three heads especially to be considered in the administration of Kingdomes, Principalities, and Provinces, namely the Ecclefiastical State, the Politicall State, and the Administration of Instice : first therefore according to the title of the Countrie described in the Table, I will reckon up how many members or parts there are of the Politicall State thereof, according to the order of dignitie as they are observed there. Secondly in distinguishing Noble-mens places (sith the whole government is in the hands of the Nobilitie) I will in the first place reckon those who are Fendals to the Prince, and afterward those that are free, descending still in order from the highest degree of Nobilitie, as Dukes, Earles, Barons, and Lords. Thirdly, I will thew into what Prefectures the Countrie is divided: and I suppose that by these three things the Politicall State will be sufficiently

To the READER.

ficiently declared. In the administration of Instice, the juridical Diocesses shall he noted, and the higher Senates to which appeale may be made. Laftly, in the Ecclefialticall State, the Archbishops, if there be any, shall bee placed first and then the suffragan Bishops which are under them, as also those which are suffragans to others. To reckon up all these things requires much find e, but seeing for want of matter it may be briefly delivered, I will performe what I may, that fo I may stirre up lovers of their countrie to emulate a greater perfection in their writings. The severall places shall be noted with numbers, that they may be straight-way found out in the following Table; the first number shall containe the degrees and minutes of Longitude, which shall be sought out in the Northerne or Southerne fide of the Table, the later shall have the numbers of Latitude, which are to be fought on the Westerne or Easterne side. From these hounds, heere by the direction of the Meridian, and there of the Parallel of Latitule, you shall come at last to their intersection, and so finde out the place propounded. The situation of those places which are in the description of the generall Tables ought to be fought from thence. But if fo be that some names are not found in the table following, it was the fault of the Chorographer who delineated it, for the right designing and placing of principalities and dominions is not to be omitted. The rule and government of Countries it in the power of the Nobilitie, and therefore it is both profitable and delightfull to know and distinguish their severall degrees, and the proper conditions of them. The highest degree is that of Emperour or King, whom in order doe follow the degrees of Duke, Earle, Baron, the militarie Tribune, whom the Low-country-men call Banderheer, quali Benda, that is, Lord of the Troupes, which he leadeth under his Banner. After him is the Knight, or hee that hath attained to be of the Horsemans Order, whom the French-men doecall Chevalier, and the Low-country-men Ridder. In the last place is vn Escuyer, who beareth Armes, but bath attained to no publick dignitie. There are three degrees of Earles, the first whereof the French-men call Viconte, who excelleth the rest in dignity & priviledges, Ludovic Guic would have him now called a Burgrave. And though this Order of Earles in time hath remitted something of its honour, yet in the beginning it was of more excellent dignitie, as the defeription thereof shall by and by declare. In the second degree is the Earle Provinciall, who is called in Dutch, Landgrave. In the third degree is the Marquelle, or Marchgrave. These are the special degrees and orders of Nobilitie, among which the government of every Countrie is divided. There are also some differences in these degrees which might occasion a subdivision, but such as are distinguisherather by priviledges than by forme of government. Yes moreover I will deliver the lawfull differences and conditions of every order which I have mentioned, as I have found them in a certaine French Booke, entituled La division du monde : deducing their creation from the lowest degree of Nobiliey, whence their proprieties and order of government doe most clearely appeare. A Knight, faith this author, or a Chevalier shall be thus created of one that was a Squire before, and bore armes in his Escutcheon. If hee, having long followed the warres, exercifed armes, beene prefent at many conflicts, bath fuffiscient meanes to maintaine the fate of his degree, and commeth of a great noble. and rich Familie, then in any skirmish hee shall make knowne his request to the Generall of the Army, or to some valiant generous Knight, and when the battell is ended, hee shall come unto the faid Generall or Knight, and entreate him

in the name of God and S. George, to give him the Order of Knighthood. Whereupon hee Shall draw out his Sword and Strike him thrice with it Jaying : I make thee a Knight (or Chevalier) in the name of God and S. George, faithfully to defend the Faith, Iustice, the Church, Widowes, and Orphanes. But if the Supplicant, although he be valiant, yet be poore, hee Shall not bee admitted. unleffe jo much year ely revenues be afsigned and given unto him, as is necessarie to preserve and maintaine the honour and dignitie of his Order. And this is the first degree of Nobility arising from the lowest. A militarie Tribune called cen Bander-heer shall be made of a Knight of having long followed the warres bee bath lands and revenues enough to keepe and maintaine fiftie Gentle-men in pay, that is, one Band of horfe men which hall follow his colours in the war. For no man can fes up a Colours or flanderd of his owne, unleffe hec can bring into the field at his owne charge a Troupe or Band at the least of fiftie Gentlemen, who receive pay from him. A Baron may bee created of a Knight, or allo of a Noble Squire, which hath foure Castles in his dominion, and all power within himselfe, for then the King may conferre a Bironrie upon him : yet hee cannot give him this honour, unleffe he hath behaved himfelfe valiantly in the warres. Therefore after the first conslict or battell he is made a Knight, after the second a militarie Tribune, and after the third a Baron. The degree of an Earle is the next, and fir ft an Earle of the Marches, whom wee call a Marqueffe, that is, Marco ave. And hee may be created one, who hath two or three Baronies included in one Dukedome, and that by the Duke in whose precincts they lye. Hee may be made a Provinciall Earle, that it a Landgrave, who hath foure B wonies in one Dukedome, by the Duke or the King, by the instance or permission of the Duke. Hee may bee made a Vicount, who hath five Counties or more within one Dukedome, or which are joyned together by vicinitie of fituation. And (by the Kings permission) he may be created by the Duke with great folemnitie. But if the King himfelfe be prefent the Pnincipality is more honourable. The Duke who is to be made of an Earle, must first possesse in the Kingdome wherein hee is to bee crowned, foure principall Counties, and must have in every one of them four other Counties or Baronies, which must bee bound to doe feature and ferri e to them. But he must be crowned by the Kine or Emjerour whole subject hee is, his Hatt being adorned with pearles and pretions Stones, in the most flourishing Citie of his territories, and that in a great affembly of Princes. Dukes, Earles, and Barons, a folemne festivall being also held, as it is the custome as the Coronation of Kings. Hee that is to bee King, must have foure Dukedomes lying neere together Subject unto him, and in every Dukedome foure Cities, which hee alone governeth, in every one of thefe foure Cities one Archbishop, and under enery one of these againe ten Provinciall Bifhops. Hee being endowed and adorned with these dominions and dignities Shall come unto the Emperours Majestic as to his superiour, or shall invite him by an honourable Embassage to come unto him, and so desire to be crowned by him. But this feemes to be a later manner of electing the Kings and other Princes for as long as those wandring Nations of the Gothes, Vandals, Longobardes, and many others did bring in their Kings with them, they did not measure the royall dignitie by large possession of lands, but by the multitude and strength of the people which they brought in. Neither was there any other choice of Dukes. who first began to bee instituted by Longinus Governour of Ravenna in the yeare 569, and afterward by the Longobards, than for their valour and wife atchieve-

atchievements. Adde to this that which Paulus Æmilius witneffeth, namely, that Dukes and Earles were in the beginning made Prefects by the King over Nations and Cities on this condition, onely that as often as there was occation they thould bee dismiffed or changed. Now how could the afore faid Lawes of creating Princes (which are measured by, and doe claime the hereditarie polletfion of Lands) be in force at that time , ficing Dukedomes and Counties were conferrably Kings and Emperours as a temporary bountie! Therefore though the precise time of the Institution of them cannot be shewed (for that French Booke doth mention nothing of it) yet it is very likely, that under Otto the fecond Emperour, or about the yeare one thousand, or a little after, that manner of constituting and confirming dignities was ordained by the Monarches. For even will Otto the Second, every Prince according to his power and ambition. del appre to greater dignitie and royall Majeflie. So out of one Kingdome of Lotharingia or Lorreine, which being extended from the Rhene even to the River Scaldis, was bounded with the Friefland Sea, and belonged to Lotharius the Some of Lodovicus Pius, more Kingdomes did afterward arife, name. ty the transjurane Burgundie, which being extended from the Atountaine Jura er en to the Alpes, did containe all Helvetia, the Rauraci, the Allobroges, and the transjurane Burgundians: and the Kingdome of Provence which did contains fome part of Burgundie and Sabaudia, and was afterward called the Kingdome of Arclatum, of which at this day the Elector of Trevers is called the Archehautliour. It did alfo contains the Kingdome of Lotharingia, now alfo called Lotharingia, and other Kingdomes Letweene the Rhene and Scaldis, even to the Friedland Sea ; and heretofore it was called the Kingdome of a Australia. Againe, this Kingdome of Lotharingia, Charles the Australia, cone bald, and his Brother Lodovick did part betweene them, both of them prefer the from one wing the title of a King in all places. I omit the other Kingdomes which fpring Prefilent who up in that agely the define and affect atton of Soveraignty. But the Emperour toffmen the Otto the feemed did divide Lotharingia, baving tocke away the name of a imperior to Kingdome, into nine Dukedomes and Earledomes, as it were, into members they, or from pull'd and separated from the body, as Culpinian hath it, and having made a the word suder for thereof Anno 981, be fift made Charles the Bretter of Lotharius Samue Esti-I ing of France, Dake of that Countrie which is now called Lotharingia, at word that in Richardus Willenburgius auth fprake more at large. It feeneth that ofter other parent that time the ar itrarie creetion and raifing of Kingdom's and Principalities del fale, the Monarches now contriving how to effablish a fetled Empire, which confifteth in the just proportion and harmonic of its parts, as in man the parts of the body to the head. Therefore that fome order might be perpetually kept in Principality and in government; I suppose that at length about the Same time which I mentioned before, thefe afore-faid Lawes were devifed. And fo, Reader, thou haft the diffinet Degrees of all the Nobilitie, and the differences of their dignities. Now if thou observe how Provinces in every Kingdome are divided in respect of them, how the government and administration of the whole, and in what proportion it is distributed among these degrees, what is every ones peculiar office, what is the habitude or relation which they have one to an other, and especially to their head, you shall behold either an excellent harmony tending to the prefervation of peace and tranquillity, strength and power, riches and flate, vertue and wifedome to the Majeflie of a Kingdome, and the enlarging of territories; or a confused disorder tending to instabilitie, declina-

sion, destruction or inundation, according as there are divers kindes of government. If those matters which thou shalt see or judgest did succeed ill, thou maist consider whence that ill successe proceeded; but if thou finde any prosperous and Successefull event learch the cause thereof, so thou shalt behold which is the best policie in governing of Common-weales, and Shale fludie Geographie with more profit.

An Admonition concerning the use of the Tables following.

Then it was my purpose to reduce all Geographie to the confideration of the Heavens, that the just symmetric of places, asthey lye in the Sphericall figure of the Earth. might as neere as could be observed in plane or on a plaine superficies, a due proportion of degrees of Longitude was to be fet down, according to the degrees of Latitude. Seeing therefore the Table could containe but a few degrees of Latitude, I have reduced the proportion thereof almost to the midle Parallel of the Table, so that what the proportion is of that Parallel to the Meridian, the same should be the proportion of the degrees of Longitude in the same Parallel to the degrees of Latitude, and so all the Meridians are Parallels one to an other. But seeing there were more degrees of Latitude, because there is a great difference of proportion in the Parallels both in the top and the bottome unto the Meridian, lest the symmetric of places should not be true, I have chosen two Parallels almost equally distant from the midle and the extreames. to the proportion whereof, I have drawne the Meridians to deligne and note out the degrees of Longitude, which are not then Parallels, but according to the greater or leffer distance of the assumed Parallels, they doe encline more or leffe one to an other and to the midle Meridian of the Table.

Moreover thoushalt finde the degrees of Latitude and Loagitude deligned and let forth on the fides of the Tables, and for the most part. the Jegrees of Latitude on either fide of the Table, and of Longitude on the top and bottome, leeing according to the ufuall manner of Geographers wee place the North on the higher part. But if the Countrie to be described be more extended toward the South and North, than toward the East and West, then commonly wee place the West upward. Howfoever it be made the East and West sides shall alwayes represent unto thee the degrees of Latitude, the other two sides the degrees of Longitude. And all the degrees are divided into 60 partes which they call minutes, fometimes into fingle parts, when the magnitude will permit, sometimes into two, sive, or ten. This foundation being laid, wee have followed the best descriptions in delineating of Countries, in which I had much helpe from a famous Measurer of Countries, and a most diligent Geographer to the King of Spaine called Christianus Grothenius, who had viewed many Countries, and described them more largely and exactly than any other, and also from a most diligent Geographer

grapher to the King of Spaine Abraham Ortelius, who was candor and currefie it selfe, and who, in evidence thereof, liberally communicated unto mee what Tables foever hee had gotten, though he had the fame purpose that I intended. Those who besides did helpe mee any thing at all, I will mention in due place, fo that Students may give them their deserved praise, and I may not bee found ungratefull. And whatsoever hath beene offerr'd mee by others, and I found out by my owne diligent fearch, I have compar'd together, that as neere as may bee I might fet forth accurate descriptions: yet in one thing which I chiefly desired I am defective, namely in an exact numbring and reckoning up of Principalities & Noble-mens places, which are much fought for in Tables that are fet forth: therefore (READER) thou must pardon that defect, and vouchfafe to helpe mee in describing the Politicall Order of the Nobilitie, and in shewing their places, names, and qualities, which will be an honour and grace unto thy name. Litle round circles doe shew the true situation of every place, from whence their distance is to be taken, and these have some markes whereby places are distinguishe one from an other. The Villages are marked onely by round circles: where wee meete with a Castle, wee marke it in this manner d, and where with Fraries with a Croffe thus o: Townes have two Townes at least, and Villages of note where Noble-men relide one. These things wee obferved as notes. And wee have taken easie markes for distinction, that fo any may supply those things which are omitted.

If any one would finde out the Longitude and Latitude of any place, How by the hee shall do it where the Meridians are Parallels, by taking with a paire out the Longitude out of Compaffes the distance thereof from the one side of the Table, and tode and Lanby applying the Compasse so opened to the other side. If you have ta-tade. ken the distance from the East side, the Compasse from the same side in the North fide will show the degree and minute of Longitude. But if you have the distance from the North side, it will shew you the Latitude in the East side. When the Meridians are not Parallels, the Latitude of a place shall bee found out in the same manner, as in universall Tables, where the Parallels are circular, for the distance of the place taken from the next Parallel will show the same in the East side. But the Longitude is to be fought our with a thread or ruler laid upon the place. and turned about, untill on the North and South fide the fame minute of the same degree be on either side designed, and what sever that is,

is the Longitude of the place affumed.

The miles in divers Countries do differ much, therefore if you pleafe to compare them one to an other, bring them with your Compasses to the degrees of the Meridian, and then finde out how many miles are comprehended in one degree, and you shall see how many miles of one countrie, and how many miles of an other countrie doe make up one degree ; so you shall finde the common German miles (fifteene whereof are in one degree) foure times larger than the Italian miles, and double as much to the Swethish and Westphalian miles.

Sometimes you shall find a line joyned to a litle Circle, thus o 6 o which sheweth the name pertaining to the place, being therefore added that you may know what name belongs to every place.

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Have described Spaine and the special Provinces thereof. now passing over the Pyrenean Mountaines, France offers The names & now passing over the Pyrenean Mountaines, France offers whence to it selfe, which I will delineate as faithfully as I can. That called part of Europe which is now called France (as many doe report) was heretofore called Galatia, from Gala, which report) was heretofore called Galatia, from Gala, which

in English fignifies Milke, because it produceth men of a white milkie colour, for that the Mountaines (for this also they adde) doc keepe off was called the violent heate of the Sunne. Diodoris writeth, that it had that name from the Hefrom Galata the Daughter of Hercules. Others doe deliver bother opi Lub, which nions. Ptolemie in his fecond Booke, and other Grecians doe call it Cel. fignificth Run. togalantium. Some thinke it was named Gallia from Gallatia, which as if the first inhabitants word others derive otherwayes. But these things are not of so great had been so moment, as that they should detaine the Reader with a large discourse. Incient a peo-Tis certaine that the name of Gollia was used by the Latine Writers, as were drowned wee shall understand more fully by that which followes. Postellus and with the gened Arias Montanus doe write, that the Hebrewes did call it Tarphat. It is rall Deluge. now called France from the Franche, a people of Germanie neere the that it was fo Rhene, who possest themselves of this Countrie by force of Armes: it is named, because commonly called Le Royaulme de France. The Grecians did call the it was inhabited member in generall Celie and Galate: and they were also (as Insephin by the Gaules, witnesseth) heretofore called Gomerita. And so much briefly concer. which came ning the name. The Situation and quantitie followes. I will unfold it a Countrie in according to the bounds, the longitude, the latitude, and the compasse Africe Lefte. thereof. Concerning the bounds of the Kingdome of France, on the nest upon Obs-North, on which fide it looketh toward the Low-Countries, it is bounded dead, verf. 20. by a line drawne from Callice unto Argentoratum or Strasburg, which on the left hand leaveth Ariefia, Hannonia, Lutzenburg, and other County The Sanation. tries; and on the right hand Picardie and Lotharingia; but that part which lyeth against England, the great British Ocean doth beate on, as likewise on the West, making a great Bay into Aquitania. On the South, where it cleaveth to Spaine, it hath the Pyrenam Mountaines, and that part of the Mediterranean Sea, which is called the French Sea. Laftly, on the East it is separated by the Alpes from Italie, by Jura from the Helvetians, and by the Rhene from the Germans. Gallia or France (for I will use these words indifferently) is more than 300. G. French miles long from the West straight forward unto the East: or from the South-South-West unto the South-South-East above 330. In breadth it is almost 285 miles; the compasse of it is above a thousand and twenties and this is the quantity of it, the quality followeth. It lyeth under part of the fifth Climate, all the fixth and feventh, and part of the eigth, betweene the degrees of latitude fortie one and fiftie three, and of longitude 20 and 38. And although in generall it lye very much open to the Northerne windes, yet it may be reckon'd with the best Countries of Europe for the wholesomnesse and temper of the Ayre. Claudianus calleth it a happie Soyle, Cafar lib. 3. Bel. Civ. calleth it a whole-fome

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a spandie great fined o Li whois reigne was p Who drave Charles the

nitch out of

of the great Mattacre at

LES imported fome Soyle, and Strabothe fruitfull Mother of Men (lib.2. de Bel.Gal.) millions of h. The Countrie, for the most part, is plaine, and yet having in some places pleafant hils, and betweene them delightfull valleyes, both of them wonderfull fruitfull. The fields are well tilled, and doe bring forth nelle of trance, great flore of f Wheate and other Corne. France (as Strabo witneffeth) hath great store of Corne and Acornes. There is no place unoccupied. but where there are Marishes or woods. It aboundeth with the best Wine, which they transport to Brittany, Normandie, Picardie, Germanie, the Low-Countries, England, and other Countries where Grapes can ath Hojan, 1-12, taine to no maturitie or ripenesse, by reason of the coldnesse of the 104,001 et Pa Ayre. Alfo Athenaus and Strabo doe witnesse, that France had Myncs that the A mes of Gold and Silver, but now they are supposed to bee exhausted. That part of the Countrie which is occupied by tillage, doth feede and bring the day of up all kinde of Cattell, by reason whereof it aboundeth with Flesh, hat Kare, wo Milke, Butter, Cheefe, Wooll, and other things. The French-men did peaceably potteffe all France, under the reigne of King Clodoveus, who backhat the first of all was made a Monarch of all France, and first of all professed the Christian Faith, which the Kings of France doe use even unto this them to Asset day. Hee did beare for his Armes the three h Lillies or Flower de lifes, which fome doe suppose were given him from theaven. After him, as at riding Mel they write, there reigned now in a right fuccession, now in a collaterall To be the second, Clotarius the first, Cherebertus, Childericus the second, Clotathe sto be ti rus the fecond, Dagobertus Magnus, Clodoveus the fecond, Clotarius the third, Childericus the third, Theodoricus, Clodoveus the third, Childebertus h. Because her the second, Dagobertus the second, Childericus the fourth, Theodericus wishdeSon the fecond, and Childericus the fifth. Hee in the eleventh yeare of his to prime who raigne, and in the yeare of Christ 75, by the authoritic and command Comodición of Pope Zacharre, (to whom Pipine in a Booke fent unto him had painted out his opprobrious and reproachfull life) was deprived of his Kingdome, and enforced to become a Monke. In his place his Accuser Pifine was made King, the Sonne of Charles Martel, otherwife called k Pihas per, furnamed the short, being before Prefect. After him there followed Chirles the Great, Ludovicus Pius, Carolus calvus or Charles the bald. Ludovicus Balbus, Ludovicus the third, Charles the groffe, 1 Odo, Charles deer the fimple, Rudolphus, Burgundio, Lodovicus the fourth, Clotharius, and whole Ludovick the fifth, being the last of the posteritie of Charles the great, who being poyloned, the Kingdome was translated to High Capet, a chiefe man of France, Earle of Paris, and titulary Duke of France and Burgundie. After Capet there succeeded Robert surnamed Pins, Hemy the first, Pluly the first, Ludovicus the fixth, Ludovicus the seventh, Philip the tout title be fecond, Ludovicus the eigth, Ludovicus the ninth, Philip the third, Philip ten of Pather the Faire being the fourth, Ludovicus Huttinus the 10, m Philip the fifth furnamed the Long, Charles the fourth furnamed the Faire, who dying without any male Iffue " Philip of Valoys was chosen in his place, being the Sonne of Charles the first Earle of Valoys. After him there followed o John of Valoys, Charles the fifth called the Wife, Charles Bene-natus the The Author fixth, Charles the feventh, Ludovick the 11, Charles the eigth, Ludovicus the 12, Francis of Valoys the Sonne of Charles the first Earle of Anectime, P Henry of Valoys the fecond, Francis the fecond, 9 Charles the ninth,

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Henry the third, who being flaine by the hand of a lacobine Monke, c Who alload t Henry of Burbon the fourth, being the Sonne of Anthony Duke of Burbon ter her had dri-was proclaimed lawfull Succeffour to him, and the most Christian King of Navarre and France. The French-men are cheerfull and enclined to had copyed 2. warres. Concerning their valour, it will be worth our labour to heare hout ten years Strabo a skilfull man, by birth a Capadocian, by learning a Grecian, in time of peace judgement ancient, and that had travell'd through many Countries. was most villa. The whole Nation (faith hee) of those people which are now called the French or the Galata, delighteth in Martiall affaires, and is of a couragious flomack, hot at the first on- cet : They are of a curteous and faire condition, and doe abhorre all wicked manners : fo that being provok's by any injurie, they will prefently fight and quarrell, without any respect of the danger ensuing. Also no man is ignorant how great a terrour the name of the French men was once to the Romans, the Grecians, and the Afiaticans, when heretofore they came from their owne Countrie to spoyle and destroy the Oracle of Apollo Pythius, unto which they reforted from all parts of the world . Also when they tooke Rome and set it on fire; when they besieged the Capitoll, and when they built Cities in Italie, as Mediolanum, Comum, Brixia, Verona, Bergomum, Tridentum, and Vincentia. France now is not fo large as it was heretofore, for that part of Italie which lyeth between Heere note, the Alpes and Ancona was called heretofore Gallia Cifalpina, but now the thought it is called Lumbardie: and a great part of Belgia or the Low-Countries be beyond the now belongeth to Germanie, which by the description of Casar, Prolemie, spect of hab and ancient Writers did once appertaine to France. For they divided whole Inhabitants were the Gallia & Transalpina, or that part of France which is beyond the Alpes, originall of this called by Plinic Comata, and by Ptolemy Celtogallia, into three parts, Celrespected as it ties, Belgies, and Narbonensis: Ptolemie divideth it into foure parts, Aquirespection as it is on this fide tanta, Lugdunensis, which is the same with that which Cafar cals Celinea, of the Alper Belgica, and Narbonensis. They bounded it then with the Pyrenean Mounand theretore taines, the Rhene, the Ocean, and the Alpes, when now all that which lyeth from Cales Eastward, is reckon'd as part of Germany not of France, testion Citals and the Germans doe challenge a great deale on either fide of the Riem. The chiefest Cities are Lutetia Parisforum or Paris, Massils, Narbon, Laons, Pictavium, Burdeaux, Naomagus, Iuliomagus, Orleance, Rothomagus, Iranialps . 4 Rupella, and many others, of which wee will speake more largely in the particular descriptions. France hath many Lakes, and the chiefe of them all, is that which they call in Latine Lemanus, and the most doe call the Lake of France. Concerning which, feeing it is described in a particular Table of this Volume, I will adde nothing more in this place, but referre the Reader thither. Not farre from a Towne called Bellim there is a Mountaine & on it a great Lake, being so deepe that it is thought to have no bottome, no water, as farre as may be discerned, doth flow into it; if any one cast any thing into it, hee shall straight-way heare it

thunder, and see it lighten, beside much raine and haile will fall after-

ward. Not farre from thence is the Lake Crypta, the round mouth

whereof is commonly called Creux de Souleis, being a deepe Abysse.

whose depth cannot bee found out : and if a man cast a stone into it and afterward lay his care unto it, hee shall heare a great murmuring

noise, like as if it thunderd a farre off. In the Summer time, though no-

Th. Lakes

FRANCE.

thing bee cast into it, yet a noyse is heard in the hollow cavernes of it. And it is supposed that there are windes in them, which doe warre as it were, one against an other. Abitacum or Avitacum, being a place in Avernia necre Claromont, is so lively described by Sidonius in his second Booke, Epist.2. as if it were delineated in these times. Concerning the Lake Rubressus, you may reade Pomponius Mela lib. 2. in the Chapter wherein Narbon is painted forth; Plinie cals it the Rubrensian Lake, but Strabo and Stephanus name it Limne Narbonitis. France hath innumerable Rivers both great and litle. Aufonius Eidyllio 3 doth reckon up many of them, where hee speaketh thus of Mosella:

Non tibi fe Liger anteferet, non Axona praceps, &c.

Liger shall not preferre her selfe 'fore shee. Nor yet Axona, whose swift waters bee Still running on, nor Matrona that doth glide 'Twint France and Belgia lying on each fide : Nor yet Carantonus, the which doth flow, And back to the Santonick Bay doth goe: Yea France (hall make her Tarnis come behinde, Though (ands of gold are unto it assign'd. And her Aturnus, though it madly runne Into the purple Sea, yet will not lhunne. But first adore the River Molel, as Its Atifireffe ere 'twill to the Ocean palle.

And a litle after.

Both Druna and Druentia which doth flow . Tweene crooked bankes, and fo doth winding goe. Shall reverence and adore thee, and to shall The Rivers that downe from the Alpes doe fall. And Rodanus, who is thee along doth glide. Doth name that Banke which lyes on the right fide : Thee with blew Lakes, with streames that greatest are. And with Sea like Garumna He compare.

t A River breaking out of the Alger, and now called Dimia.

But the chiefe Rivers are Sequana, Ligeris, Garumna, and Rodanus. That which is called in Latine Sequana, Ptolemie cals Zekouana, Strabo Zekouanos, Stephanus Zekoanos, and Benjamin Siban; but it is commonly called Seyne. It rifeth in the Dukedome of Burgundie, and having vifited Paris. where it maketh a litle Ifle, and Rotomagum or Roan, at last with a great mouth it breaketh into the Brittish or Norman Sea. It hath a very dangerous harbour for ships to ride in, and it requires much care to passe our of it, or come into it. The Normans doe commonly call it la Bare: for Serne having entred into the Sea straight way, contrary to the nature of other Rivers, doth flow back againe, rifing up with a horrible novice as " Nine navihigh as any speare. Heere those that are carelesse and negligent doe run substitutions. themselves upon unexpected dangers. The Seyne as it runneth along, A 84.
doth receive u divers Rivers, of which the chiefest and most noted by w Which now they also call the Ancients, are Matrona, commonly called Marne, Esia, w Tfe, com-they a

v On this Ri ver thand the Citic Orleans, Nantes, and many others.

comprehends

monly Ayle, Axona commonly called Ayne, Aifne or Efne. Liver, which I named in the second place, is a River famoused by Cafar and others. It is called Ligeros (or as it is better in some copies Ligeria) by Strabo in his fifth Booke, and by Prolemie, but now it is called Loire and * Leire. The head thereof is at the Towne Velaunum, which is called commonly la Font de Leiro. It is larger than the rest, so that it is worthily called the Father of the Rivers of France. And having runne with a cleare streame through divers Countries, (for it did anciently divide the y Celta from the Aquitani, as Strabo noteth) it doth exonerate and disburthen it innabitants of Gallis Narbo selfe into the Westerne Ocean, by a mouth almost four eleagues wide, but somewhat troubled with fands. Two leagues and a halfe within. there are rocks, which are called the Hogges. It receiveth into it many of Languelick, great navigable Rivers, as Elaver commonly called Allier, Carus now Provence, and called Cher, Vigenna now Vienne, Viane, and Vignane, Meduana now calthis Countrie led Mayne, and others. Garumna followeth, by which Cafar divideth Gallia from Aquitania : Strabo lib. 4. calleth it Gorounas, Ptolemie Garntion Narbone na, and Frontinus Garonna, which name it fill retaineth from its head, even to the Castle Blavia, but afterward it is called Geronde and Girond. Gulielmus Brito calleth it Gerunna. It riseth out of the Pyrenaan Mountaines, not farre from a Towne which is commonly called Guadalup And so having visited Tholous, Burdeaux, and other places, mingles it felte with the Aquitanian Sea, by a mouth of two leagues breadth: at the entrance whereof there are fome rocks, which are called the Affes. The Dutch Mariners doe call the Northerne side Noorder- Esch, the Southerne fide Suyder-Efel, having a high watch-tower on it, which is commonly called la Tour Cordan. It receiveth these navigable Rivers , Tarnis commonly called Lo Tarn, in French le Tar : Egercius, which the Vascones doc call Gers; Oldus commonly called Ooldt, or with an Article le Old; Duranius now fometimes called la Dordogne, fometimes Dordonne, and others. I have given the last place to Rodanus: This River was knowne by all Writers both the Greeke, who called it Podanos, and the Latine. The French-men call it le Rosne, but the Inhabitants le Ros: Oppianus in Halieuticis lib. 4. and Philostratus in the lives of the Sophisters, doe call it Exidence. Pline writeth, that it was named from Roda a Colonic of the Rhadrins in that Countrie. It rifeth not farre from the Fountaines of Danubius, Rhene, Arola, Ticinus and others, necre a Mountaine which is commonly called Briga; and having entred into the Lake Lemanus. neere to the Towne Nova-villa, or Neuf-ville, it runneth through it, fo as it preserveth its colour, and so proceeding to the Towne of Geneva, it runneth afterward with a violent course into the Mediserranean Sea. with seven mouths or inlets, as Apollonius writeth in his Argonauticks with five, as Diodorus thinketh and others; with three as Artimedorus in Strabo, Plinie, and Ammianus suppose, with two, as Polybius and Ptolemy thinke; with many, as Livie wifely doth report, left hee might be con-Sangena ot Sangena ot Sangena; by vinced of falshood in a particular enumeration: at this day the InhabiPolybius See tants doe name five and more, as Gras Neuf, Gras de Orgon, Gras Paules, ray and anci- Gras Graunt, Gras d' Enfer, and Gras de Passon, which being toward Masently Brigulus, silia, Plinie calleth Mossaleoticum, and Polybius Massaleoticum: Rodanus doth receive Arva; and 2 Araris, now called Saone or Sone; also Ifaris now

/ This River

FRANCE. called Ifere: also Druna, which is now called Dronia or Drofne; and Drun entia now called Durance. But so much shall suffice concerning the Rivers for the present. The British Ocean, where it lyeth against England beateth on France on the North, and also on the West, as wee said before ; but on the South the Mediterranean Sea : toward both these Seas there are many famous Bayes; on the Ocean fide is that which Æthi. cus, and others call Sinus Aquitanicus, and Lucan most elegantly cals

Tarbellicus Ancon. There are also many other famous Bayes in the fame Sea, in whose inward parts are seated the Townes of Diene, Constantia, and others. Toward the Mediterranean Sea there are two Bayes called the Greater and the Lesse. That part of the Mediterranean is called the Greater, where Rodanus doth powre it selfe into it. Marcus Portius Cato calleth it Angulus Gallicus, or the French Corner, but a Livie, a Lib. 26. 10: 30 b Infline and others call it, for the excellence of it, the French Bay, Strabo b Lib. 43. writeth that the Lesser was neere the Pyrenaan Promontorie, which is called Promontorium Aphrodisium, and this Bay Mclacalleth Salsus. Antoninus placeth also the Gamblacian Bay in Gallia Narbonensis. France had heretofore, as also it hath now, many famous Havens, of which Lucas Aurigarius hath written fully in his fifth Chart, and the foure following, the chiefe whereof are Staliocanus, Vindana, Brivates and others, named by the Ancients. That which Ptolemie cals Staliocania, fome fuppose to be that of S. Paul de Lyon in Brittaine, but others Roscou, to whom I am induced to subscribe, because the later is more fafe and convenient than the former, for though it hath the Island commonly called De Bas lying over against it, yet it affordeth a safe comming in for ships of seven Ells deepe. Over against the former lyeth threatning Taurus (an Island commonly called Le Taureau) which hath innumerable rocks lying round about it, some being hidden and some standing forth, that are very dangerous to Marriners, except they take heede. Not farre from thence in the same Britannie towards the South, behinde the bending of the Promontoric called Gobaum, is the Bay of Vindana, which is now called Fenfiers, or Conquest; lovins (though erroniously) calleth it Breft, for that Haven which Ptolemy calleth Briovates, is now called Breff. Plinie maketh mention also of the Haven Zetour, which is now called Luffon or Luxo. And of the Haven which Ptolemie cals Santonum, but now is called la Kochelle, as Villanovanus supposeth. The Mountains and Woods now follow. Concerning the Mountaines, France is more mountainous in some places than in others. The highest parts are Daulphine. Provincia, Subaudia, and Burgundia. The Andegavensian Countric hath also some Mountaines, which doe runne out into the borders of Brittanie and Poilton. Ancient Writers doe chiefly celebrate thefe Mountaines of France, namely Cebenna, Vogesus, and Iura. Cebenna is a Mountaine, which, as Cafar writeth, divideth those of Avergne from those of Vivareix; Plinie cals it Gebenna, Lucan and Ausonius doe name it Gebennas, and Mela Gebennicos. The true and genuine writing of it, as Scaliger noteth in his letters to Merula, is Cebenna with a C: for they are called at this day Montaignes de Cebenes & Cevenes: Ptolemie and Strabo

call them Cemmeni, some Latines doc call them Cebenna, Venetus cals

them Cevenna, and Villanovaniu calleth them Montaignes de Auvergne:

part of these Mountaines is now called Tarara (as Guileelmus Budaus witnesseth in his fourth Book de Asse) which lyes in the way to Lyons : on the top whereof there is a feate cut in a rock, into which they fet those Merchants, who have not formerly used to trade at Lyons. It is commonly called la Chere de la verité, for they are enforced to fiveare the truth, whether they have ever beene at Lyons or not, and to promife afterward to make them a feast in honour of the Citic. There is also a Mountaine which Cafar lib. 4. de bell. Gall. Lucan. lib. 1. Pliny, and others doe call Vogelius. Tacitus in the first Booke of his Historie doth corruptly call it Focetus or Focetius, as it is noted by learned men. Stephanus in his fourth Booke calleth it by the name of the Alpes, now it is called Mont de Faucilles, and it hath also other names. It doth separate Burgun lie and Alfatia from Latharingia; it doth fend forth the River Mosella, as Cafar witnesseth, and infinite other Rivers, the most whereof doc runne into the Rhene. That part from whence Mofella floweth is called Kratzer: which Ortelius writeth, hee underflood our of a Booke written by Magnus Gruberus, in which he defcribeth Rhene: adding withall, that in the Chorographicall Table of Lotharingia, accurately delineated by Iohannes Scyllins, by the Dukes command and charge, this Countrie is called in French Estaye, and Aussi der Stay: and the same Scyllus doth witnesse, that there groweth nothing there but the hearbe Afarum. Vogefus in the Valley Leberia doth yeeld pure filver, but (as Munster noteth) not very much. I know not whether I shall call sura a Mountaine of France or of Germanie: heeretofore it was all of it, together with Helvetta, effected to bee in France, but now a great part is thought to be in Germanie. The beginning thereof is placed on the contines of Bafil, neere the Rhene, over against Waldzhut. It is high, and raifed up with many great stones. Cafar, Pline, and others doc mention it, Ptolemie cals it Iuraffus, Strabo Iurafius and Ioras. In our times the Inhabitants in divers places doe call it by divers names. Not farre from the Castle of Hashing, neere Burg, (which is a little Towne, so called in the German Language from the Bridge which is there built on one arch over the River Arola) it is called Botzberg, from the Village Botzer, which, together with many orders, is feated at the foote of the Mountaine. Munfter, Scadus, Lazius, and others doe thinke, that this part of Jura was that which Cornelius Tacitus called Focisis or Freezing. But O. telius thinketh, that it should be read in Tacitus Vogefus. There is also by this part of this Mountaine a great Valley called Trickibal, from a pertaine Village therein of the fame name. And here and there are other Valleyes, as Lauffen-thal, S. Imers-thal, and the like, but none of them doe crosse the Mountaine, so that wheresoever you would passe over it, you must clime very high. Moreover betweene Araris and Farspurg this Mountaine is called Schaffmat, which in Latine is as much to fay as Ovinum Pratum, or the Sheepe pasture. Betweene the Towne Olion and the Prefectureship of Humburg it is called Nider-Hawenstein, or the Lower-Cut Stone, for that there is a way made through the rocks. Betweene Walnburg and Balftalium it is called Ober-Hawenftein, or the Higher-Cutstone, where loaden Carts are let downe with ropes from the steepe parts of the Mountaine. Toward the West it is called Wasser val, that

is. the Ruine of Water. And as you goe farther it is called by the Sabaudians lurten. That arme thereof which extendeth it selfe toward Bill. and neere to the River Byrfa, is called Blowen; and it growes higher and ruggeder unvill you come to Delfperg, where agains it openeth into a Plaine. A litle farther, as you goe to the French Monasterie of Bellele, it rifeth againe in heigth, and afterward not farre from thence it leffeneth and growes very low: from thence againe the Mountaine extendeth it selfe from the East Westward with a stone ridge: which (as it is reported) Iulius Cafar did first make passible, by digging, as it were, a Gate through the stones: Some doe name this Gate Pierreport, others the Rock-Gate, and some doe call it Pierre-pertus, and Petra pertusa: Merula who once passed by it witnesseth, that it is truly and accurately described by Sebastian Munster. And the same Merula mentioneth a faire Infcription over the Gate, but that the letters of the first word are more worne out than the rest. This is it.

> N::.. Augusti via ducta per ardua montis Fecit iter Petram scindens in margine fontis.

This is the way which once Augustus made Through this Mountaine which his power obey'd. Hee cut a way quite through this rocky mountaine. Even neere unto the brim of a faire Fountaine.

By this Fountaine the Poët understandeth the River Byrsa, which breaketh there out of a rock with a violent streame of water. From thence Iura runneth Northwestward, betweene the Helvetians and the Sabaudians, and then by Burgundia, which it leaveth upon the South-Southwest (whence Cafar faith in his first Booke, that Iura in two places divideth the Sequant from the Helvetians) and by divers Lakes, the chiefe whereof is Lemanus, where the Mountaine of S. Claudius running farre and wide, at last endeth neere to the River Rhodanus. Concerning other Mountaines which doe alto belong to France, and namely the Pyremean Mountaines, I have spoken in the Description of Spaine: and I will discourse of the Alpes when I come to entreate of Italie. I will therefore now speake something of the Woods in France, which are many, yet not fo great or thick of trees, bushes, and briars as in other Countries: there are many among the Cenomanni, as Les Forests de Versay, Longoul- c A people of ney, Perfi, Sille, Charnay, Audain, Maine, Concife: In Lower Brittaine Gallia Lugduthere are le Forest de Bostblane, de Toriant, & de Guierche: Amongst the Piets in Poicton, there are le Forest de Mouliore, Dyne, Breffe, Ligne, and others. Amongst Bituriges in Berry, the wood Roberto may be seene with others. And amongst the d Andegavi, there are the Forests of Loursaie d A people of and Marfon. The whole Countrie of Bononia is, as it were, one entire Gallia Lugdawood, the parts whereof are Le Bois de Surene, Celles, Hardelot, Dalles, and nenfis. Boursin. Among the Verumandui, not farre from Perona, there are the woods Recoigne and Bouhan. In Picardia there are Bois de Baine, de Beaulieu, de la Fere, and de Coussi. Neither doth Lotbaringia want woods, as Warned-wald, le Banbois, Bois de Mondon, de Heyde, de S. Benoyt, de la Voyge, Mortaigne, and Doseyne. In Burgundie there are many woods, whose

names I cannot now rehearfe. I passe by also the other woods which

are dispersed all over France. Also for the Forrest of Arduenna, the chiefest part of it is in Low. Germany, and therefore it is to be described

The oublick workes.

there, though Claudian call it the French Wood; and Cafer lib. 6. de bell. Gall, call it the great wood of France. Not onely ancient Monuments & Records, but also Churches, and other places dedicated to Religion, of which there is a great number in the Cities and Townes of France, doe witnesse, that the French-men were very much addicted to Religion, and were the chiefe of those that embraced the Christian Faith. In the Citie of Paris alone there are 69 Churches, but the fairest of them is the Cathedrall Church, dedicated to the bleffed Virgin Mary, the foundation whereof being long before laid, it began to bee built in the reigne of Ludovicus, in the yeare 1257, and is the chiefe wonder of France. It is borne up by an hundred and twenty Pillars: the length is 174 paces, the breadth threescore, and the heigth an hundred. The Quire is built of faire Stone, on which are engraven divers Histories out of the Old and New Testament. It hath in the whole compasse of it 45 Chap. pels, strengthened with Iron Grates: the Gates are eleven in all. On the front of the Church there are three double Gates, beautified and adorned with the Statues of 28 Kings. On the fides there are Towres, or rather Steeples, which are 34 Cubits high. The greatest Bell, which taketh its name from the Virgin Mary, requireth twenty men to ring it. and the second thereof, when the ayre is cleare, may be easily heard seven leagues. It were an infinite thing to describe the other Churches. which are heere and in other places, or to reckon up the Abbyes, the Friaries, the Monasteries, the Hospitals for strangers, the Hospitals for the fick, the Hospitals for the poore, and the Hospitals for Orphans. What should I speake of the Castles, or of the Kings faire Pallaces? What of the faire houses belonging to Noblemen and Knights? What of the other publick and private buildings? Concerning these matters The manner of I hadrather be filent than speake too little. The State of France is now Monarchicall: which kinde of government Ariffole thought was most ancient and divine. The King thereof is borne, not chosen by suffrages; and none can governe but one of the Masculine Sexe, as the from the words e Saluck Law doth require. The Subjects doe solove, adore, and revesi Alique fo rence their King, as nothing more. The arbitrating and judging of all often mentioned therein matters is in his power. There is in Francea Colledge of twelve Peeres. f Some also instituted by f Charles the great, in his warre against the Saracens, and fay, that thefe they are commonly called les Pairs de France, because they were next &. Pairte wete as it were, equall in dignitie to the King. They have power to confe-Hugh Capet, crate the King, and put him into possession of the Kingdome. Sixe of these are commonly called Laicks, the rest are called Ecclesiasticks, or think the to be Clergy-men: The Laicks are Dukes or Earles, as the Dukes of Bureun. instituted by die, Normandie, and Gnienne: the Earles of Campania, Flanders, and Tho-Legis le seune. The Ecclesiasticks also are Dukes and Earles; the Dukes are the avdeand affift Archbishop of Remes, the Archbishop of Laon, and the Archbishop of the King in his Langers : the Earles are the Bishop of Chaulons, of Noyon, and Beavous. There are also eight chiefe Senates in France, which they commonly

call Parliaments; from which it is unlawfull to make any appeale, as the

Parliament of Paris, of Tholoufe, of Rotamagum or Roven, of Grenoble, of Burdeaux, of Dijon, of Aix, and of Bretaigne. As concerning the Ecclefiaflick State, there are twelve Archbishopricks in France, to wit, the Archbishop of Lyons (which is the Primate) of Aix, of Vienna, of Rhemes, of Nurbone, of Tholoufe, of Burdeaux, of Aux, of Bourges, of Tours, of Roen, and of Sene. There are these Universities in the Kingdome, to wit, Paris, Poictiers, Bourges, Tholoufe, Burdeaux, Nantes, Lyons, Orleans, Mompellier, Cahors, Grenoble, Valens, Rhemes, Angiers, Caen, Avenion, Dol, and Mafsils, which is the ancientest of them all, and founded by the Grecians. Out of these, as it were, out of so many Trojan Horses, an innumerable fort of learned men both Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, and others have come forth, whom if I should endeavour to number, I should take upon my felfe a great taske, and should be tedious to the Reader. The Nobilitie of France doe in generall follow the studies of good learning, with earnest diligence and continuall paines, so that they excell in all kindes of Disciplines and Arts. You may see there those that are of great birth, and descended of noble Families, plying their Bookes night and day, and bufying themselves with the facred Mysteries of the Mufes. There are those, who, to the great admiration of those that heare them, without any premeditation, can in an admirable method, very readily difcourfe or speake of any matter that shall be propounded. There are many Libraries in this Kingdome, especially the Kings Librarie at Paris, and the Librarie of S. Victor. That I may omit other pub- The University lick and private Libraries, furnished with the best and rarest printed Bookes, and with the choylest manuscripts. Now I come to speake of their manners : Diodorus and Strabo doe witnesse, that the French-men are very sharpe-witted, and reasonable good Schollers. Symmachus in many places doth commend their studies in good letters and learning. Marcus Portius Cato, Originum lib. 2. faith, that the most part doe follow two things very industriously, to wit, Warfare and Eloquence, that we may know that the ancient French did carrie away the glory of eloquence from other Nations. Strabo doth attribute to them a curteous Nature, voyde of malice. Idiamu an eye witnesse doth report of them, that they know not how to flatter, but that they live freely and justly with all men. They have no more knowledge of Venus and Bacchus Their men. than serveth them for marriages for procreation, and for the moderate ness, drinking of their owne wines. Those things which some speake on the contrarie, are to be esteemed as rayling speeches, proceeding from an envious minde. For who feeth not, that hath read ancient Writers concerning the disposition of the French-men, and compar'd it with what it is at this present, that that is fall which Servius reportethenamely, that the French-men are dull-witted; and that which Iulius Firmicus annexeth, to wit, that they are blockish; and that of Iulianus, who forgetting himfelfe, faith, that they are stupid and rustick, that of Polybius, who faith, that they doe not give their mindes to Learning and good Arts That which Diodorus, Athenaus, and Clement Alexandrinus doe avouch, namely, that they are unfaithfull, given to gluttonie and drunkennesse; that which Livie and Polybius report, to wit, that they are soft and effeminate; that of Mela, who affirmeth, that they are defirous of

gold, ambitious, proude, and superstitious; that of Solinus, who saith, that they are vaine bablers : and lastly that which Plutarch speaketh in the life of Pyrrbus, namely that they are infatiably covetous of money. Nevertheleffe it is confest, that the French-men may be corrupted with many vices, by having commerce and traffique with other Nations. Florus faith lib. 3. cap. 10. that no man can fay, that the French are onely fierce, seeing they deale fradulently, and by wiles. Ammianus lub. 15. theweth, that they are quarrellous: Diodorus doth reprehend the French-men for their intemperancie in speech, and also noteth, that they use a short and obscure kind of Language, that they speake many things ambiguously of purpose, that they talke much in praise of themselves, & in diffrace of others, and that they are detracters and felfe-conceited or opinionated. Strabo also noteth their boasting, which is that French oftentation which Casar speaketh of lib. 7. and is exemplified in many of his other Bookes: fuch is the boasting of Helvetius Divicon lib. 1. while he extols and magnifies the vertue of the Helvetians, and doth unbraid the Romans with the remembrance of their overthrow. So Vercongetorix braggeth, in his Oration, that hee alone would cause a Councell to be called out of all France, which the whole world could not refift. Concerning the Religion of the ancient French men, and their manner of worship which they used, Marcus Tullius is not to be regarded, who writeth thus in his Oration for At. Fonteius, The Frenchmen are not moved with any Religion : Let us rather heare Livie, who though in other matters hee doth unjustly taxe this Nation, yet hee affirmes, that they are not negligent in matters of Religion: and Cafar lib. 7. de Bell. Gall. who knew this Nation well enough, when hee faith. that it was very much given to Religion. Cafar faith, that they especially worthipped Mercury: Max. Tyrus doth witnesse, that the Cellie or French-men did worship Impiter, and for his fake they honoured the higheft Oake. Strabo teftifieth, that Diana had a Temple at Masulia and Polybius lib. 8. as also Plutarch doc mention, that Diana was worshipped and adored by the Gallo-Grecians. Lactantius, Lucan, and Minutius Fe. lix doc report, that the French-men had Efus or Hefue, Tentates and Teranes for their Gods: which most of the Learned doe interpret to bee M.o.s., Mercurie, and Impiter. Aufonius maketh Bilenus to be the Frenchmens God, whom Herodian calleth Belu, the fame perhaps with that which Tertullian cals Tibilene, whom the Greekes and others thinke to be Mollo Alfothe French-mendid worthip Abellio, of which, as tolerh Scaliger, writing to Aufonius, lib. 1 cap. 9. noteth, there doe still remaine some monuments. And Lucian reporteth, that they did worship Hercules by the name of Ogmius. Athenam writeth, that when the ancient Gaules worshipped their Gods, they did turne themselves to the right hand. They did offer humane facrifices to their Gods, especially to Mars. as Cafar witnesseth. But they never offerd any facrifice without their Druides, as Deodorm witnesseth. These Druides were Priests, heretofore much esteemed by the French-men, as also their Bards were, of whom Lucan thus writeth:

Vos quoque qui fortes animas, belloque peremptas, &c.
Then you that valiant foules and laine in warre

Doe celebrate with praises that still are Immortall, fo that vertue never dyes, You Bards fecurely fung your Elegies. You Druides, now freed from warre, maintaine Your barbarous Rites, and factifice againe. You what heaven is, and Gods alone can sell. Or else alone are ignorant : you dwell In wast and desert woods : you seach no spirit Plutoes pale Kingdome can by death inherit. They in an other world informe againe. Death long lifes midle is (if you maintaine The truth) the Northerne people happie are In this their errour, whom feare greatest farre Of all feares incures not, the feare of death : Thence are they prone to warre, nor loffe of breath Esteeme, and they doe thinke it is a shame To spare a life that will returne againe.

And so much concerning the French-mens Religion, now let us adde fomething concerning their customes and fashions: Livie testifies, that the French men doc come to Councell in Armour; Strabo writeth, that it was the manner of the French Councels, that if any one did interrupt a Suiter, a publick Officer went to him, and drawing out his fword, did threaten him, and command him to keepe filence : and if hee did not then hold his peace, the Officer did in the same manner as formerly, the second and third time; and lastly he cut off so much of the Interrupters cloake, fo that the rest was good for nothing : Cafar faith, that the French-mens Councels are rash and suddaine, and that they are unconstant in Councell, and desirons of innovation. The same Casar noteth, that the French-men, when any matter of note happeneth, are wont by a speedie way, to notific it unto the Countries round about, and that is by acclamations and shouting with the voyce, for from them the others receive it, and they againe by the fame meanes make it knowne to their neighbours. They doe not fuffer their Children (faith Cafar) when they are growne to ripeneffe of yeares, to come unto them openly, because they should not neglect the service of the warres: and they thinke it an unseemely thing for the Sonne in his Childehood to sit in publick in the fight of his Father. The men doe make their wives a dowrie according to the portion which they receive with them, both which are put into one stock, so as that which ariseth from it is kept to their use: and which soever of the parties doth out-live the other, he or shee hath both parts with the use and profit which hath arisen from thence. The French women are beautifull, and like men for ftrength and stature, as Diodorus faith; they are fruitfull, and when they bring forth children. they give them good education. Servitude was usuall in France according to the manner of other Nations. And Cafar faith, lib. 6. that the most of them when they are oppressed either with debt or by great taxes, or by the power of great men, they betake themselves to the service of Noble-men, who have as much power over them, as Masters

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have over their Servants: yet they use them with more humanity and curtesie than the Romans did. For the French Lords had these Servants. or (as Cafar calleth them by a French word) Ambacti, who attended on them to increase their traine, and they us'd them in service of warre. Moreover they commonly uled (as Diodorus witnesseth) thicke earthen Cups, and wrought with flowres on them. They did all suppe sitting, not on feates but on the ground, upon the skins of wolves and dogges fpread thereon, the younger youths ferving them at meate. And neere unto them there was a fire made, and pots of flesh set thereon, especially with Swines flesh both fresh and salt. But for the most part, as Strabo writeth, their meate was Milke. Athenaus thus delivereth his minde out of Posidonius concerning this Nation : The French use to drinke upon a little hay spread under them, having little woodden Tables before them. Bread (which, as Plinic noteth, they make light with leaven) is there a common foode. They use much rosted and broyled flesh : and they take up whole joynts in both hands like Lions, tearing them in pieces with their teeth, and that which they cannot pull in pieces, they cut it with a litle knife. Those that live neere Rivers or the Sea-coasts have fish as a common service at their Table, which they broyle on fire with falt, vineger, and cummin, which they put also in the drinke. And a little afterward he faith, Therich and wealthy men doe drinke. wine which is brought out of Italie or out of Massilia, and that either pure by it felfe, or sometimes mingled with a little water. But Pliniereporteth lib 22. cap. ult. that they make a kinde of drunken drinke of fruite. Diodorus faith, that they made a drinke of Barley, which they called Zythum, and an other of water and honey. Concerning their habit, they wore a kinde of Cassock, as Strabo noteth, woven of thick wooll, this Garment they called Lana, by which is meant, as Iofeph Scaliger doth note, those garments which the French-men doe now call Lanfanguies, quasi Laurangia. from the figure of a Laurell or Bay-leafe, which is like unto a Rhombus. The French did use loose or fraite Breeches, which Tacitus cals a bar. barous covering. Strabo faith, that the French in stead of Cloakes used to weare short Coates that reached downe but to the buttocks: the shape of which Garment may be feene in that which Germans commonly call Pullatrock, or by contraction Palt rock. Diodorus faith, that they wie to weare Rings on all their fingers, and without distinction : Plime in his naturall Historie lib. 33. cap. 1. faith, that they wore them onely on their middle finger. But of these things enough, I come to the particular parts of France.

BRI.

BRITANY, NORMANDIE, and BELSIA.



RIT ANNIA, commonly called Bretaigne, did receive both name, Lawes, and Inhabitants from the Brittaines, who being driven out of their Countrie by the Saxons, leated themselves there, in the reigne of Vortigerne, by The Countrie whom they were called from thence to ayde him against whence so

the Scots. It may bee, that before this time there were some Colonies called of Brittaines in this part of France, which being then increased by the exiles & banished men of Brittaine, they used the same violence to the Aremoricans which they had suffered at home, and expulsed them, as Scaliger faith in his Description of Cities.

> Vicit Aremoricas animofa Britannia Gentes. El dedit imposito nomina prisca jugo.

The Brittaines the Aremoricans orccame, And gave unto the Countrie their owne name.

From these Armoricans, the Countrie was heretofore called Armorica. especially that part of it which lyeth toward the Sea, and is now called Lower-Brittany: For, as Camden witnesseth, Armer doth signific, in the ancient British Speech, that which lyeth neere or upon the Sea. On the East it hath Normandic, and the Cenomani Inhabitants of Le Maine, & the Andegavenses Inhabitants of Anion: and on the South it hath Pois The Sinuation. Eton: the other fides are enclosed with the British Sea It runneth forth into the Sca farre beyond all the other Provinces, like a Peninfula. whence it is not unfuly called the Horne of France, and doth refemble the shape of a shooe sole, the exterior part whereof being round looketh toward the Sea, the inward part toward the Mediterranean. The length thereof is fixe dayes journey, and the breadth thereof three. It is a pleasant and fruitfull Countrie. It hath many faire medowes and Pa- The fruitfulthe Brittaines grew on a suddaine so powerfull, that they opposed the Gothes, and hindered them from taking possession of all France; for their King Riothims brought 12 thousand Brittaines to ayde the Romans a gainst the Gothes, as Iornandes reporteth. Callimachus also witnessenh. that they were at the Battell against Attila. And a weighty argument to prove the power of the Brittaines is, that the Kings of France granted this Countrie (of the conquest whereof they despaired) to the Normans, as being more accustomed to warre, to subdue and conquer it. The ancient Neither did this counsell want good successe: for the fiercenesse of the Government. Brittaines was taken off by the Normans Sword, and so it became to bee obedient to them, whereas it was subject before to the Kings of France. Afterwards it had Dukes of its owne; the last of them was Duke Fran-

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ci, who dying in the yeare 1490, left one onely Daughter to bee the inheritrix thereof. Shee being betroathed to Maximilian Archduke of Austria and King of the Romans, passing through France, was taken away by Charles the eigth, who afterward maried her: by which marriage Brittaine was annexed to the Crowne. It is now two fold, the Higher and the Lower, that being neere to Liger, this to England; and The Cities. it is otherwise called Ripiensis. The Metropolis of the Higher Brittaine g This Citie is the Citie commonly called B Nantes, Ptolemie cals it Kondioviknon ted also Cobe. Nametum, as loseph Scaliger and others doe thinke. It was heretofore the Scate of the Dukes of Brittaine having the title of a Countie, and it belongeth to the Dukes eldest Sonne. It is situated neere Liger, and two other litle Rivulets in a convenient place, not farre from the Sea, being a Billiops Seate, as also the foure other Townes following, Vrbs Redonica or Rhenes, Condate Redonum, as Ptolemie cals it, and as Antoninus Condate : Dolum, now a Towne, but heretofore a Castle commonly called Dolor Doul; and Fanum Briocense commonly called S. Brien, a faire Town where there is a high rock which affordeth an harbour for thips, and a Castle built thereon for the defence of the Citie. There is moreover the Towne of Sanctus Machlovius, called in their owne language S. Malo: And Dina a very faire Towne, which the Dukes of Britisme fometime much delighted in. There are also other Townes of Higher Brittany as Ricalx, Chasteau-briant, Lambellum, Vitray, Iugon, S. Aulbin du Cormier, Montcontour, Plerel, locelin, Malestroit, Pontigni, S. Iulian, & Encenis: Lastly toward Poicton, Cliffon, Rail, and others. In the Lower Brittaine there are thele famous Townes and Cities: Venetia now calicd Vannes, Fane de S. Paul, S. Paul, de Leon, Triquier, Blavet, Morlait. Quimpelray, Conquerneaux, Quimpercorentin, S. Renant des bois, and others. The Dominions are the Countie of Montford, the Vicountship of Rohan. and Grello, the principall place thereof is Chasteau Andron. Also the Countrie of Gueel, Baignon, Montfort, and Vannetais. The Rivers of Brittaine are Liger, Rausa, Ella, and others. The Brittish Sea is sit for traffique, and out of it the Inhabitants doe extract falt, which being The Havens hardened in the Sunne, they fell to the neighbour countries. As for the Havens, besides the above-named Cities and Townes, these Townes doe afford the most convenient, to wit, Brest, Ancrayum, Hanchont, and Pontsecrot, where great plenty of Oysters are gotten. The Archbishop of Dol hath these Bishopricks under him, the Bishoprick of Nantes, of Vannes, of S. Brien, in which three they speake both the French and the Brittilh Speech : alfothe Bishoptick of Cornovaille, S. Paul de Leon, and Triguier; in which the Brittish Speech, which they call Briton Britonant is in use, which they suppose was the Language of the ancient Trojanes. Also the Bishopricks of Saint Malo, Rhenes. All the Inhabitants have not the same cheerfulnesse'of minde, nor the same curtesse : the most of them are warie and defirous of gaine, and they are wont to debate of weightie matters amongst their cups.

Their man-

Normandie

whence fo

called.

NORMANDIE was so called from the Northerne people, for Nort in the German Speech fignifies the Northerne part of the world, and Man joyned with it is as much to say as the North-men. It is a Countrie of France which was given as an habitation to men that came from the

ners.

The Rivers.

The Sea.

Northerne part of the world out of Denmarke and Norwey, the incur-

tions of the Normans into Germany and France are fignes hereof. Norman-

die is divided on the West from Brittaine by the River Grenon, on the

North it is bounded with the Ocean, on the South with the Cenomanni that inhabite Le Maine, and on the East it hath France properly so called, from which it is divided by the River Epia: All the Countrie therfore doth not belong to Gallia Lugdunensis, but some part of it doth appertaine to Belgia. A good foot-man can scarce travell over it in sixe dayes. It is a fruitfull Countrie, and hath abundance of Corne, befides The fruitfalnes plentic of Apples & Peares, that the Inhabitants doe make their drinke of them, and transport them to forraine Lands: there are also great store of Cattell. Rollo a Norman, making cruell inrodes and incursions here so play into those parts of France which are necre the h Sea-coast, and from gued and ran-fisked the Sea, thence into those which lye more inward, brought Charles the Simple Townes, that it the King of France into fo great a strait, that hee married his Daughter vas inferred in Gilla to Rollo, being converted to the Christian Faith, and gave him all the Leame, trem plague. West rich for her Dowrie, besides a great part of Britaine. Hee it was possible that was created the first Duke of Normandie. The chiefe Citie of it is the fure of the management of the place of the pla Normans good Rotomagum commonly called Rosmor Roven. It is feated by the River tord deliver m. Sequana or Seyn on the South, and this River bringeth up great thips, to the great increase of traffique, on the East it hath the lesser Rivers Rubecus and Auberra; and on the North it hath faire fields, medowes, and high mountaines. The Seyne here hath a faire Bridge over it, curiously and artificially built, so that it is as great a wonder as any in France : for it is built of Free-stone, and hath strong Pillars and faire Arches, very broad and high, to the number of thirty and one. This Citic is famous for the Archbishoprick and Parliament held there. There are also these Townes, Aurenihes, Eureux, Bayeux, Sais, Constances, Lisieux, Alemon, Aumale, Longue-ville, Eu, Harcourt, Tancarville, Maleurier, Mortain, Moncomery, Thorizmi, Gifors, Caulx, &c. Some make Normandie two-fold, the Higher and the Lower. In the higher there are three Dukedomes, Alencon, Aumale, and Longue-ville. The Counties are Eu, Harcourt, Eurenx, Tancarville, Maleurier, Mortaine, and Mongommery. This Norman he doth also containe that part of the Countrie which is commonly called I'ult, in which is Gifus or Cefortium the Metropolis of the Countic, and the Baronie le Aigle. The Lower is divided into leffer parts, which are thus called, Caulx, Befsion, Constantine, Hovivet, Royaume de Yvetot, and Le vaulx de Vire. In Normandie is the Archbishop of Roan. under whom are these Bishops, the Bishop of Sais, of Constances, of List. eux, of Aurenches, of Baieux, and of Eureux. All the Countrie is naturally hot, and subject to no forraine Lawes: They live according to

The Latelia flick State-

Their Govern their owne Customes, which they very stiffely defend. They are very

BELLSIA, commonly called La Beauffe, is a very drie Countrie, and wanteth water very much; yet it is fruitfull, and hath abundance of The fembry of Corne : It is three-fold, the Higher, the Midlemost, and the Lower; the Higher being called Le hant Beausse, beginneth at a Village which is commonly called Ablys, reaching to the Countrie of the Carnutes or

cunning and contentious, but otherwife given to Learning and Reli-

Carnoti, and farther. There are in it the Countrie of the Carnotes, the Dukedome of Andegavium or Anieu, and the Countic of Perche. The The Situation Territorie of the Carnutes, commonly called the Countrie of Chartrain. cleaveth on one fide to the Countie of Perch, and on the other fides to the Dukedome of Orleance. It is inferiour to no other part of France, both for fruitfulnesse and pleasantnesse, for it aboundeth with all kinde of Corne, Fruite, and Cattell, and is not wanting in Wine. The chiefe Towne is called Carnutum, Ptolemie cals it Antricum, but now it is called The City Chartres. To this Territorie are wont to bee reckoned the Counties of Dreux and Montfort, wherein are two Townes of the same names. The Dukedome of Andegavium hath an especiall and peculiar Table to it felfe. The Countie of Perch is divided into two parts, the one whereof is called the Lower, commonly le Perche Goves, the chiefe Town whereof is Nogent Retrou: the second is called the Higher, in which is the Towne Mortaigns. The third is the Midle, which lyeth on either fide of the Bankes of Liger, from Revento Vendomium or Vendofme; and from hence on the right-hand Banke of the same River Liger it extendeth it selfe from Castellodunum even to the Countrie of Touraine. It excelleth the other parts of Belsia in fertilitie. Lower Belsia remaines. It is all Field-ground and plaine, abounding with Corne, fo that it is accounted the Barne or Store-house of France. It lyeth betweene the Bishop-, It was any ricks of Orleance & Chartres, and runneth out from the Towne Estampes ently called toward the East to Sens, and on the South to the Bridge of Orleance. In Genatum, but this Countrie is Aurelia commonly called Orleance, being fituated neere Aurelia, for the River Liger. It is honoured with the title of a Dukedome, and ador-that in the year ned with an Universitie. Heere are also the Territories of Lorriacum perour durels. and Solonium, and the Archbishoprick of Tours, which hath under it the "built it out Bishop of Le Mans and Angiers: As for the Bishops of Chartres and Or- of theruines of old Genatum. leance, they are under the Bishop of Sens in Campania.

LEMO-

LEMOVICIVM.

Thenames, & whence to cal-The Situation



F MOVICIV M was fo called from the chiefe Citie Lemovicum; but it is not knowne from whence the name thereof is derived. Some doe referre it to Lemovices, the first establisher of this Countrie. It is commonly called Pais on compte de E Limolin. On the North and North East

Limsting, and fide of it lyeth Berry; on the East Burbon, on the South and South-East stame file.

Argerna, on the West and Wass. South 327.00. North West Poicton. There is a great ancient Elme standing North. ward betweene the Village called La Maifon Nefue (from the new House that is in it) and Argentomum (a Towne of Berry) toward the North. which doth bound and limit foure Countries, Berry, Burbon, Arverma, and Lemovicium, fo that it is reported, that the foure Princes of thefe Countries did heere talke and conferre together, and every one of them flood in his owne Territorie. The Soyle is not every where equally fruitfull, being, for the most part, somewhat barren, yet it produceth all kinde of fruites, especially Wheate, Barley, a kinde of Graine called Pameum, Cheffe-nuts, and Wine, but of an inferiour fmall kinde, yet in the lower parts of Lemovicium they have a richer fort. Some would have the Lemovicians (for fo Pliny calleth the ancient Inhabitants, whom Strabo calleth Lemobites, and Prolemie Lemovikor, from the Citie Lemowick) to be the native and ancient Inhabitants of this Countrie, and they make Lamovices to bee their Founder, being descended from the Gomerite or Galate, as some doe thinke. Some doe suppose, that hee was of Government, the blood of the great Lybian Hercules, who when he had come through Spane, & paffed over the Pyrenean Mountaines, lived a while in France. This is peculiar to this Province onely of all France, that whereas Wilters doe onely name other Provinces of France, and doe not mention from whence the people of the Cities were to called, here the contrary happeneth for Cafar maketh mention of the Lemot relians and their Citie, and writeth, that they were the first that yeelded unto him, for they we elevers of peace, and haters of difcord. But after that the Lemovicrass had made a league with Cafar, they obeyed a Prince who was joyned in confederacie with the Romans, to whom they were fubject untill the Gulles did repell them, and possessed all Aguitania. They write that the French, men afterward, having driven out the Gothes, did governe the Lemovicians, and did fet Earles and Dukes to rule over them, the one to manage their Battels, the other to administer Justice. The most doe divide Lemovicium into two parts, the Higher and the Lower. Le Haut er bas Limofin. The Higher (which is properly called Limofin) is plainer than the lower part, and the Metropolis thereof is Lemovicum. So many doc thinke that A. Hirrus did call it lib. 8. de Bello Gallico, but now it is called Limoges: Fulvius Vrfinus calleth it Limonum, by the authoritie of ancient Bookes; Ptolemie cals it Ratiaston in Agustania, as tofeph Scaliger writing to Merula supposeth, Villenovanus also affenting to him. But Bertrandus thinketh that it is called Rahallum in stead of Raiz, by the af-

The mesent

The Caries



gether by the affinity of marriage did live together, so that they seemed to be like Colledges. I will heere adde for conclusion that which Iohannes Puncleius writeth concerning the original of the Lemovicians.

Ecce Lemoviculæ sedes gratissima genti, &c.

Behold the Lemovicians pleasant Seate In fortie five degrees and halfe compleate Of Latitude, which doth it felfe ftresch forth To take a view of the cold frozen North. The Longitude even from the festing Sunne. Stretching it felfe toward the East, doth runne As farre as the Avernian Mountaines, and Toucheth beside the Biturigian Land. But where that Phoebus dips his horfes in The Sea, till they to plunge therein begin, Angolimum it doth view, and doth behold Part of Pictavia : as towards the cold North, on the Biturigians it confines : And Southward to the Petragorians jornes. With whom in manners they doe more agree Than with the others that their neighbours bee. Faire Aquitania doth containe this Land, Which for good manners comes behinde none and Vienna, that doth from the Mountaines flowe, Watereth the upper grounds as it doth goe With winding streames, which runne out many wayes, While thousands of faire kine doe by them graze: This the Inhabitants in their speech doe call Vigana, which from thence doth headlong fall By Lemovicium's Citie, which doth lye Part in a Vale, part on a Hill fo high, Where Saints doe glorie in its Churches flate. Which unto holy Stephen's confecrate. Fame doth report, that French-men of the line Of Gomer held this Countrey at that time, Nohemus off spring troupes of men did leade. Which into divers Countries they did foread: From thence the true originall then came of Lemovicians, who ne're chang'd their name, Vnlefle you'le have the Phrygians for to change Their Seates, while they did with Alvernus range, And Limovices for to finde new land. And ease their griefe which they at home sustain'd. The Soyle is barren whence no fruite doth grow, And no faire swelling Rivers in it flow. It flourisheth with men that in it are. And is enrich's with many kindes of ware. The Land is strong in Armes, and heretofore The valiant English could not passe it o're. But were enforced on the mountaines bigh Aaa

The Families
The Nobles.

Their man-

tinitie and likeneffe of names. This Citie is feated partly in a Vale, and partly on the top of a litle Hill, being well fortified with a Castle, and strong Wals: it hath abundance of water, which springeth from a cleare Fountaine in the higher part of the Citie. This Citie is the Nurferie of diligence and industrie, and the prison-house of sloth and idleneffe. The women doe honour and much effeeme of chastitic and mercitulnesse. It is the Seate of a Bishop. Heere are also other Townes, which in the Language of the Inhabitants are called La Soubsterraine, Le Berifon, Barat, Dorat, Confolat, and others, which for brevities fake I omit. Amongst them Chassing is not to be forgotten, as being famous for the yearely Faires of Cattell and horses, which are kept there on Saint Cearges day. There are also Abbies in this hither part of the Countrie, among the which are the Abbies of Grandimont, and S. Leonard. The lower part of Lemolin, being more mountainous than the higher, is properly called La Marche de Limofin, limited with Avernia and Perigore. The chiefe Citie thereof is Tutels or Tulls, commonly called Tulle, being fituated in a rugged mountainous place, and being the Seate not onely of a Bailiffe, but of a new Bilhop, built out of the ruines of an old Monaflerie. In Latine hee is called Tutclensis Episcopus. There is also V farcha or Flarche, a pleasant Towne, having a sweete Ayre, and seated neere the River Vezer. Fame boafteth, that this Towne is impregnable, and that it cannot be taken; whence there is a Proverbe, Cui V farchaest domus, arcem eum possidere in Lemovicum ditione: i. Hee that hath an house in Vlarcha, hath, as it were, a Castle in the Countrie of Lemosin. Histories doe speake much of the vertue of the Citizens, and doe report, that they relifted the English, even when they conquered all Aguitania, and that they remained constant and faithfull to their Prince the King of Trance. There is the Towne Briva, seated on the pleasant and fertile Plaine, environed with woods, and having many Vineyards: It is the Scate of a Chancellour. Heretofore, it is thought, it belonged to the Countrie of Perigors, and that Charles the fixth King of France did joyne it to Limolin. There are also other Townes, as Treignac, Donzenac, Alaf-Jac, Bellus-locus, Meiffac, Vifet, and Bello-mon. There are many illustrious Families in this Countrie; in the Higher there are the Families of Pierre-Bufsire, Chafteau-neuf, and Carfie, which are honoured with Vicountthips, also Roche. Covart which is one of the ancientest Families in Aquitania, Maygnac, and others. In the lower part is Pampadoura, Aumont, Roffignac, San-Iala, Gemma, and infinite others. The Inhabitants of Lemovicium are very sparing in their meate & drinke, being content with a litle, they have dainty meates, but are great eaters of bread, fothat the Proverb faith, A Lemovician is a Bread-devourer. In the Villages they doe not use to drinke Wine. They are industrious, ingenious, and warie, as being very provident in all things. The Common-people are coverous, and fluttish in their houses; the Nobility are magnificent, of a high spirit, and liberall. The most of them doe live untill they be very old, for there are those which doe see their Grandchildrens Children. They fay, that heere neere Coufins, without any dispensation from the Pope, doe marry amongst themselves, and do not part their goods. Belleforestius writeth, that hee saw Families, in which a hundred linkt to-

LEMOVICIVM.

The French-mens quick relisting force to trie : Tea this fame Citie valiantly fuftain'd The Viligothian fiege, and boneur gain'd: Nor could the English fur sous attempt Oppresse is, when to take it they were bent : And after threefcore yeares were past, the Towne And wals thereof decayed, there were howne Many frange Reliques which most ancient were, For lome the face of Senatours did beare. And quick-filver even by the Penfils Art, or by Perillus skill, did there impart Much grace unso the halfe-confinmed eves Of the dead latue which unmoved lyes. Moreover, for the wals on Southerne fide A Lionelle in Chase may bee effi d. Who folding two whelps with her crooked feets Hath thefe three Verfes underneath her writ.

The Lionesse dorh cruell Dukes bring forth, and also crowne, The madde and wille off-spring doth this nurse oppressing trowne, But suffers underneath the weight wherewith hee's pressed downe.

SAN-

SANTONIA: LE PAIS DE XAINGTONGE.

THE ECCLESIASTIC ALL STATE Santonia hath a Bishoprick, namely of XAINTOGNE.



ANTONIA, called commonly Le Pays de Xaintogne, or X sintongeois, and by the ancient Inhabitants the Santones the Marshalship of Guienna, hath on the North Poicton, on The Countres the East Limofin and Perigert, on the South the River Ga-led.
rumna, and on the West the Ocean, where are the Islands The Snuarion. commonly called Les Isles d' Oleron, in which there are great store of

Cunnics and Hares. Heretofore the boundes of Santonia were larger, which wee may collect our of the Author of the Ephemerides concerning the French warre, who writeth, that it reached almost to the borders of Tholow, and that in the geeat warre against Cafar, the Councell of the Princes of France did command, that twelve thousand men should bee levied out of it, when eight thousand onely were levyed out of Poitlou, and ten thousand out of Lemosin. The Countrey of Santonia doth a. bound with Corne and Wine, and it is counted one of the best Coun- The fruitful tries in France, as fending forth many commodities into Spaine, England, nelle of the and other Countries. The Santones were formerly scated heere, for Ca-(ar with others mentioneth them lib. 1. de Bello Gallic. In some of his Bookes they are called Xantones: In his fecond Booke hee cals them Santoni , and lib. 3. de Bell. Civili, Santona : Strabo calleth them Santonoi. and Ptolemie Santoones, 28 Stephanus Writeth. The chiefe Citie of this Countrie is Santonum, which in the native Language is called Saintes, by a plurall termination, as all the other French Townes which end in S. namely Paris, Rheims, and others. It was built by the ancient Frenchmen; and no doubt but that Towne which was anciently called Mediolanum is this Xantonum or Santonum : for Antoninus cals it Mediolanum Samonum: the Itinerarie Table corruptly cals it Mediolanum Saneon, and Strabo and Ptolemie call it Mediolanon. Besides, there are divers things which shew the antiquity thereof, as first many pieces of ancient wals

standing heere and there, also famous Amphitheaters without the wals / This River is toward the West; thirdly in the Bridge over the River | Carousonum or called by Pio-Charente, which floweth by the Citic, there is an old arch with a double farm,

inscrip.

inscription, on one side whereof there are these words, Cafari Nep. Divi

SANTONIA

Iulii Ponsifici Auguri; on the other are some letters which are almost worne out, fo that nothing can be gathered from them. Lastly there are many ruines of an Aquadult in the high way from Mediolanum to Angeriacum. This Citie is called Santonus by Jusonius in his 23 Epistle. as

fome Malua-

m Then fice. dome is now loft for they were lately

alfo by Lucan (if I bee not mistaken) lib. 1. And the same Ausoniu calleth the people Santones, Epist. 14. and 18: as also Tacitus lib.5. hist. August. and Sidenius Apollinaris lib. 7. Epist. 6. It was called Mediolanum, for that the French-men (as T. Livim doth witnesse) did build it in the Countrie of the Insubres or Mediolanenses, which is very likely that I may not say certaine with Cansabone. If Strabo had more diligently considered and beheld the Countrie lying round about this Citic, hee would not have faid, that it is sandie and barren, but that it is rich and fruitfull. The Citie is fituated by the fertile River Carantonum, which riseth in a place commonly called Charemac, betweene the Townes Limores and Angoulesme. It is an Episcopall Citic, whereof Belleforreslims numbreth 63 Prelates: S. Eutropius was the first, being fent thither by S. Clement. And hee, after hee had converted this people to the Ecclesiasticall Faith, suffered Martyrdome under the Emperour Domitian. The laft is called by Belleforestim Tristamm Bisetm, or Tristand de Biset. There is in this Citie the Monasterie of the Friars of the blessed Virgin. founded by Godfry Earle of Santonia, and his wife Agnes Anno 1047. The thirtieth Bishop of Santonum, being called Petrus Confoulanti, did build and reedifie the Bishops house in the yeare 1102, and caused the wals of the Cathedrall Church to bee repaired. After Mediolanum (or as some Latine Writers doe call it Santonia) followes Rupella, called in their Language la Rochelle. This seemeth by the description of Ptolemie to be called Zantonoon akron, or Promontorium Santonum; but it is called m This Citie by Villanevanus m Blage, which is interpreted Santonum Portus. This Citie is seated in the most fertile part of all France, necre the Bay of the Sea, which hath twice a day the Scaebbing and flowing in it. It is not ancient, but lately built by the Kings of France, in regard of the commoditie of the Haven, and to reprefe the invafions of Pirates, who did walle the whole coast of drmorica. The conveniencie of the Haven here is fo great, that the Citizens may have commerce with all Nations of Europe, and wage warre both by Sea and Land against their enemies: for it is capable of many ships, it hath a great conveniencie for their going in and comming out, and is a fafe and excellent harbour for them: This Citie is thought to be impregnable by the strength of man, for a great Bay of the Ocean doth fortifie the South fide thereof, the North fide the marishes and boggie places (commonly called Salantes) doe strengthen: and the other parts are fortified with wals, ditches, towres, and ftrong Forts, which have feverall names, fo that no Ordnance or the now King Cannon can make a breach into it. It is a free Citie, which former Prinof France tote- ces and others have adorned with many and great immunities and priceive a Garti-fon of Souldi- viledges, and especially those which belong to Sea affaires, for the Citon of Soului-ers in the City, tizens chuse a Major and Aldermen out of their owne Corporation. and to under which governe the Citie, and they are not compell'd to admit of any goe the voake of fubication. of forreine government, neither are they kept in awe by any Garrison of Souldiers.

Souldiers. Rochelle did sustaine a grievous seige, in the 1573, by Henry of Valois Duke of Anjou, and afterward King of Poland and France, of whom all Historiographers doe make mention. In this siege, he did use the thunder and lightning of Ordnance both by Sea and Land, as also furious affaults, stormes of shot, scaling Ladders, underminings, and all manner of engines which could bee invented or used. And on the befieged fide, you might have seene men, women, and children with great courage of minde sustaine the furious assaults of their encinies, and with constancie and cheerfulnesse repaire the ruines of the wals, keepe down those that would have ascended up, drive back their enemies to their trenches, pursue them, and at last fight it out, for the most part, with good fuccesse. Moreover you might have beheld them wearying the besiegers with daily sallying out upon them; and lastly subsisting after nine affaults, in which though their enemics did fight valiantly, yet they were enforced to retire with great losse. At length the Ambassadours of Polonia comming the 15 of June, that they might bring with them Henry Duke of Anjou, whom the States of the Kingdome had chosen for King, God used this as a meanes to free Rochelle, being now exhausted and drawne drie of Corne, and being weakned in warlike fortifications, besides the losse of many thousand men, for now the King by Articles of peace confirmed by his royall folemne edicts did grant, that Now the Ro. Rochelle, Montalban, Nemansum, and other Cities which did defend compelled by themselves, should bee free to use their owne o Religion, such an event the now King had this grievous fiege, which endured almost for seven moneths. In of France, to which time more than twentie thousand men perished in conflicts, sal-Religion with-lies, besieges, by wounds, hunger, and sicknesse. Rochelle is a constant out the Citie. Seate for prefidial Senatours, and other Lawyers. The other Cities & Townes of note in Santonia, are commonly called S. Ican d' Angely, Ponts or Pont l'Oubleze, Blaye, Taillebourg, Borbesseux, Brovage, and Iosac, S. Ican d' Ingely, otherwise called Ingeliacum and S. Ioannes de Ingeria, is a new Citie, although it be one of the speciallest and greatest of all Santomia. It renewed its name from an Abbey, which was built in that place, to the honour of S. Iolin the Baptist; the foundation whereof happened to be in the reigne of King Pipin, who kept his Court in the Pallace of Ingeria, neere the River commonly called Boutome, in the Countrie of Alnia; for hither (as they fay) came certaine Monkes out of the Holy Land, who brought with them the head of S. John Baptiff, by whose comming, the King obtained a famous victorie over his enemies, and therefore in remembrance thereof hee built in that place where was the Pallace of Angeria, the Abbey of Saint John, there placing religious men, and endowing them with great revenues, that they might there devote themselves to the service of God: now by this meanes people flocking thither, and building round about the Abbey, by degrees it began to be a Citie, as it is now at this day, and was called by the name of S. Iohn. All these things happened about the yeare of our Lord seven hundred sixtie eight, while Pipin waged warre against Gaifer King of Aquitania, whom hee overcame, as it may bee read in the Historie of the Foundation of this Abbey. This Citie the Duke of Andegavium

or Aniou did beliege in the yeare 1560, and it was yeelded to himafter 50 dayes fiege, the King granting the Citizens these conditions: That they should march forth of the Citie with their Armour, Horses, and Colours displayed. Santonia raiseth great store of money by its Corne, which the Spaniardo every yeare doe transport from thence, or Merchants which sell it unto them. And the Citic of Roebelle is very rich, in regard of its neerenesse to the Sea, and especially because of the trasffick of the English and Dutch, whose shipping doe often arrive there.

AQVI

O

AQVITANIA.

The Countrie whence focal-



QVITANIA, (whose Southerne part is delineated in this Table) some would have so called from the waters wherewith it doth abound; and some derive it from the Towne Aquis, or Aqs. It was extended (according to Prolemie) from the Pyrenaan Mountaines even to Liger:

Valconia.

The frontalnette of the Soyle. The Cities

Aveinia.

Mercator Ria This Citie was anciently r Called by

Engoulesme.

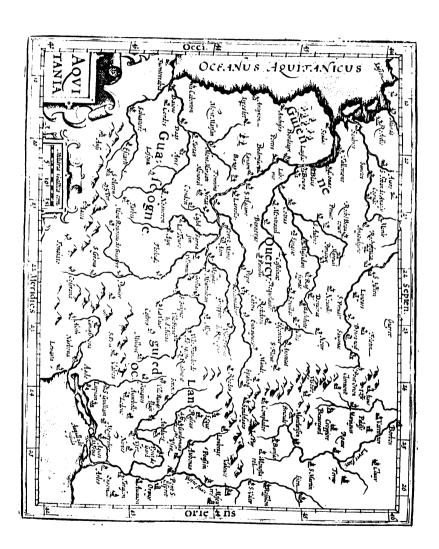
neffe of the

Townes.

The Situation.

But now (as Ortelius witnesseth) from the River Garumna to the Ocean. and the Pyrenean Hils. Towards the North-West it hath the Ocean, which is called the Aquitanick Bay, on the West Spaine, on the North Gallia Lugdunensis, and on the South Gallia Narbonensis. In it (according to Mercators account) there are five Dukedomes, twentic Counties, and fixe Seigniories. The Dukedomes are Vasconia or Guienna, Avernia, the The Sauation. Countrie of Engoulesme, Berrie, and Turonia. Vasconia or Guienna being fituated neere the Sea, betweene Bayon and Burdeaux, yeeldeth great ftore of wine, which is transported from thence into other parts of Europe. The chiefe Citie in it is Burdigala or Burdeaux; the other Cities as Nerac, Condom, Mirande, Nogerat, Orthes, Bazes, and Dan are of no great note: yet Dax is famous for her hot Fountaines, Salt-pits, and Ironmettle. Burdigala, to called by Ptolemie, is fituated in a marth, which the overflowing of Garumna maketh, and is adorned both with a Parliament and an University, in which the Professours of all Arts and Sciences doc instruct Youth. Avernia, or the Dutchie of Avergne is partly a The Situation, plaine, and partly a mountainous Countrie. It hath on the East Fores, on the South Languedock; on the West Quercy, Perigort, and Lemolin, and on the North Berry and Bourbon. Avernia is two-fold, the Higher and the Lower. The Higher, which is called Le hanlt pays de Avergne, and gar \$50 Mr Averma, hath one prime Citie in it called PS. Flour, being Tine Cities and Seared on a high Rock: the other Townes are commonly called Orillac, This Case Carlatum, Muratum, Buillons, le Puy, Ge. There is also in it the Territorie and Bayliwick of Beaucaire. The Lower is rich and very fertile, being from and Kar-full of excellent Wine, Fruit, Honey, Saffron, Cattell, Wooll, Medowes, and Woods. The Metropolis of it is a Clarimontium, commonly called Clermont: It is proude of her Castle, and is a Bishops Seate. The other Cities or Townes are 13 in number, of which 1 Rien, Monferrat, and Ifore doe excell the reft. Engoulefine on the North joyneth to Poi-' étou, on the West to Santonia, on the South to Perigort, and on the East to Lemosin. It hath abundance of very good Wine, fruit and Hempe. The Metropolis of it is Inculifma now called Engoulefme, being an anciothers Serion, ent Citie. It is seated on a hill which hangeth over the River Charente, in a remote place from the Kings high way. The lesser Towns are those which are commonly called Marson, Chasteau, Neuff, Blaisac, Chabannes, Confollant, Cuffec, Aigres, Gourville, la Roche-Foucault, Marveil, Langac, Soyle. Villebois, Momberon, and Bonteville. Concerning the Countrie of Berry wee will speake in a Table by it selfe. Turonia commonly called Touraine, beginneth somewhat beyond the Citie Amboife, towards Belsia, The Situation, and endeth at the towne which is commonly called la Chapelle Blanche,

AQVITANIA



Tax Cities.

The Stine Ec

clenatick.

The Kingdome of ARELATVM.

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being subject in spiritual matters to the Bishops of Anjon and Chonsai. For they appoint and fet downe limits betweene the Turonians and Andigavans. The sweetnesse of the Ayre doth make this pleasant country more delightfull, fo that it is called the Garden and Orchard of France. It is fruitfull in Wine and Corne, and hath woods convenient to hunt in. The Metropolis or Mother-citic of this Dukedome is C.efarodunum Turonum, called in French Tours. This Citic excelleth for wealth, and faire edifices or buildings. On the East fide the River Ligeris or Liger, on the South and Well fides the River Idra doe flow necre unto it. The leffer Townes in it are Amboife, Langes, Chinon, and others. The Counties of Aquitaine ave Tholoufe, Nathonne, Albret, Armignac, Bigorre, Bear, Eftrat, Commingeois, and Foix. Alfo Ventadour, Pompadour, Montignac in Portlon, Perigort, Fronffic, Esparre, Lymolin, Touraine, Marche, the Vicountic of Aulnay, and Bafque. The Signories or Lordships are Planes, Grave, Chiloces, Saintonze, and Aulinis. There are moreover five Archbishops, first the Archbishop of Narbon, under whom are these suffragans, to wit, the Bithops of Carcaffone, Agde, of S. Pont de Tomieres, Alet, Mompelier, Elne, Besters, Lodent, Nismes, and Fierz. Secondly the Bishop of Rourges, under whom are ten Bishops, namely the Bishop of Clermont, of Rhodes, of Lymoges, of Mande, of Alby, of Cahors, of Caftres, of Talles, of S. Flour, and of le Pay. Thirdly the Bishop of Birdeaux, under whom there are eight Bishops, namely of Poictiers, of Lucon, of Maile ais, of Sainetes, of Engoulefine, of Agen, of Codon, and of Sarlac. Fourthly the Bithop of Tholoufe, which hath these Bishops under him, the Bishop of Pamiers, of Miregoys, of Momauban, of La Four, of Rieux, of Lombes, and of Papons. Fifthly, the Bishop of Aux, under whom are the Bishops of Ags, of Comminge, of Tarbe, of Basas, of Leseure, of Lictoure, of Conserans, of Oleron, of Basone, and of Adure, which some call Ayre.

The Kingdome of Arclatum.

Saturdia whence for called.

THe Kingdome of Arelatum is so called from the Citie Arelatum. I the aniguonic of Countries which lye betweene the Rivers Rhodanus and the Alpes. And there are in this tract Sabaudia, Delphinatus or Daulphine, and Provincia. There are divers conjectures concerning the name of Sabaudia or Savoy; fome derive it à Sabattis vadis, from the Sabatican Fordes; others give it that name quafi Sabbatorum Pratum, which Volaterranus calleth Sabaudiensis Auwe, that is, the Sabaudian Land : forne would have it called Savey, quasi Saul voje, a way through Ofiers and Willowes, or quafi Sauve Voye, that is, the fafe way; which I know not who is feined to have made by fabulous Writers, as being before dangerous in regard it was full of theeves and robbers. Neere to Sa-The Situation, bandis on the North lyeth the Countrie of Burgundie, and Helvetia, having the Lake Lemanus lying betweene them : On the East it hath Valesia and Pedemontium, which have no certaine bounds, but that high Mountaines doe runne betweene them; and on the South and the West is Daulphine, with some part of Rhodanus, separating Sabaudia from the

Dukedome of Burgundie. The Ayre of Sabaudia is pure, and the country is very mountainous. In the Valleyes and Plaines the Soyle is very The fertility of pleafant and fruitfull, especially toward the North, necre the Lake Le-the Soyle. manus, where it yeeldeth most excellent rich Wine, which is called Ri. valeum, from the banke of the Lake. The pastures doe bring up and feed all forts of Cattell, and especially there where the lesser Mountaine of S. Bernard doth rise in heigth. The Metropolis or Mother-citic of Sabandia is Chamberiacum commonly called Chamberri, in which there is a Parliament. The Citie is feated in a Vale, and encompassed round a. bout with Mountaines. The Counties of Geneva, Morienne, and Tarentais, the Marquesate of Susa, and some other Signiories are described with Sabaudia as parts thereof: and lastly the Countrie of Bressa. The Countrey of Geneva Antoninus calleth Cenava. It is a very ancient City, This Cine is feated by the Lake Lemans, and divided in two parts, which stand upon in compasse as the two banker of sing Barrers black the bourtwo Enthe two bankes of the River Rhodanus, but joyned together by a wooden submiles, and bridge, on both fides whereof there are houses, though the greater part is supported to of houses be toward the South, and the lesser toward the North. The 17000 Soules Countrie of Morieme doth extend it selfe to the River Archus, where there is a faire Towne called S. tean de Morienne. The Countie of Tarentaile, is almost enclosed with the Alper, and the Rivers Archus and Ara: It is so named from the Citie Taramais, which the Inhabitants doe now call Moustier, the Germans Munster in Tartaansen, and the Latine Writers Munsterium. The Marqueship of Sufa is so called from the Towne Sufa, not farre from the head of the River Doria or Duria, which doth dif- Daulphone charge and exonerate it felfe into the River Padus, called by the Italians whence to Po. There are also other Townes of Sabandia, as Aiguebelle, Mont Belial, 1 Some twis Bellay, Niny, Montmelian, Incilles, &c. Delphinatus followeth. Some hidusanme would derive the name thereof a Castello Delphini, which is called in wife to Guigne French Chafteau Dolphine. Provincia cleaveth unto it on the South, and the fecond Breffe on the North, the River Rhodanus running betweene them: on the Process of this Well Gold is the Counting of France, and on the Fall hard, in American West side is the Countie of Viennous, and on the East lyeth Pedemontum, Th. Saumon. and Sabaudia. The Archiepifeopall Cities heere, are Vienna and Ebrodunum. Strabo calleth Vienna the Metropolis of the Allibrogians, Ptolemic cals it the Meditor anean Citic of the Albbrogians : Stephanus calleth ic Biennus, and it is commonly called Vienne. Ebrodunum Ptolemie cals The Cines. Eborodunum, and Strabo Epebrodunum. It is a famous Towne of the Caturigians of the maritime Alpes, which lye neere the Sea. Antoninus calleth it Eburodunum, but in French it is called Ambrum. There are five Cities which have Bishops, Valentia, Dia, Gratianopolis, Augusta, and Vapingum, Valentia (according to Intoninus and Ptolemie) is commonly called Valence, and is the title of a Duke. Dia is called by Antoninus Dia Vocontiorum, but commonly Dio, and is the Metropolis or chiefe Citic of the Countrie, which in French is called Pays de Diois. Gratia. nopolis was heretofore called Cularo, Isidorus calleth it the Citie of Gratianopolis, but it is commonly called Grenoble. Augusta, neere to the River Ifere, Plinie cals Augusta Tricastinorum, where the great Senate of Daulphine is kept, Sidonius Tricastina Vrbs, but now, as Ioseph Scaliger thinketh, it is called S. Antony de Tricastin. That which Antoninus cals Vapingum, or as some reade it, Vapincum, and the Itinerarie Table Gap,

is now called Caput agri, and in Fronch Capencoit. It is environed round with Mountaines. It was formerly, and is also at this day a famous Towne; the Inhabitants doe call it Level S. Digo. I paffe by the leffer Townes. Provence is to be described next, but before I come unto it, I will adde fomething out of Morento concerning the State Ecclefiaftick. Heere are five Archbithops: as first the Archbithop of Tarentais in Sabandia, under whom are the Bishops of Sitten and Augusta. 213 the Arch-Bithop of Amerum; under whom are the Bithops of Ligne, of Graffe, of Lena, of Nost, of S. Glande, of Valne, of Vap, which tome call Gap: of Frame, and of s. Pol. Thirdly the Archbilhop of Vienne, to whom there are fixe full raganes, the Bishop of Falence and Dye, the Bishop of Falence ot S. lean de Morienne, of Geneve, of Greneble, and of Romans. Fourthly the Archbishop of Aix, under whom there are five Bishops, the Bishop of Aps, of Fregul, of Sefteron, of Eres, and of Vapunte. Fittlely the Archbishop of Arclatum or Arles, under whom are the Bishops of Massilia, of Valifon, of Tricafte, of Cavallion, of Avignon, of Orange, of Carpentrus, and of Tollon. The Archbishop of Lyon and Primate of all Irance, hath his relidence in the Citic of Lions, and hath foure suffragan Bishops under him, as the Bishop of Autun, of Mascon, of Chalon by the River Saone, and of Langres.

PRO-

PROVINCIA, PROVENCE.



Itherto wee have described Aquitama and the Kingdome of Arelatum: Provincia followeth. This most excellent the Countrie part of France from beyond Rhodanus even to the River whence to cal-Garumna was called Provincia, because the Romans many yeares before the Nativitie of Christ did reduce it into

the Provinces of the Roman Empire. Daulphine lyeth neere to Provincia on the North fide, being parted from it with the Mountaines common- The S matign.

ly called the Mountaines of Velay, and by a great part of the River Drucivins or Durance, running betweene. It is enclosed on the East fide by the Alpes and the River Varus, on the left hand banke whereof stands the Towne Nicks, where Halie beginneth, on the South the French Sea beateth on it, and the Westerne bounds of it are partly the Principalitie of

the forme of a Province, which name it still retaineth in a small portion

thereof (wherein is Massilia and Agua Sextia) by way of excellencie, to

declare that it had preheminence both in order and dignitie above all

Araufio or Orange, and the Countie of Avenio or Avienon, which did formerly belong unto it, though now they appertaine to other Princes; and partly the whole River Rhodanus, as farre as Lions and Arclatum, belonging to the Jurisdiction of the Parliament of Languedock. The Ayre here The surper of

is gentle, milde, and very pure. The Countrie doth produce not onely the Age excellent Corne, but also Fruites, with litle labour or tillage: and heere is as great plenty of Rasons and Figges, as may furnish the greatest part included of the of the of Europe. Heere is such great store of Rosemarie, Juniper-berries, Sovie. Cheffe nuts, Pome-Citternes, Lemmons, Oranges, Saffron, Rice, and

the like, as if the horne of plenty were poured forth upon this Countrie. The Vines yeeld excellent rich Wines heere, and the Soyle is every where very good and fruitfull. Concerning the ancient Earles of Pro vincia some things are to be noted: Wee reade in ancient Annals, that

in the time of Ludovicus the eigth King of France, Raymundus Berengarius The mei. nt was Earle of Provence, and that Charles Earle of Anjou, and Sonne to the Government afterward King Ludovicus did marrie Beatrice his onely Daughter and Heire, & by that meanes got this Country. After him succeeded Charles

furnamed the Lame, being Prince of Salernum, and King of Naples. After him his Sonne Robert succeeded, being Duke of Calabria, and King of Naples; and after him his Grand-childe Ioane (whose Father Charles Duke of Calabria was dead before) for by the last Will of this Robert she was made Queene of Naples, and Counteffe of Provence. This woman,

that shee might be revenged on her Adversaries, did adopt Ludovicus of Anjon, Sonne to John King of France, and left him her fuccessor both in other Principalities, and also in this Countie. After this Ludovicus his Sonne Ludovicus the second was made Earle; and next after him his Son

Bbs

PROVENCE.

was called a Councell by Conitantine.

PROVENCE. Ludovieus the third, who was also adopted by Joane the second Queene of Naples, to be King of Sicily, and Duke of Calabria; This Ludovicus having no iffue, by the content of the aforefaid toane, instituted his brother Renatus to bee successor in those Principalities. And he being unwilling to refigne his right in the Kingdome of Naples, and the Countie of Provence, to Renatus Duke of Lotharingia, his Nephew did passe it over unto his brother Charles, Earle of Maine, who made this fonne Charles dying) Ludovicus the eleventh King of France his heire. Some would have it that Renatus made him heire after Charles, by his last will. although Renatus Duke of Lotharingia did juftly expoliulate with him concerning the fame. Heere dwelled heretofore the Salyi, the Annen. les, the Arelatenfes, the Sextani, the Sentil, the Ebrodunty, the Dinienfes, the Veldiantil, the Sanicienses, the Neruci, the Vencienses, the Vulgientes, the Aptenfes, the Reienfes, the Oflaviani, the Commoni, the Ford-Inlienfes, the Secestorii, the Albici, the Oxubi, the Deciates, and others. There are in Provence under the Aquensian Parliament, besides many Townes of no finall note, two Cities which have Archbishops, and eleven that have Bishops in them. The Archiepiscopall Cities are Aqua Sextia and Arelatum. The Latines, Paterculus, Solinus, and others, doe call the first Anne Sextia Colonia. Plutarch, (in the life of C. Marius) Sextilia the Itinerarie tables, Aqua Seflia. The inscription of a stone at Lyons, neare to S. Fenedicts Church, Colonia Iulia Aquia. Laftly a certaine ancient in scription, and Velpasians counce, Colonia Iulia, Aqua Sexia, Legio 25. It was called Adus, because there are bathes of hot water, whence also it is now called Aix; and it was called Sextia, from C. Sextius, who was Consul in the yeare from the building of the Citie of Rome, 630. For he having subdued the Nation of the Salys, built this Citic, to the end. that hee might place a Roman garrifon therein, and that hee might drive the Barbarians from those coasts, which open a way from Atallila into Italy: seeing the Massilians were not able to suppresse them, (you may reade Livy lib. 61. from the 10. cap.) But concerning the fame, it was called Iulia Augusta, from C. Iulius Casar Augustus, who did enlarge it with colonies, bringing thither the old Souldiers of the 25 Legion. The Parliament of Provence is held here, which therefore is called Parhamentum Agnense. Partly at this Citie, and partly in Italie did (.Marius overcome the Cimbrians a people of Germanie, and the Tagurini, and Abrones, French Nations that banded themselves with them: of which Historie elsewhere. The second Citie Orosius and Ausonius (Lib. de " In this town urbibus in Epigraphe & ipfo carmine 70) do call " Arelas, the fame Aufonius, elsewhere doth call it Arelatus: Cafar calls it Arelate: as also Suetonius (in the life of Tiberius) Mela, and others. Strabo calls it Areleta, Ptolemie Arelaton, Salyorum Colonia, and Pliny, Arelate Sextanorum; but now by a word of the plurall number it is called Arles. Festus Avienus doth report that the Gracians heretofore inhabiting it, did call it Thelinie, Iulius Scaliger witnesseth that in a faire inscription on a pillar which hee had seene, it is called Mamiliaria, but the reason why is unknowne. Fl. Constantinus the Emperour, did enact and ordaine that it should be called Constantia, and that the assemblies and conventions of leaven Provinces, namely of Vienne, of both the Narbons, of both the Aquitanes, of

Novem-Populana, and the Maritime Alpes, should be held and kept there. and Aufonim calleth it Gallula Roma, in those verses which I mentioned before. It is a Citie feated neare Rhodanus, on the left hand banke thereof. The Itinerarie table placeth it on the right hand, where now stands Languedocke. Aufonius affirmeth that Arelatum is divided with the River Rhodanus flowing betweene. Whence hee maketh it twofold in his booke of Cities; because Rhodanus divideth and cutteth it into two parts. But now, the forme and face thereof being changed, it stand. eth wholly upon that banke of Rhodanus which lyeth towards Italie, and is environed on all fides with Marishes, in which sierce Oxen are bred. Hence it is thought that it was once farre greater, & some believe that the other part of the Citie, which flourished heretofore was wasted by the Gothes. It appeares in Ausonius that it was a Towne of traffique. And wee reade that the Kings of Burgundy did formerly keepe their refidence therein, and afterward the Earles of Provence. D. Trophinus was the first Bishop thereof, who was the Apostle Pauls Disciple; and in the second yeare of Neroes raigne came into France. From this man as from a Fountaine, as Sosimus writeth, the Christian faith was disfuled and difperfed through all France. It hath now a firong Castle, and is famous for its two Prelates heretofore, Honoratus and Hilarius. So much concerning the Archiepifcopall Cities of Provence; the Epifcopall are cleven, amongst the which the chiefe is Massilie: the Latines. and also some of the Gracians doe call it Masilia, Strabo, Stephanus, and ancient coynes do call it Massalia, Ptol. Massalia: but now it is commonly called Marseille. It was once a Colonic of the Gracian Phocaams, and was built in the 45 Olympiad, as Soliniu witnesseth in the dayes of King Tarquine, as luftine noteth (Lib. 43.) Plutarch in the life of Solon writeth that it was built by Protus, otherwise Protis. Strabo sheweth that it is feated on a rockie place, neare the mouth of the River Rhodarus, and in a remote part of the Bay, as it were in the corner of the Sea, as lustine faith out of Trogus Moreover M. Tulliue doth to praife the Commonwealth of the Maffilians, that speaking in defence of Fonequi before the people of Rome, hee durst fay, that their Citie did exceed not onely Gree, but almost all other Nations for discipline and gravitie. They reckon and begin the number of their Bishops from Lizarus, whom Christ raised from death. So much concerning Massilia, the other Episcopall Cities are Dine, which Prolemy calls Dinia: Graffe, Glandeue, or Glanate, which learned Latine Writers doe call the Citie of Glannatica, and some Authors Glamnatena: They are deceived who make Plynies, Mela's, and Intoninus his Glanum, to be the same with Glannate. For Antoninus placeth Glanum betweene Cabellio and Arles, from which Glanata is farre distant : so that this Glanum is not now knowne. Also This Towne Sanas or Sanitium, a Towne in the Maritime Alpes. w Vintium a Town is now called not farre from Senas, called by Dion, Ventiar, Apt.: Iulia, which Antonimus calleth corruptly Avia Iulia, and Abie-julia for in the Itinerarie table it is called Apta Iulia, and is now called Apte: Ries, or Reins, which in the Itinerarie table is written Reis Apolinaris: Feriuls, which Planem writing to Cicero, calleth Forum Iuly , Ptolemy, Forum Iuleum, Augustus coyne, Col. Inl. Octav. It is now a Sca or Haven Towne, Cifteron

which Antoninus and the Itinerarie table calleth Segustero. Iosephus Scaliger (in his Letters to Merula) Ceftro; and Pliny, Ceffero: But Merula thinketh that Plinges Ceffero is the fame with Ptolemies Ceffero, now called Callres. Lastly Tolon, which the learned Latine Writers doe call Telonium, and Antoninus, Telo Martius, being a Towne feated within a Bay of the Sea, nine leagues from Massitia: so much concerning the Episcopall Townes. There are also other Townes no lesse famous and ancient, as Antibe, which Ptolemy calls Antipolis, a Towne of Deciati, Pliny calls it Oppidum Latinum, and it is called a Colonic in the counc of the Emperour Titus. Olbia, which is now thought to be that which is called Teres, or Hieres, neave the Sea, almost three leagues from Telon. Over against the Towne lye those famous Hands, which Ptolemy calleth Stechades; and Stephanus Liguflide. They are now called the Iles of Teres. or Hieres, and the belt fort of Corall is gathered there; even as good as that in the Liguilick Sea. Alfo S. Maximin, which Antoninus in his Itinerarie thinketh to be Tecolata, being fixe leagues from Massilia toward the North. Tarascon, which Ptolemy calls Taruscon, being seated on the left banke of Rhodanus; and over against it on the right hand banke Belloquadra, commonly called Beaucarie. The Townes which have the dignitie of a Countic, are Sault, S. Gilles, and others.

> Bb 4 PICAR-

Venza.

PICARDIE AND CAMPANIA.

The Countrie



Lthough the name of Picardie is not very ancient, yet no certaine reason can be rendred for it: some conjecturing one thing, some another. Cenalis protesses that hee knowes not whether the Picardians borrowed this name knowes not whether the ricaratan bottom the Bigardian Hereticks: however, it is manifest from the Bigardian Hereticks: however, it is manifest to the second that the second the second that the second the second that the se

faith he, that they were of greater antiquitie than the Inhabitants of this Country. Some suppose that they were called Picardians, because they were the first that used those Lances, which are commonly called Pikes. On the West that I may make a plain description of the bounds thereof) is the Brittish Ocean, with some part of Normandie: on the North lie those Countries of ancient Belgia, which are now called Artelia, or Artois, and Hannonia, or Henegon: on the East lyeth Luxenburg of Lorraine; and lastly, on the South Campania, and that Country which The fembre of by a more speciall name is called France. It is a most fruitfull Countrie, and the Store-house or Granarie of Paris, and most parts of France.

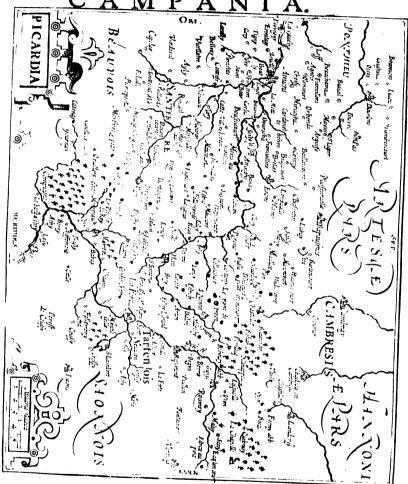
It hath but little wine, which proceedeth rather from the floathfull idlenesse of the Inhabitants, than from any desect of the Soyle or Cli-The market mate. Picardie is divided into three parts: the true Picardie, the Lower. and the Higher. I will onely speake here of the True Picardie, (called in French, La vraye Picardie). It doth containe in it the jurisdictions of Ambiana, Corbia, and Pequignya, the Counties of Veramandois, and Retelou, and the Dukedome of Tu afcha. Ambiana (or Visdamie d' Amiens) was to named from the Citic Ambianum, commonly called Amiens. Heretofore, as the Learned doe thinke, it was named Samarobrina; and by Proleinic, Samarobriga. Anioninus in some of his bookes calls it Samarba-1134, and in others Samarabriga. Briga in the ancient Spanish language, and liria in the Thracian speech, doe signific a Citie; yet some doe write that it was called Somonobrica from its bridge, (in Dutch called Brug) which standeth on the River Somona. Ambianum is situated at Somona, which divideth it into severall parts: (whence some suppose that the

Emperour Gratian did name it Ambianum, quod aquis ambiatur, because it is encompassed with water). It is thought to be one of the strongest Townes in all France, both for the naturall fituation, and artificiall for-

tification thereof: it is entrenched with deepe broad ditches, and is the In this Church key of that part of the Kingdome. There is a faire * Church in it. The King of Eng. Inhabitants are reputed to be very honest and faithfull. The Countie land did he of Corduba is so called from Corduba, which is a Towne neare Somona, mage to Philip and is feated by a River which runneth there into it. Peguignya is fo calthe Durchie of led from a Towne commonly called Peguigny: which received its name

PICARDIE

AND



Towns thereof is loieny, which is under the jurisdiction of the Bayly

wicke of I royes. Bufferny is so called, because it is the better part of the

Lower Campania, for Bas fignifies in French beneath. It is encompassed with the Rivers Matrona, or Marne, Mosa, and a little part of Mojella,

and it is watered with more Rivers than the other parts of this Coun

trv. The Metropolis thereof is commonly called Chaumont en Baffieny,

which hath the title of a Baylymicke, and a stately ancient Gastle seared on a Rocke which is well fortified. These Townes are reckoned in it,

befides Langres, of which I shall speake hereafter: namely Montiguy,

Goeffy, Nogent le Roy, Monteclar, Andelot, Bifnay, Choileul, Vifnory, and Clefment; being all ftrong Townes, and the most of them fortified with

Castles. The Territorie of Fallage is thought to bee so called from the

faire and fruitfull Valleyes which are in it. The Townes of chiefe note

are Vally, neare Blosfa, in the Countrie of Guife; Fanum S. Defidery, or S.

Defire: and Inivilla, or Inville, the inheritance of the Familie of the

Guiles; fome write it Innt-ville. There are also in the Territoric of Val-

lage Montirandel, Dontlerant, Le Chaffean aux forges, Efelaren, and others.

The Higher Campania is called Le Pays de Partoys, having its appellation

from a Towne commonly called Perte. It is a most fruitfull Country, abounding with Fruits, Wood, and Hempe. The Metropolis thereof

is Virracum or Vary, feated neare the confluence and meeting of the

Rivers Saltus and Matrona: And there are also contained in it Straille.

ers, Lafameourt, Louvemen, and other Townes. Thus we have taken a

view of Campania by it felfe, now we are to describe the adjacent places,

as the Dukedome of Rhemes, and Langres, and the Counties of Catalaune, Lizny, and Atotte, which are free within themselves, and not sub-

icato Campania. The Dukedome of Rhemes (or the Duché Parrie, & Archivesche de Reims) is so named from a Citie which was anciently

called Indomnumum Lingonum, but is now commonly called Langress

Ptolemie calls it Andumatonon, and Antoninus vitionfly Antematunum;

Pentingerus his Itinerarie table, Andematunum, Tacitus Lingonum urbs

and Gregory of Tours, urbs Lingonica. It is a Bishops See, the Prelates

whereof are Dukes and Peeres of France. The Countie of Catalaune

(or Eucliché, Conté & Pairie de Chaalon) was so named from the Citie Cata-

laune: the later Writers doe call it Cathelaunum, but now it is called

Chaalon en Champaigne: It is a Bishops See, situated on a plaine neare ro

nus calls it * Tracasis, and placeth the two and twentieth Legion there: E This Gine Ammianus names it Tricassa; Bede, Trecassa; Nithardus, Tricassa; and is also also also anciently it was called Augustobana Trecassum, as to seph Scattger noteth. Triconcolis, It is now a Bishops Seat, and hath a strong Castle for its defence. The Trees. County of Ivigny doth seperate Campania from Burgundy. The chiefe

(if wee shall beleeve the common report) from one Pignon, a Souldier of Alexander the great. It is famous in Histories, because William Duke of Normandie, surnamed Long-fivord, was flaine by an ambushment laid by Baldwin Earle of Cambray, who drew him thither under a colour of making a peace, as the Norman Annals doe testific. The Countie of Veromandois (as Geographers that describe France doc note) containes under it the Counties of the Suessons, and Laudunenses, the Territorie of the Tartenians, and the Cities of Novionagus, and Fane de S. Quintin. The Sueffones are commonly called Sueffons, or Soiffonois, whose Citic is now called Soiffon, having in it a frong Caftle. Antoninus calls it Sueffones by the name of the Inhabitants, and Prolemie, Augusta Suessonum. The Countrie of the Laudunenses, now called Laonnois, hath its name from Laudunum, (mentioned in the life of Charles the great) which is now called Laon, being feated on a hill. The Country of the Tartem ans is called in French Tartenois, the Metropolis whereof is Fera, commonly called La Fere. It is a Citie strongly fortified, and commodioully leated, neare the confluence and meeting of the Rivers, Oyfa, and Serva, having also a strong Castle. The Citic Noviomagus, which Antoninus placeth betweene Souffon and Amiens, and maketh the feat of the eighteenth Roman Legion, is now called Noion: Ptolemy calls it No. viomagos Vadicassimum, and others y Noviomus. It is a Citic which feemeth to be very ancient, and is a Bishops Seate, the Prelates whereof hable that this ftile themselves Earles of Noion, and Peeres of France. Fane de S. Quinwhich care in tin, which was sometime the head Towne of the Country, and seate of has Common the Earles of Vermandois was so called from Quintin, who suffered Martanes calls No. tyrdome there: whereas before it was called Augusta Veromanduorum: fo much concerning Veromandois. The Territorie of the Retelians (commonly called Rescloss, is fituate betweene Hannonia, Lotharingia, and Barrois: The Metropolis thereof is Retelium. The chiefe Citic of Tirafcha, (called La Tirasche) is Guisa, having a flately Castle to defend it against the Luxenburgians.

Campania.

AMPANIA, called in French Comté de Champagne, was so called, from the broad and long fields thereof, as Gregory Turonensis noteth. For it is a very plaine and champion Country, and fit for tillage. The Ter-The Stantion ritories of Brye, Burgundy, Carolou, and Lotharingia, doe encompasse it The temper of on every side. The skie thereof is very cleare, and the aire temperate. The fields do yeeld abundance of Corne, Wine, and all forts of Cattle: The fertilitate of and there are woods which do yeeld great flore of game both for hauking and hunting. Campania is described both by it selfe, and also with the Principalities adjacent, and lying neare unto it. If it be confidered properly by it selfe, it is twofold; the Lower, and the Higher. In the Lower is Tricassium, and the Territories which are commonly called Ivigny, Baffigny, and Vallage. Moderne Writers doe call that Tricaffium, which is now called Troyes: It is a Citic neare the River Seyn. Antoni-

called Dars.ortorum, but now & Rhemis. Ptolemy calls it Durocottorum: a this care Strabo, Divicortora: Stephanus, Dorocotteros: and Cefar Durocortum Re- was called Rhome from morum. It is a free Citic of Campania: the Archbishop thereof is a Duke, the Rhingon, e and the first Pecce of France; under whom are these Bithops in this Yester No Country: the Bithop of Soufier, of Chadon, of Amiens, of Noyon, of Senlis, parts,

of Beaurois, and of Laon: In this Citie the Kings of France are inaugurated and bannoynted with oyle. The Dukedome of Langres (or the See Hoston, Duché, Pairie & Evefihé de Langres) hath a Citic which was heretofore Page 120.

the River Matrona, and adorned with high Towers, which stand up like afpiring Pyramides. In the Countie of Lignie is the Towne Lignium, venerable for antiquitie, neare the River Salius. Concerning the Countie of Motte, (or Conté de la Motte) we finde nothing but the name thereof. The Countrie of the Briensians (whom Rishardus calleth Brionenses) is usually described with Campania, being an ancient Country, and now called la Brye. It beginneth at a Village called Creselium, not farre from the bridge of Charanton, where Matrona mingleth with the River Seyn, the former whereof doth almost part Campania, and the latter Gastinois from the Briensians: for all that lyeth betweene these two Rivers, even to the Dukedome of Burgundy, is esteemed to be in the Countie of Brve. It was so called from a Towne, commonly called Brye or Bray, Conte Robert, which appellation it received from Robert, Earle of Brye, who had a manfion house there. The Cities of Brye are Castellum Theodorici , or Challean Thierry. Intinum Medorum, or Meldarum urbs, which Ptolemy placeth by the River Matrona, and is now called Meaulx, and Provinfium or Provence, a Towne famous for sweet smelling Roles: the Archbishopricke of Sens, with the Towne of Pontium are reckoned and accounted a part of this Countrie. Under this Archbishop are these Bishops, the Bishop of Paris, of Meaulx, of Troyes, of Chartres, of Nevers. of Orleans, and of Ausoire or Auxerce. Senonum urbs, formerly called Agendicum, but now commonly Sens, is feated neare the the River 1cauna, which in French is called Tonne. Besides these aforesaid Couneries, which we have mentioned, Mercator reckoneth their following. namely, Barfur Seine, Auxerre, Viconte de Tonnerre, Pour fusvent, Braine, Grandpre, Mailly, Vertus, Rouffy, Retel, Lwigny, and the Baronic of tain

FRAN-

FRANCE.

His Country, of which wee doe entreate doth comprehend under it the Prefectureship and Country (or as some would have it the Viccountship) of Paris, the Dukedome of Valou, and the Territories of Heuropois, and Gassinois.

The Prafecturefhip of Paris, or la Proveffe & Conte de Paris, is devided into Territories, Paris, Goella, the He of France, and Vexinum Francicum. We call that Parifium which is commonly called le Parifis, It contained heretofore whatfoever is beyond the Gate of Paris even to the Bridge called Pontorfe, and from thence even to Clara, toward Pric. The name thereof is almost worne out, but that some Villages, as Louvres, Cormelle, Efcova, and others, which the Parifians call es Parifis, & some taxations of the Parifian Parliament, as also a certaine Coyne commonly called Sols & Deniers Parifis, doc keep it in memory. Some thinke that the Parisian Gate was so called, because it was in the way to Parifium. The chiefe City of this Parifium, and the Metropolis of all France is Lutetta, fo called by Cafar. Ptolemy calleth it The Cities. Leucotetia : Iuliarus Lutetia : Marcellinus, Castellum Parisiorum : Zosimus Parifium, and latter Writers Lutetia Parifius. But it is now commonly called Paris. Some derive the name of Lutetia a Luto, from Mudde in regard of the Marishes neere unto it, and some from the Plaister-pits neere adjoyning, quasi Leukoteichia, for it is built for the most part with Plaister-worke. Para was heretofore farre lesse than it is now, standing onely on the Hand which the River Segne encompasseth, so that this great Citty was very small at the beginning. But so small an Hand could not at last receive such a multitude of men as daily repaired thither. So that Colonies as it were being drawne thither, and placed on either fide of the Continent, Suburbs were added thereunto, whence it was so enlarged by degrees, that now it is the greatest Citty of all France. It is devided into three parts, the greatest whereof lying North-East on the right hand Banke of the River, is the lowest, and is commonly called la ville: the lesser part on the left hand towards the South-west is raised somewhat higher by little Hills whereon it is feated, and it is called l'eniversite; the middle is in the Hand, which they call la Cité: It is encompassed round with the River, being joyned with two Bridges to the leffer part, and with three to the greater part. Architremus an English Poet hath formerly celebrated the praise thereof in these Verses:

At length a place doth come within your fight, Which is another Court of *Phabus* bright, For men it hath cyrrhes may compare, Chryles tis for Mettalls that there are. Tis Greece for Bookes, for Students Inds, by Atheneit felte judge its Philosophy.

Сc

The Vniversiaty here is accounted the chiefest in Europe, as containing \$5. Colledges.

Tis

FRANCE

€ c 2.

Tis Rome for Poets which have there beene found, It is the sweete Balme of the world so round, And its sweete fragrant Rose you would it thinke, A sidenu for Clothes, for meate and drinke. The Sovle is rich and yeelds much Wine, yea more, Tis fitt for Tillage, and hath Corne great store. Tis very ftrong, and good Lawes it can shew, The ayre is sweet, their site is pleasant too. It hath all goods, and is in all things neate, If fortune onely made these goods compleate.

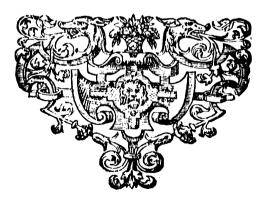
Not farre from Pavil is a pretty Towne commonly called le Pont Chuemon where the River Matrona mingleth it selfe with the Seyec. Here is an Eccho that will answere thirteene times one after another, (and which is more wonderful!) it will retort a word of foure syllables plainely and perfectly, foure or five times. So much concerning Paris: Goella followes, or la Goelle. The ancient bounds thereof are worne out of knowledge, and onely some places named from Go. ella dockeepe it yet in memory. There is in it la conte de nam-Mutin, fo named from a famous Towne heretofore called Dam-Martin, though now it is become a small Village, seated on a little Hill. L'ule de Fraum e as the Frenchmen doe limit it, doth comprehend all the Country from S. Denis to Papia: um and Mommorantium, which lyeth betweene the corners and windings of serne, on the one fide toward Pict oy, and on the other fide toward Normandy. Others doe give it other bounds. S. Denis in Fran e is a pleasant pretty Towne, which the ignorant of Antiquity and those that are credulous to believe Morkes dreames, doe suppose was so called from Dionysius Areopagua. dim vine c Hed P & a um or Poisy is a faire Towne; where there is a Castle which the Kings of France heretofore much delighted in. In this Castle before the Castle of S. Germane was built, the Queenes of Fra cewere brought to Bed and delivered, and the Kings Children educated and brought up. Betweene Possiacum and Paris there is a Towne consecrated to D. Germane, commonly call'd S. Ge mine en Laje. The ancient Towne Mommor antium is called in French Mommoran y. Next to the Hand is Vexinum Francium, Vexin, or (as others call it) Vulxinle Francou. It containeth all the Country from the River Elia or Offe, even to Clarement, towards Picardy. The memory thereof had beene quire extinguisht, but that it is preserv'd in certaine ancient Charters and Records. So much concerning the Præfectureship of Paris, and the foure Territories thereof. The other part commonly called le I mis de V lois was so called from the pleasant Valleyes, which are the pride of this Country. Others derive the name otherwise. It was heretofore a County but is now a Dukedome. The first Earle of Valou was Charles the Sonne of Philip the third, King of France, and brother to Philip the Faire; and afterward Philip the fixth being the Kings Some did by propagation adde many branches to the Stocke of the Valessa : Earles. The Dukedome of Valou doth extend it selfe even to ricardy. The chiefe Towne (besides Crespy) is Sentio, called by the Latines

Pritas.

I whom as fome hippose salvanodum, because it is joyaed to a Wood, for an incient Towns having beliefes a Bithopa Provoft and a Baily init. The Profe Tureflip of Beanchen hath enriched the Dukedome of Falm, with the Lordthips which are commonly called Finne fonc, Bethy und to bear und the low ics Ares I Fent, S. Maxen, C. which is encompaff with Marth, s, and is the bounds betweene France and 1/2 codic traggery, Becommittee. The fame Pratechirethip doch also convince Comes conce a Princes Server forme call it Caraloges a from Carlines stom, who entirged the Practices thereof and fortified it. II Love mithon and the Townes May a Aborette and Cred, See in Main doth this cost time the Baxliwicke, I see Surethip, and Vicounty of page for a commonly call'd Ferrar, and by tome Ferrafiant under W. W. W. A. Cla N. socie Roy. red Pople tolam. Pelide lee one le Bestemonth. Organis under Silvanecium, being an abeient Provofishio, no-Serwhich are Fo, my and Matu. Laidy under Silvan dum and the Lickedone of the is there is the County of rellocation which the French add a content Bowers, or Remo thin, The Metropolis thereor's B F various commonly called Remons. Cefe Cas Dist Seeling we street to Monta called the Resongtonium, and the tame sestion with the the Ares did nominated adeath is de homserum. But Be without two to focik the truth, en in B wine thinkerh to beethe lower with his now called Gravelle, or Graticome, forme call it the more or Leavest in and Premove. Beaumon or Onfe. The City of Bill of one Lab releating timerion, and fruitfull Monneaues, adjoining to it. a be harenovery bigh but fit for billage. It huhalfo good now of Wines, Interview to 11. King of Para . in the voer 1747 garage group privite least othe Labelianes thereot, affectable to the West ment became they of threed end in Duke of Roughte is a most Bose, a Agas was without doing mything. Not the charabs In same by the Towns Come me tourist divide a Corte. So one bear correspond with third partoffs not allowes add didention. I there seems None, and to found be little Bridge of American's be Above to River to Oakal, Medidionen and Mover, where the River and do the paratoir from Cathrine. It cleaved to Fish town it does and contained the Melodiner fran Viccounty and Cayliwick 10. Very cools thereof is Mc/dimen, called be all the ancien-The stars of the Commentaries of the Free ch water. Meta jedum, but and treum. The Towne is least to man Hand in Serv like Para, and the free Cafele. The Townshow commonly called Corbuctland the life of S. Popus Tinamafius. Corbeliam a place famous for Fifthbu: appropriate for tweet Crubs and harir a firong Caftle. There is in Heu-12 1 : Towns called Fons Belle-Ame, in French Fountains Bellean who who bing bath a pleafant Palice. Heretofore it was the Minthe Searces, Indooring afterward of Thilip, and laftly of Francico: The model are are many varities in it. Thave given the fourth place 1. J. W. 1909 Country of the Gaffit enflans, commonly called the fem is which is the arated from Hewepen by the River Ferma. It con the stars the true Dake domes of Hampe and Nemown the Cours ty of Fire Fines and others. The Towns of Stamme comments of

fed to be took in the mid-was betweene Parleand to chromingum, or of the subsect the River Juma or Juneawhich as Corbo sum difchargeth richts into ter edt was heretofore a County, but now a Dakedome : The low-se Aim was seated neere the River Longowhich runnelly into some little below Mortion. It is one of the chiefe Dukedomes of tracer. Know Forth, called by the French Rochestors, back the Unite of a County. In the Territory of Calinon, befides 1914 and atmer (which is the bounds betweene Gallions and Henreren) there is Moningum, to called, quali Mem ago, that is, the Monnraine of the Field, as fome doe argue, because it hash a saire prospect round about it. Ir was waited by fire 1518, and afterward was re-editied. There are Caffles in the two former Townes, and there is alto in this, in which there is painted a Story concerning a Hound, that revenged his Mafters death by killing him that had flaine him.

> Coz PICAR.



PICARDIE. THE ECCLESIASTICALL STATE.

That part of Picardie which is subject to the King of France hath 7. Bishopricks under the Archbisho-prick of Rhemes: the Bishops of Suesson, Silvanectum, Beavais, (which is in France) Noyon, Laon, Amiens, and the Bishoprick of Bouloygne. This Bishoprick was formerly at Ternaen, but being suppressed it was agreed that the Bishops Seate should be translated to Bouloygne, Anno 1559:

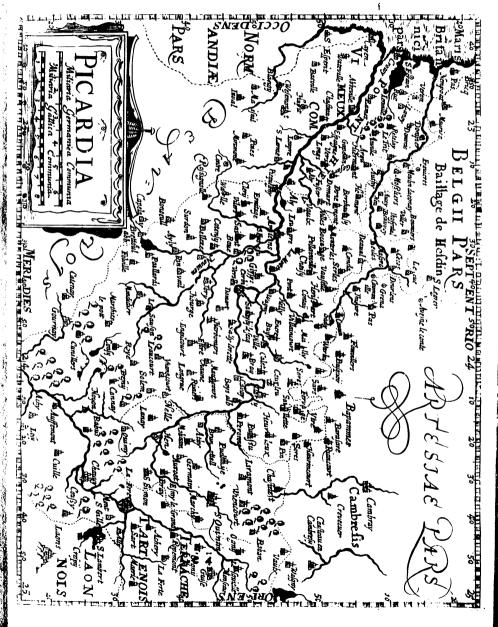
PICARDIE

The Country called.

** ICAR DIE (as I said before) some thinke to be so called, because the Inhabitants thereof were the first that used Lances, which is not probable. Some say Picardy was so called from the Towne Pequigny, or from a famous Souldier called Pignon, the first Founder of the Pequignians and Ambianians, who after the death of Alexander being made

Captaine of the Warre, after he had conquerd many Nations arrived with a Fleete of Ships at Neuftrea, now called Normandier; and harrafing those places hee gave them afterward his owne name. On the West lyeth the Brittish Ocean with some part of Normandy, on the North lye the Countries of ancient Belgia, Artesia, and Hannonia, on the East Luxenburg and Lotharingia, and on the South Campania, and that Country which is called by a more speciall name France. Picardie as I have faid also before is devided into three parts. The true Picardy, A Vidamateis the lower, and the higher. The true Pitardy doth containe Vidamates. as much as to of Ambianum, Corbie, and Pequigny, the County of Veromandois, and the natus, which is Dukedomes of Tirasche, and Retelois. Ambianum hath its name from an honor und a Towne so called, situate at the River Samona. This Towne hath a onely in France very faire Church, built with great Are, graced and adorned with Images farre exceeding all the curious pieces of Europe, and in it as they fabulously report S. tohn B aptiffs head is kept whole. It hath a

PICARDIE



Gille of a Bayliwick, but yet the Civill government, as the ordering or the municipall Court, and the power to appoint warches which are to be chosen our of the Cirizens, belongeth to a Conful appointed for that purpole, The first Bithop thereof was Fuminus the Marive. airer whom 39. Bithops fucceeded orderly, the laft of which was John Creating of the Canaplentian Family. The Inhabitants are repure drob very honeft and faithfull, and therefore have mmy priviled as and immunities as being exempted from terving in Forraigne warres, and from paying of Subfidies. Here, the most learned Phisi-Tians Nelsons and Femelius were borne and all 5 the excellent Orator Selections, who with great commendations imicated many Bookes of Cheroca. This City (as we have faid before) you built by Pipama Souldier of Alexanders the great, if wee will below many Writers. In the yeare 15.7, the Spaniards treacheroutly invaling it made it their owner, but Henry the 4. King of France by fiend and force of Armes compell'd them to render it up againe. The Vidama ve of corbie is fo called from Cerbia, which is a Towne ! tu tedar the River vomona or som. The Vidamace of requiper is locally from transport built as I have before expected by one Pigner a Souldier of I ximaer the great-French Writers doe teftifie that those of the English which furvivid after a certaine victory obtaind against them were all staine at this Towers, who could not pronounce the name thereof, for they pronon cedit organ in flead of Pequipsy. The Geographers that deforther transidoe note that Veromandois doth containe under it the Territories of officiers. Lanning, and Latence: and the Cities Novon. and S. Qum ons. The City of Souff ins is subject to themes the chiefe City of calla Belgica, and was honoured by Cafar with the title of a Royall City. It was in the power of the Romanes, but was taken from them by thances, after whole decease, his Sonnes restored it to that former honour which it enjoyed in fafus cime. The Inhabitants are a warlike people. In this City, in the raighe of Philip Angutime there was a Coufell held by the Clergie of England and France, for that the King of Fredandhaving thrust the Bishops out of their Searcs, had kept the Churches goods in his owne hands for 6, yeares, and afterward had bariffet the Bishops into Fran e. In this Coursell he had excommulication and warres denounced against him as an enemy to the Church, upon which he was overcome in Battell, and all his auxi-Tiary Forces which he had out of Flanders were overclarowne : the sueff no among the rest behaving themselves very valiantly against him. The Temple and Monaftery of the bleffed Virgin in the City Solf to was built by Ebreymus the Tyrant who was Mafter of the Palace of France. The Bishops of Soip in from Sixus to Muhem Paris were zo... The Country of Lamois to called from the City Lam which is firmated betweene the Rivers Ame, and Orfaona Hill, and ribbertastaich that el dovens in the yeere 500, did honour this City with a Dukedome and a Bishoprick. Hee conflituted Genebaldus to bee the first Bishop thereof, and after him unto Iohannes Busgerius, there are reckoned 72. Bishops. It is also a Bayliwick, under which are these Cities, Soiffons, Noviomagus, or Noyon, S. Quinting Ribuaria, or Kibemest,

PICARDIE.

Cury, Chaw y Guife, Perona, Mondidier, and Rola. Next adjacent unto Laon is compendium, called by the French, Compiegne, and by others Farep 11s, from Carolus Calvus, who in the yeere 866. did enlarge and fortine it like Constantineple, erecting there also a Monastery to Saint Correlus. The Church of Compiegne, and the Monastery of the Do. minicans and Franciscans were built by S. Ludovieus King of France. The Metropolis of Tartenois is Fera, commonly called La Fere, being a City well fortified and commodioully feated, at the confluence and meeting of the Rivers Orfa, and Sova, and having a ftrong Caffle. Concerning the Cities Normand S. Quintins there is enough spoken in the Description of a former Table. So much therefore concerning true Picardie. There are divers parts of the lower Picardie called (Le Biffe.) As Sancterra, Pontium, Kolone fium, Guineum, and Oyum. Sancterra, or Sinterre lyeth betweene Mons S. Defiderif, Perona, Roge, and Nella. Alons S. Defider is or Mondidier is a firing Place or Hold. Perona is fitusted at the River Somona: here Herebert Earle of Veromandois kept ena les the Simple King of France Captive, where he died and left the Lingdome much troubled. Roge is a faire Towne, fortified with a Cafele. Antonimis calleth it Cefaremagnis, as also the Itinerary Tables. Actia is a strong Fortresse as many other places are in this part of the Lingdome. In Sancterra have many famous men beene borne, and the a icient Lords thereof being Marquelles, formerly joyned in affinity availablyed to the Family of the Courtneys, which descended from the Kings of France. Pontium or in French Le Come Pombieu is so named, from the great company of Bridges and Marishes which discharge and empty themselves into the Sea, neere to S. Faleri. The chiefe Towns of the County is Abaifvilla, commonly called Abbeville neere the River Osfe, being a Bailiwick, and the Seate of a President, from whence Caufes and Suites in Law are brought to Pais. The other Townes are Cretor, Rua, Treport, and S. Richeri, besides Cresiacum, or the little Towne of cresi famous for the flaughter of 36000. Frenchmen, under the conduct of Philip of Valois, in the yeere 1346. This Country also doth containe two other under it, to wir, the Counties of M. nifreul, and S. P.m!, some thinke the former was so called quasi-Mers Regus, that is, the Royall Mountaine, but others imagine it to beefo named from a Montier which had his dwelling house here. Lower Ficardic containeth the County of Bonoma, commanly call'd The lower Costé de Belegne, and the County of Guifne, of which we will speake in Picardy. the Description of Bononia. The chiefe Rivers of Picardie are Somona, necre to which lye the Towne Ambianum, or Amiens and Abbe-Villa, The River is Orfe. or Efin, Scaldis, Escault, or Sceldt, and those which are commonly called by Piocall'd Ann. and Scarpe. I come to their manners. The Picardians are and by Canalu, of a good disposition, well set, courteous, Ossicious, valiant, and prone sample. to anger, whence they are called hot heads: they are fo foone affuredly given and addicted to wine, so that a man can hardly obtaine any droma, and thing of them, unlesse he will beare them company in drinking. Yet Canally Diffue. they agree so well among themselves, that if you offend one of them, all the rest will be your enemies. The Nobles are warlike, and doe most of all delight in military affaires. So much concerning Picardy.

CAMPA-

CAMPANIA, THESTATE ECCLESIASTICK

Here is the Archbishop of Rhemes, under whom are eight suffragan Bishops: as the Bishop of Laon, a Duke and Peere of France: the Bishop of Chalon an Earle and Peere of France. the Bilbop of Suesson, the Bilbop of Terryaen, whose Seate was translated to Boulogne, the Bishop of Amiens, the Bishop of Noviomagum, or Noion, an Earle and Peere of France: the Bishop of Senlis, and the Bishop of Beauvais; an Earle and Pecre of France.

Here is also the Archbilhop of Sens, under whom are seven Bi-Shops, to wit, the Bishop of Paris, of Chartres, of Orleans, of Nivers, of Auxerre, of Trois en Champaigne, and of Meaux.

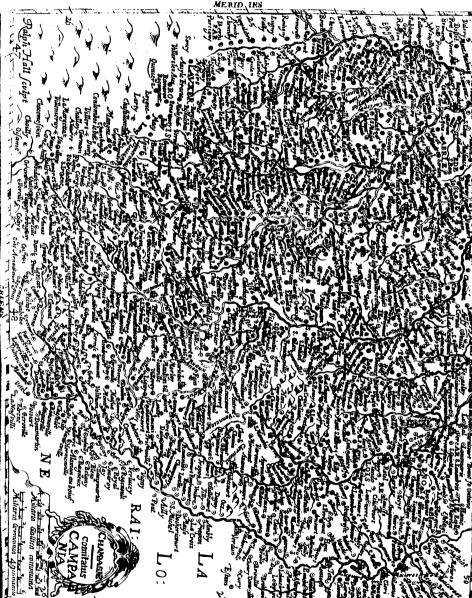
CAMPANIA.

The Country whence to called,



AMPANIA called in French Comé de Champaigne, is derived as I have faid before, if we shall believe Gragorius I wonenfit, from the great and spacious Field wherof it confifteth. For it is a very plaine and Champion Country. The Territories of Brie, Burgundie, Caroleis,

The situation and Lotharmy a doc encompasse it on every side. The Tib asses, Lingmes, the Rem, the Catalaunians, the Melae, the Senones, and others, who are now worne out of memory, were heretofore feated in this Country, The Tricaffes nominated in Plinies chiefest Bookes, Ptolemy calls Trikapioi, and Ammianus Tricafini, as also in certaine Panegyricks and in the Inteription of an ancient Stone. Hereus calleth the Trece in the life of S. Germane, and others call them by contraction Treffes. Their City is called Tricassium, and commonly Trees en Champingne. Those which Cafar, Plin, and others doe call Lingmes, Ptolemy Calls Dosgones, and the fame Plany, Federali. That Province which containes their City which is Langres, is now called La Duché, Pane and Evefche de Langues. These which Cofar calleth Komi, Ptolomy calleth Khem i; Plin Federati, and the Country in which is their City of sheres is called Duché Pairie, and Archenefiché de Krims, as wee have before mentioned. The Learned doe thinke that the Cathelann mentioned in Aninone Marcellinus should be written Catshami. And so they are nomiCAMPANIA.



nated in Eneropius his Bookes. Their City is now called la Evefché de Challon. In the Catalannian Fields. auks King of the Hunnes (in the yeere from the building of the City of Rome 1202, and after the birth of Christ 450.) was overcome by the Romanes, Gothes and Frenchmen, under the conduct of their Captaines Actius Patricius, Theodoricus and Meroveus, there being flaine on both fides 162000. except 90000, Gepidaans and Frenchmen, who were flaine before, Jornandes cap. 36. doth delmeate and set forth these Fields, and the place of the Battell. The Melde Pliny calleth Liberi: Strabo Meldoi. Ptolemie Meldai: and an Inscription engraven on an ancient Stone. Meldi. Strabo precisely maketh them and the Leuxovians to bee the Par okeanita, which are in the middle of the Country where there is now the Towne Meauly neere the River Matrona. The Senmes which are celebrated by Cafar, Pleny, and others. Ptolemy calleth by the same name, and placeth them in Gallia Lugdunensis. Strabo thinketh thac there are other Senones neere to the Nerviais, towards the West. The former of them did make those horrible incursions into ttaly so much spoke of and they did moreover wage a most sierce warre against the Romanes in the yeere from the building of the City 264, which they called The Senonick French warre. Their Captaine was Brannus an Nobleman of France. After the Fight or Battell, they entred the City of Allia, and there having flaine all they met, and wasted all with fire, they belieged for many moneths the Capitall, into which the Romane youth had fled for their fafegard: but at last having made a pe ace with them for a certaine summe of money, contrary to faith and promise they were partly slaine, and partly put to flight by M.Fnrius Camilius the Dictator, who entred the City with an Army. All these things Livie Lib. 5. Florus Lib. 1, cap 13. and many other Writers doe delineate in their proper colours. Campania is honoured with the title of a County, and was once the Inheritance of Eudo Nephew to Gerlo the Norman by his Sonne Theobaldus: This Gerlo was he that accompanied into France Rudulphus or Rollo the Norman, to whom Charles the Simple granted Neuftria which was afterward called Normandie. After Eudo there succeeded in a right Line, Stephen, Theobaldus the 2. whose sonne Theobaldus the third dying without issue, there fucceeded him his Cofin germane Henry furnamed the large, the fonne of Stephen King of England, who was Brother to Theobaldus the fecond. Henry had a sonne who was Earle of Campania, and the other Territories, but he dying without iffue, his Brother Theobaldus invaded the County, and writ himselfe Count Palatine of Campania. This I heabaldus being afterward made King of Navarre upon the death of Grandfather by the Mothers side, brought the County to belong to the Crowne, and left Henry his Successor both in Campania, and in that Kingdome. Laftly, toane Daughter and Heir to this Henry being married to Philip the Faire King of France, Campania and the other Provinces were united to the Crowne of France, from which they were never after separated. Campania as I have already spoken is usually now describ'd both by it selfe, and with the Principalities adjacent and lying round about it. As it is confidered properly and by it felfe it is

twofold the Lower, and the Higher. In the Lower is Trica film, and the Territories which are commonly called toight, cafe gr, and Val-Lige. Moderne Writers doe call that Tricaffium, which is now called 2) 5. The fewho were heretofore Earles of Campania, from this City were called Earl s of trica Bium. It is one of the greatest and fairest Ciries in this Kingdome. 'The Latitude thereof is 47, degrees, and force few minutes, towards the North. It is a Bishops Scate, and Belief receives reckons 83. Bishops thereof. Among these was that samous Logso, whom Salorus Apollwaris praifeth for his vertues. (Lib.6.Ep.1.4. ral 3) as allo Paulus Discomus (in Marciano) Bede (Lib.1. Hillor. cap. 17.) a dother. This City hatha large Jurisdiction, and it is the seate of a Prefident, of Counfellors, of Judges, and others of the Kings Officers. The Townes have reference to it, namely, Bar Sur Seine, Mufil The Cicies. I vefque, La forte sur Ange, Negent, Fent Sur Seine, Fruille, Chaftel, and S. Floresim, being all Townes of campania. The Territory of loigny feparateth ampania from burgundie. The chiefe Towne thereof is Juigny, which is under the furifdiction of the Bayliwick of Trica fium. Ba figny is fo named because it is the better part of Lower Campania, as we have before declared. The Metropolis thereof is named from the bald Mountaine, which trems mentioneth (Ep. 105) commonly call'd Chanm m en Bapigns. It hath an ancient Caftle feated on a Rock and well fortified, the Tower on the West side whereof is called in French Demon and La kaulte fueille. This Cattle the Earles of Campinia did heretofore make their Palace. No River runneth by it, nor affordeth water unto it, but that which Costernes doe yeeld, and a Fountaine at the foote of the Tower. There are also in Basign the Townes of Montgay, Golfr, Nyem le Koy, Monteclar, Andelot, Bifnay, Chrifeal, Vifnorry, and clefmont, being all strong Townes, and the most of them well fortified with Caftles, befiles Andomat wurn Lingonum, commonly called Lingras, of which we shall speake in an other place. The Territory of Fallage, is supposed to be se ca'led from the Valleys in it which are both faire and fruitfull. The Townes of chiefest note in Vallage are first Vaffeum, or Vaffy, neere Blots, in the Country of Guife. Francis Duke of Gule comming hither in the yeere 1562. was the Author of that Vasscian Massacre, mentioned by the French Historiagraphers, wherein many that professed the reformed Religion were faire on the Kalends of March. Not farre from thence there is a kind of earth found of which B de Armenack is made. The second Towne of not is S. Defre or Dedar, which was taken by the Emperour charles the lifely and afterward a peace being concluded was reftored againe to the French. Is hath a ftrong Caffle. The third is the Towne of Linealle, (or as some write is four ville) which some doe fabulously report was to called from times. It belongeth to the Families of the Gines. Pric, to called from a Towne commonly named Brie, or Bray Comte relact, is reckoned by fome with Campania. The Country of Brealthough it were heretofore and also now is very wooddy, yet in fertility and fruitfulnelle it is not inferior to any part of Campania. For it hath a cleareskie, and a fweete and temperate ayre. It is watered with great, wholefome, and fruitfull Rivers. The Cities of

The ancient

Brie are Castellum Theodorici, Iatinum, Medorum or Meldirum, now called Meaulx, Province, and others. Castellum Theoderick, commonly called Chastean Thierry is the Metropolis of the Country of Brye, having a Baily and President in it. It hath also a Bishops Scate, of which Belle. forrestius reckoneth 101. Bishops, the last of which number was Ladovicus Bresius. Provinsy a Towne famous for the sweete red Roses that are init, and for the Rose-cakes, and Rose-water which are made of them in the Summer time. Here are some ruinous Monuments of Antiquity. And so much shall suffice concerning Campania,

THE



THE COUNTRY OF BELLOVACUM.

COMMONLY CALLED BEAUVAIS, OR BEAUVOISIX.

The State Ecclesiastick.

THE BISHOP OF BELLOVALUM IS A SPIRITVAL

and temporall Lord, an Earle, and Peere of FRANCE.

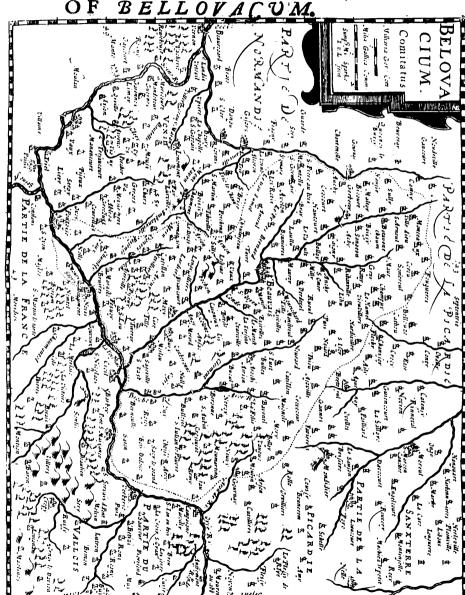
The Country of BELLOVACUM.

HE Country or County of Bellovacum, called in French The Country Conté de Beauvais, or Beauvoifin, did receive that appel- whence is lation by name from the Metropolis or chiefe City called. Bellovacum. It is a pleafant Country, having Hills and

Mountaines round about it not very high, planted Theferillis; with Vines: here also Meddowes, and there Paftares and Fields fitt for tillage. Beauvois hath a thinne subtile kinde of earth found in it, of which divers kindes of vessels are made, and transported into many Countries, and it is famous for the Flax which groweth at a little Towne commonly called sule. For those of Flinders and Hannonia, or Henerou, doe buy it, and doe make fine webs of cloth of it, which they fell at home and transporte abroad both by Sea and Land. The ancient Inhabitants of this part of France were the Bellovaci (whom Cafar and Pliny doe often mention) called by Strabo Bellolakoi, and by Ptolemy Belluakoi. Cafar witnesseth that these Bellovacians where the chiefest of the Belgians, both for proweffe, authority, and number of men, as being able to bring 100000, men into the Field. The Author of the 8. Booke de Bello Gallico writerh, that the Bellovacians did exceed all Frenchmen and Belgians for matters of warre. And strabo in his 4. Booke faith, that the Bellovacians are the best of the Belgians, and after them the Sueffones. Cafar doth in some manner paint out the Common-wealth of the Bellovacians, when hee sheweth, that they were wont to elect their Princes out of themselves as amongst the rest they did that Con beus, who albeit his Army of Citizens was overcome, yet no calamity could make him leave the Field, retire to the Woods, or yeeld himfelfe upon any conditions offerd to him by the Romanes, but lighting valiantly and wounding many, he did enforce Dd 2

THECOVNTRY OF BELLOVACUM.

the enraged conquerers to cast their Darts at him. Cosar also doth mention the Senate of the Bellovacians and the arthority of the common people: whence that excuse of the Bellovacian Senate to Cafar: That while Corbeus lived, the Senate could not doe fo much in the City, as the unskilfull multitude. But although the Bellovacians in Cafars time had a great opinion for their courage and forcitude. yet at length being overcome they yeelded to the Romanes, and were subject to them untill the Frenchmen passing over the Shane possessed France. The Husbandmen of this Country in King Iolini time did stirre up a fedition, which was commonly called laquere. And they especially aymed at the Nobles, of whom they flew many. and pulled downe their Houses. At length charles the Dolphin of France, (who was afterward King, and furnamed the Wife) The King of N ware, the Duke of Hourbon, and other Princes and Nobles of the blood Royall did quiet this sedition, as knowing what would be the event of it, and what troubles would spring there from, if it were not extinguisht in time. The Metropulis or Mother City of this Country is Bellovacum, commonly called Beauvois. Guicciardine endeavorethto prove by many reasons that this Bellovacum is that Belgium which Cafar mentioneth in his Commentaries, when he faith that he wintered part of his Army in Belgum, and addeth withall that it is the Seare of the most valiant Bellovacians : for hee faith that Cafar meant by this name Relgium, not a whole Province, but a City, or some other particular place. They faboulously report that Bolgius a King of France the Sonne of Lugdus did lay the foundation of this City, and of the City Lugdurum, a long time before the building of Troy, and called it Belgium whence Gallia Belgica hath its denomination. It is an ancient famous City, as having besides a Bishoprick, an Earle, who is one of the twelve Pecres of France, and there are also divers Monuments found in it, which doe witnesse that it was once a great, rich. and populous City. It hath an excellent fituation, and is fortified with Walls and Towers entrenched with broad deepe Ditches, well furnished with Ordnance, as also adorned with faire Churches. The chiefe Church whereof is the Cathedrall Church, consecrated to S. Peter, which is one of the fairest Churches in France, and in which they report that the bones of Inflin Martyr, Eurotes, and Germerus are kept. The Bishops of Bellovacum doe write themselves Earles and Pecres of France. The first of them was S. Lucian, after whom succeeded 84. Bishops, whom Belleforrestins doth reckon up, and maketh Charles of Bow bon the last of them. Bellovacum is governed by a Maior. (in like manner as the Merchants of Paris by a Proofect) and also by twelve Peeres, who are as so many Consuls being annual Magistrates, and elected by the people, as the Magistrates of Rome were usually chosen. This City is rich by clothing, and gaines this honour to it selfe, that the fairest and best Carpets in all France are made therein. A Nation Counsell was here held and kept in the veere 1114. Here was borne the great Historian Vincentius a Doctor and Governour of the Monastery of the Dominicans, who lived in the veere 840. In this City was also borne Guilielmus Durandus, who was



The Civien

first here a Canon, afterward Deane of Charles, and last of all Bishop of Mande. He lived in the yeere 1286. There was the place of toh innes Choletus his nativity, who founded a Colledge at Paris commonly called le College des Cholets, and was a Cardinall though of meane birth : and laftly, here was borne Iohann's Michael Bishop of Angiers, whom in Anjouthey esteeme as a Saint. This is an argument of the riches of this Territory of Beavais, that 11. or 12 miles round about this City, there are fo many Townes and Villages, and those so neere one to another, that none of them are above a mile distant. This City was exchanged for the County of sancerrane, which Roger Bishop of Bellava. nm furrenderdup to Eudon Earle of Campania, for the County of Rellowscum, the Goods, Lands, and Dominion whereof he joyned to his Bishoprick. The Country of Bellovacum containeth Clerment, not farre from Bellovacum, which is a County, and appertaineth to the Royall house of Burbon. Charles Duke of Burbon had by his wife Agres Daughter to John Duke of Burgundie, two Sonnes John and Peter. John the second of this name married lone the Daughter of Charles the 7. and dving without iffue left his Dukedome to his younger Brother Peter, Peter the second Duke of Burbon of this name had by Anne the Daughter of Ludovick the eleventh Sulan, the Inheritrix of Eurbon. who was wife to the aforesaid charles the younger Sonne of Gilbert. who also was the younger Sonne of the abovenamed Ludovick Earle of Montpenser, and Brother to Charles Duke of Burbon. But he having no issue, the Line of the eldest Sonne of Ludovick, who was the first Duke of Burbon, was extinguishe. Iames of Ponthium the younger Son of Ludovak the first Duke of Borton aforefaid, had I hn Earle of Mar, h by Joane the Daughter of the Earle S. Paul. After him succeeded Ludovick, John Vendemen fis the second of this nance, Francis, Charles created Duke of Vendomium by King Francisthe first: and also Amonius who was afterward King of Navarre. He had by Ioane Albretane Queene of Navarre (the Daughter of Henry the second King of Navarre and Margaret Valefia Cofin-germane to Francis the first King of France) Hemy the first of this name, King of France by his Fathers right, and the third King of Navarre of that name by the right of his Mother, the Father of Ludovick the 13. Let us returne to Claramont which is a Towne fortified with a Castle, and here the Lord de la Rocque a famous French Poet was borne. There is also the Towne Belmontium, or Bellue Ators, that is, the faire Mount, commonly called Beaumont which lyeth neere the River Æsia, commonly called Oyse. The County is commonly call'd la Cemté de Beaumont sur O; se being an ancient Præsecture. ship under which are Persang and Metu. The County of Belmontus hath Princes of the Royall Stock of Vendomium which are Lords thereof. Neere to this Towne beyond the River Æ sia or Oxse, the Country of Bellovacum beginneth.P. Merula supposeth that Beaumont was the same with that which Antonius calleth Augustomagum, and Ptolemy corruptly moverh Ratomagus. Some thinke it to be that Towne which Cafar describeth, Lib. 2. Relli. Gal. being well fortified by nature, as having high Rocks round about it, and on one fide away into it, somewhat steepe. And so much concerning the Country of Bellovacum, I passe to Bolonia.

THE COVNTIE OF BOVLONGNE.

VV herein are these Countries: Guines, Ardres, and the Baronry of Fiennes. Also the Bishoprick of Tarvania, and Morinea, by which the other Countries in spirituall matters are subject.

The Meridians thereof are placed at the Parallels 50. and 45.

HE Country of Bolonia, or as some call it, of Bononia, in French Conte de Roulogne, is very large. All this Country is Sandy, having a kinde of Sande which they call bur- whence to ning Sand: whence some doe judicially thinke that it called, was called Bolonia from Boullir, whereas indeed it was

so named from the Towne of Bulloigne, which is now devided into the Higher and the Lower. The County of Bononia beginneth at the Mountaines of S. Ingelbert : and runneth forth to the Thesituation; River Cancha, which is the length thereof, and to the Wood Tournoth, which is the breadth thereof. Bolonia was made a County in the time of Carolus Calvus King of France, at what time S. Paul, Oye, Gaines, and Artesia were honored with the same Title. It hath many Townes and Villages, and amongst the rest there is Bulloigne, which is twofold, the Higher and the Lower. The former is feated on a high ground, on which was onely a Burrough Towne, before the English besieged it. The latter being seated in a plainer soyle is washed with the Sea. and they are distant from each other an hundred paces, or thereabours. And a certaine Panegyrick written by an unknowne Author. and spoken before the Emperour Constantine calleth it Bononiense opidum or the Towne of Bononia. Now it is commonly called Bonlogne: and the Low-Countrymen comming neerer to the ancient appella, tion doe call it Beunen. 1ofeph Scaliger in his Letters to Merula, Papirius, Mafforius, Leland, Ortelius, and others doe think that it was anciently called Gefforiacum. Also Peutingers Table doth confirme the same in which Gefforiacum is put for Bononia. Antoninus calleth it Gefforiacum, and doth place there the 15. Legion, and otherwheres he calleth it Geff ria enfis Portus, or the Haven of Gefforiacum, or Gefforiagum : Ptolemy calls it Gefforiacum a Haven of the Moriakans : Iohn Talbot thinketh it should bee named Galesum, and others that it should bee called Saint Audemar: Turnebus calleth it the Towne of Sound cum: A. d Boetius Slufa: Hermolaus Barbarus calleth it Brugas, and Bilibaldus G.ind wum. Robert Canalis diftinguisheth Gefforlacum Portum, and Dd A

The County of Guines.

The Towner

BOVLONGNE

Cermanici Maris Pars

Gefforiacum Navale, and thinketh the one to be Benenia, and the other Caffell. Hence came that Godfrey of Boulegre, the Sonne of Euflathius Earle of Boulogne, who was Duke of Lotharingha, and the first King of the Christian Solonians. Neere to Boulegne was the Haven time, which some thought to be the Towne of Calis, whom Ptolemy easily confuteth, who first placeth the Promontory of Items behinde the mouth of the River son, and afterward Geforiacum a Haven of the Morinnians. from which the Towne of Calis is above tweenty Miles distant. M. Velleus is perswaded that Gessoriseum is the same with tium. Some thinke the Haven Itius to be S. Andomar , enduced thereunto both because this City was in ancient times called sinen, as it were the Bav of trium, and also by the fituation thereof, which being very low, yet by the high thores which lie round about the City, it feemes it was a great Bay of the Sea. Camden in his Brittannia shewith that the Haven Itius was long accounted to bee in that place which they now call withfan; neere Blaneflum. But we leave these things to be decided by others Next to the County of Benonia is Guifnes which is parted from the County of Ore, by a great Channell; which making the Territory impregnable, and glideth by the chiefe Towne called Gusfus, being devided into two parts, one whereof is feated in the Marith ground, theother on the Continent, and is naturally strong and well fortified. King Hemy the second tooke it , Francis Lotharingens Duke of Guife being fent thither in the yeere 1558. Concerning the Danes right heretofore, to the Country of Guife, Meyerus writeth much in the Annals of Flanders, and concerning this Country other Historiographers do write other things which are not now to be mentioned. There are also other Townes, as Hartincourt, Peuplinge, Compuelle, the Nievelletian Haven. This Country hath under it the Baronies of drdres and Courtembrone, which are fo called from these two Townes drdres and Courtembrone and also the Barony of Fiennes.

Two miles from Andres towards the Ocean is Calis, a Towne well fortified both by nature and Art, esteemed alwayes to be the Key and Gate of France, which Philip of Boulogne Unkle to S. Ludovi, k as they report first walled about, it having a Castle with a strong Tower, which commands the entrance into the Haven. Edward the fifth, King of England tooke it the day before the Nones of August, 11. moneths after that cruell Battell fought against Philip the fixth, King of France, neere to Cress in the yeere 1347. which Paulus Amilius, Itb. 9. lively delineateth. The English did possesse it 211. yeeres, for Philippus Bonus a Burgundian did in vaine besiege it in the yeere 1431. his Flandrians forfaking him) and did keepe it (as the English were wont to fay) as the Key of France, the Duke of Guifes afterward tooke it, and the Frenchmen regain'd it in the yeere 1558, in the moneth of February. In the mid-way betweene Calis and Bononia towards the Mediterranean Sea is Teroane: which still retaineth that name, although Charles the fifth palled it, and call it Terrennerbeich, Antonia a namethit Tervanna or Tarvenra, the Itinerary Tables Tervanna, and Ptolemy Tarvanna. Rovillus affirmeth that some doe call it Toules um. Tenhemius in his History of France mentioneth the Terrabanians.

The Rivers.

Some call it Tervana as it were Torra-vara, in regard of the meaneneffe of the Territory. In the Register of the Provinces; where the Cities of Belgia are reckoned up, it is called the City of the Morinneans, that is, l'evesible de Teroane. In the Inscription of an ancient Stone, which in former time was found in Gilderland it is called the Morines ans Colony. The Territory of Orana or Terre de Ore, doth reach even to Dankerk, a Towne of Flanders. There are also beside Ora, some other final Towns. Lieturne now to Bonlogne which is watered with stremes and Rivulets, which running by the Towne Arque, and S. Andomare doe come to Graveling. Not farre from thence is the Bay of Scales, Howing even to the Castle of Ardera. There are also two other Rivulets, namely, one in Marquifia, the other in Boloms. There is also the River Hanita or Heldin, which doth impart his name to the Towne Hefdm. There is also in this Country the Moorish streames of the Pontinians, and the River Cauchia. Some of these Rivers doe make Lakes and Fish-pits, which are full of Fish, and are denominated from the neighbouring Townes: as those which they call in French le Vivier, a'llames, d'Andre, à Arbres. All this Country toward the Seais environd with fundry Hills, and in the inner part thereof there are those Hills which they call in French les Mons de S. Ingelvert, and les Mons de neuf Callel, and Dannes. All the Country is interlaced with many Woods, as the Woods les Bois de Surene, Celles, erc. The Inhabitants are accounted to be froward, and too much conceited of them-Clyes.

ANIOV

ANIOV THEDVKEDOME OF ANDEGAVIA.

The Dukedome of Anjou containeth Counties, Baronnies, and Seigniories, as Ciaon 1856. 4743, &c. which I have not yet found out, nor can distinguish; these foure Counties, Maine, Vendofme, Beaufort, and La Val doe hold of is by Homage and Fealty.

THE IVRISDICTION.

The Prasidiall Seate of the whole Kingdome is Angiers, under which are these particular Juridicall Seates, Angiers, Samur, Bauge, 1945. 4725. and Beauforten Valleé, 1940. 4716.

The State Ecclefiastick.

Angiers hath one Bishop of Andegauja, who is subject to the Archbishop of Turone.

The Meridians are placed according to the Proportion of the 47. and 15. Parallels to the greatest Circle.

The Dukedome of Aniou.

HE Dukedome of Anjeu followes in our Method, or la Ducké d'Anjon.C.C.efar calleth the people of this Province T Andes, and Pliny nameth them Andegavi. It beginneth at the Village I owne compay; and chacting of the Thesimation.

Atomornour and Herrant, where the Territory of the Thesimation. at the Village Towne Chonfay; and endeth betweene

Picts beginnerh, lying South of it on the East; the Turonians and Vindocinians doc border on it: on the North the County commonly called Maine, and le Val: and laftly, on the West it joyneth to Brittaine. The Country is more fruitfull and pleafant than large, having every Where Hills planted with Vines, and Valleies crowned with greene Woods, flourishing Meddowes, & excellent Pastures for Cattell. Here are good white Wines, commonly called Vins d'Aniou. In briefe, this Country doth afford all things necessary for life. In some parts also of this Province they digge forth those blue kind of Stones, with which being cleft in pieces they do flate their Churches and Houses to keep

tions, after the Earle Paul was flaine, got the City of Indegross and left ir to his Potterity, who were Kings of France among whom acclus Calvus gave the higher part of the Province to Lorquatus, retaining still the Royalty thereof to himselfe : and the lower part to Ead a Earle of Pa 11, whose Nephew Hugo magnus by his Brother Rufert Earle of Anderson, and Duke of Celtica, gave it to Iulco, the Nephew of I orquatur. After Falco there succeeded in order Falco the 2, and G refridus commonly called Grifgonella, Fulco the 2. Got fridus the 2. Fulco the 4. Fulco the 5. who was King of Hierufalem, after Baldrin, whose Daughter he being a Widdower had married; and laftly Gedfridas Barvatus the 6, who was married to Machildo, the Daughter of Hem; the first, King of Eigland. His Sonnes were Horry, who was the fecond King of England of that name, and Gotefridge the fixth and William were Earles of Injen whom when their Brother the King had overcome by warre, and droven them out of their Country, his eldert Sonnes did fucceed him in the Kingdome of England, and Gotefi idus the 8, in the County of Canjun. The Unckle ohr King of England did wage warre against the Farle A draw the Sonne of Gelefiel, and Duke of B utaine by the Mothers ade. Arthur had now done Homage and Fealey to Their Augustus King of France, for his Principality which he had of him: by whose infrigation leaving to take away Picardy from his Uncklethe King, and having passed his Army over the River and Ligers, the King comming upon him on a fudden tooke him prifoner, and brought him to Kotomagum, where not long after he was put to death. The Mother of Arthur Conflantia by name, the Daughter and Heire of Comm Prince of Bottaine, did accuse King John of Parricide, before the King of France aforefaid: who being fummoned and not appearing the Peares of transedid condemne him of parricide, and those Provinces which he had in France they confifcated to the King: which fentence the King extenting the tooke Anjon into his owne hands, and left is to his Sonne Ludwick the 8, King of France. After whom fuce, eded his Son Ludovi, k the 9. furnamed the Holy, who granted this Province to his Brother Charles by right. After him followed Charles the 2. who marrying his Daughter Eleme tia to Charles Valefius, he gave this Province with her for her Dowry. After whom succeeded Fhilip Valesius the Sonne, and after him his Nephew tohn, who gave the greatest part of this Country, which washonourd with the Title of a Dukedome in the yeare 1350, to his Sonne Ludovick. After him there follow'd in a direct Line Ludovick the 2, and Ludovick the 3, who dying without an Heire the Principality came to his Brother Renatus. Hee having no issue living, made Charles his Brothers Sonne his Heire, and he made King Ludwick the 11. his Heire. And thus it was annexed to the Crowne of France, and continued so united, untill Francis the first gave the revenue thereof to his Mother Mersia subunde. King Charles the 9. gave it to his Brother Herry, who was afterward King of Polonis and France. The Metropolis or Mother City of the Dukedome is Andegavum, Paulus Diacorus calleth it the City of Judegavia; it is commonly called Angiers. Ptolemy calls it Iulianingus Andicavarum. It is fea-

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The Country

of Maire.

the Soile.

poverment.

ted on both the bankes of the River Maine, which bath a Stone bridge over it. It is well governed having a Bishop, a Marthall, and a Baily, anda President. It hath a famous University, instituted by Ludovick the second Duke of Anjou in the yeere 1389. Francis Balanine being called thither, who professed the Law there. This Dukedome bath many faire Townes, some whereof are bigger than others. I will reckon some Townes according as they are called in French, as namely, Samur neere Ligury with a Caftle; also Montreneau, Bauge, Beaufort, Briffac, Monstreul-Belay, Maleuvrior, Chantoceau, Viliers, Durctail, la Flesche, Chasteau-Gonier, Segre. In this Province there are many Lakes and Rivolets, and above 40. Rivers. There are also great Fish-pits, and an infinite number of Fountaines. The chiefe Rivers are Ligaris, Loire; Vigenna, called la Vienne, Viane and Vignane: Meduana now called Mapne, Sarta commonly called Sartra and Livius. Beyond the City of Andegavum there are some ancient ruines, which are commonly called Grohav. Here they say that the Romanes did heretofore build a Theater, and some of the Walls doe yet remaine. And great store of old coyne is digged forth. Besides other Counties, Baronnies, and Signiories, these source Counties doe Homage and Fealty to this Dukedome, Maine, Vendosme, Beaufort, and la Val, of which we will entreate in order. The County of Maine, commonly called Conté de Maine is the first. In Ptolemes time the Cenomanians did inhabit this Country. And the Province of the Cenomanians was inhabited as soone as any other part of France. The bounds thereof were heretofore longer than they are now, which may be gathered by that which Livie, Polsbius, and lustine have deliverd concerning the irruption of the Cemo-Then ture of nians into Italy. One part of the Country is fruitfull, the other barren, and the Inhabitants live more by hunted fielh than by bread or wine, which yet they doe not altogether want, for some parts of this Province are so fruitfull, that neither Andegavia, nor Tutoria can excell it for good wine, or fruits. The Soyle is full of Herbage, and ne for Pasturing of Cattell. But we reade that this Province being comprehended under Aquitania, was sometime subject to the Dukesei The ancient Aquitania, untill the King of France Ludovi kthe y, and Henry he 2. King of England, did agree that, that which belonged to the King of Ergland in Aquitaria, which was bounded on the North with the River Caracton, and on the South with the Pyrenean Mountaines, should for ever belong to Normandy, and to the Countries of the Cenomanians and Andegavians, in confideration wherof 1500, Crownes were to be paid unto him. John King of France gave Andum and the County of the Cenomanians to his fecond Sonne Ludounk. The Letters Patents of this Donation or Guift dated 1360, may bee seene in the Kings Rolles. After Ludovick there succeeded Lu lovick the fecond, his Sonne, and Ludovick the third his Nephew. These three were Kings of Naples. Ludovick the third dying without issue, his Brother Renatus succeeded after him, whom Icane Queene of Naples, the

fecond of that name, did make her Heire both of the Kingdome of Naples, and of the County of Province. Renatus had by Ifale I the daughcer of Charles the Bold his Sonne, tolm Duke of Calabria, who dyed

before his Father Renatus. This Idential by Mary the Daughter of Chan Die of Purbor, Nicolas Duke of Cilabria, and slarquette of Pontier, who dved without iffue, his Guandtather Renatus yet living. Renew would not refigue his right to the Kingdome of Naples, and the County of tree recto his Nephew Renatus, but left it to his Brother chales Farle of the Cenomanians: who dying a little after, did inftiin ca. dimake / who wick the 11. his Heire. In former times the whole Country was devided into two parts. The City of the Cenomanians belongeth to the King of France, but the City Mena or Maine with the Marcuithip, being now made a Dukedome acknowledgeth the Guifes robe Lords thereof. The chiefe Towne is by the River Sarra, commoniy called le Mon. At the first it was a Bayliwick, and after Henry the feconds line it had a Prefident, and divers Townes did bring their appeales and fuires litther. The Dukedome of Vend fine or the Dut be de Vendefine beginneth at Bangencia um, which is the bounds betweeve the two Belfix which are called Solenia and Vindoema, which firetcheth out farre and wide even to the Sautones. It is so called from the Towne Vindocinum, commonly called Vendofme. That which Itelena calls Ocindiken (for fo it is read) is a City of the Aulercian Cenomagians in Gallia Lugdunensis We doe affirme nothing. For that Ovinsiken, is perhaps the Towne which is now called le Mars, which is scalig rs opinion also. The Earles of Vend Ime are descended from from the Stock of the Burbons. We reade that the first Earle hereof was Ludovic ky arbonius, the Sonne of John Earle of Marc and Clermont, after whom there succeeded Lineally John his Sonne, and France and Chales his Nephews, whom Francis the first, King of France did create the first Duke of Vendofme. Charles was succeeded by his Sonne dutory, who was Duke of Vendolme a Peere of France, and in the right of his wife leane Albreta, Kingrof Navarre, of whom came Henry Burbon, the fourth King of France of that name, and the most potent King of Navarie, Prince of Bearne, Duke of Vendolme. Sc. There are also Beaufort and la Val.

The Dukedome of ANIOu.

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THE DVKEDOME BIT VRICVM.

HE Dukedome of Buuricum, or le Duché de Berry, which

followeth in our Method, on the North looketh toward solunis the lower part of Belfie, from which it is parted by the flowing streames of Caru, on the East it

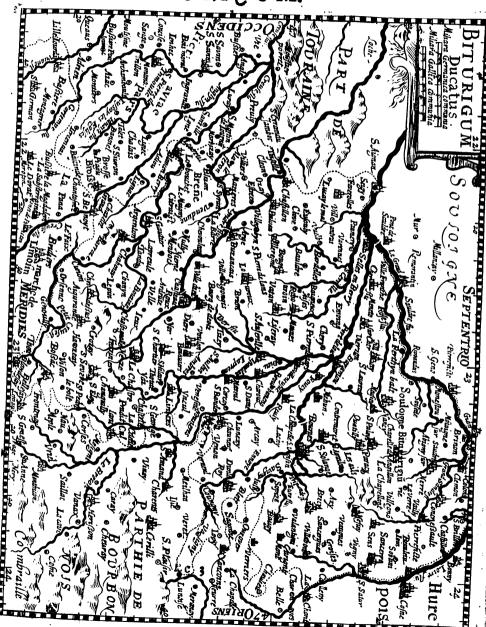
looketh toward the Hurepen fians, Niverner fians, and Borbontans, being bounderd here with a little Rivalet called la Fay : on the South is Leminicum, where the River Croure floweth; on the West are the Picts and Turonians, from whom it is parted by a little River,

The feedling, commonly calld Clery. It is fruitfull in Corne, Wine, and other things necessary for mans life. It chiefely aboundeth with Cattell, which the Inhabitants doe disperse through all Frince. Here the Biturigians were feated formerly, who as 'trabo, Ptolemie, and others doe write were called Cubi. For the Biturigians a people of France were heretofore twofold, diftinguished by their surnames, as the Bituiges Cubs, whose Metropolis was Avaricum in the first Aquitania, and the Vibilcian or Vivilcian Bituiges, whose chiefe Citie was Burdigala, in the second Aquitamia. Both of them were free Cities under the Romanes, as Pliny witnesseth. The Register of the Provinces calleth it the Citic of the Bituricians or Berotigians in the first Aquitania or Sexta Vienne lis. John Calamiens writeth much concerning the appellation

and name of this Country, who containeth the luftoric of the Biturigians in fixe Bookes. When tingo apetus governed France, Gotefridus was Præsident for

the King over the Biturigians. From whome that Harpin was descended, who bought of King Henry the first the County of the Biturigians. Hee not long after preparing to goe to the warres of Palestine, or the holy land with other Princes, fold it to Philip the first, who united it againe to the Crowne. Some yeares afterward lohn Vale sius did obraine this Countie, now made a Dukedome, of his Father Ichn Valefius King of France: who dying without any issue Male, the Dukedome returned to the Kingdome. It was afterward affigned to John the sonne of Charles the 6. who had a plentifull offpring and Progenie. He dying at Apais, left his brother Charles to be his successor, who being inaugurated King of France, and despising the marirage of Henry King of England, with Katherine his Cousin Germaine, when the

English had tooke away the greatest part of his Kingdome, hee was called in scorne King of the Biturigians. After Charles the Father the some Charles the 7. succeeded, Brother to Lugorick the 11. King of THE DVKEDOME



The Situation.

The marking gorecomicut. 378 France. Afterfilm Margaret, Sifter to King Francis being first married to Charles Duke of Alencon, afterward to Henry Albretanes King of Navare, received the Dukedome of the Bituriglans other Brother to her owne use. And lastly Margaret, the Daughter of the same King Francis, did receave the Dukedome of Biturgum from her Brother Henry the second, when he married Emanne' Philibert, Princ of the Allobrogians. Cafar Antonius, and others doe call the chiefe Citie thereof Avaricum, which now in French is called Rourges, Ammianus and others call it Buniga. It is also called Biturica, Bituri e, The City nine. ring, and the City Bituries. Some would have it called Avaricum from the River Eura, which washeth it. It is seated in a very pleasant sovle. abounding not onely with all kinde of Corne and Graine, but also with excellent Wine, Cattell, Fowle, and all forts offruits. It is enamold with foure Rivers . Anfron and Aureue flowing on one fide. Ture and Molonon the other fide. It is uncertaine who built it, as it alio of other Townes. The ancient City was otherwise seated than ir is now. For it lay towards the Marishes, the Walls whereof may bee yet seene, being still whole, and sollidly built, as all the workes of the ancient Romanes were. They begin at the great Tower, and so runne along by S. stephens Church, S. I has streete, and the Gordian Gate, even to the New Gate called heretofore S. Andrewes Gate, from thence by the Street of the Amphitheater, commonly called des Arenes, they ftretch themselves to the Gate Turonensis, and from thence fetching a compasse rowards S. Pauls Gate, they come by degrees back againe to the aforesaid Tower. After Charles the Great and others did so any line and e large the Territories of this City, that now it may compare with the grearest and strongest Cities of France : being long faire, and spacious. It is fortified with 80. high strong Towers. The chiefe of them is that which I faid was called the great Tower. in French la Greffe Tour. in regard of the unufuall thickneffe thereof. which he p the second, King of France, Anno 1190. did strengthen with leffer Towers, and with a Wall, and deep Ditches. It is round, and very high. They say there was another Tower like it which is now ruinated, and that from these two Towers the Biturigians were so called Bituru. And calamaus doth commend this Verse written by an ancient Grammarian:

Turribus a binis, inde vocor Bituris.

From two Towres which the Wall doe fence. A Biturian I am call'd from thence.

Here are seventeene Collegiat Churches as they call them, and se-Venteene Parish Churches; This City hath an Archbishoprick, and a flourishing University, to which there is none equall in France, being Mother and Nurse of most learned men. The study of the Law is in greatest estimation there, of which there are excellent Professours. As Avaricum is the chiefe Tribunali of the whole Dukedome, where the Monarch of the Biturigians fitterh as President, and is commonly

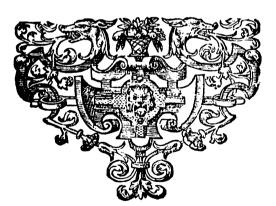
called le Bailly de Berry. Hither: are all appeales brought both from the City tretor, and from all Magistrates of other places in the Territory of Between. But the Prefect of Buurseum hath under him the Metropolisit felfe Avaricum and 5. Dia cefes Theudam, Dumle Roy. Vie fon. Mehun, Concre Bault. There are reckoned with the Metropolis, the County of Sancerre, and S. Aignan, the Barony of Mount faulton, and almost. Some suppose that Sancerra was so called from Geres, who was there reverenced and worshiped: as it were the Chappel of Ceres. The more learned Latine Writers leaving this Etymologie doe call it Xantodorum. It hath the Title of a County, which in the yeere 1015. it exchanged with Bellovacum, and in the yeere 1573, it indured a hard Siege, that they were enforced to eate Dogges, Cats, Horses, Dormice, Mice, Moles, and after they had eaten Hornes, skins, and the like, they were compelled to eate their owne excrements, and mans flosh These Castellama are subject to it Sanceges, Beaufeug Chapelle d'Anguillon, le (hastel de Boncard, ialonges, Tarenay, Verdigmy, Menesme, Charentomy, Brie and others. S. Aignan is so called from the Bishop S. Anianus. The Barony of Mountfaulem, which fignifies in Latine Montems Faulconis or the Mountaine of the Faulcon, doth contains the Signiories of Bangy and Gion, allo la Fane, Lyuran, ony Villab in Seury, Marcilly. Marnay, Farges, Aum, Saligny, Percieny, "vu, Lasax, Boisbofin, Nuisement, Villiers, Compoy. Lastly, the Castellania are Ays d Anguillon, Sury en Vaux S. Soulange, S. Pakin, la Sa'le du Roy, Bueil, Quartilly P morigny, Francheville, la Chapelle, Nancay, Drye, Leureux, Beaulicu, Brery, Beugy, S. Fleurant, Neufvi fur, Baranion, Morthonnier. Maymaignes, Maubranches, S. Vr fin. Tellay, Brilliers, Vatan, S. Satur, Lucy Estrechies, Maulpas, Villeneus ve. S. Crapain. Afcilly, In By le Chauldiser, la Corne, les Chitzes, Vaulvrilles, les Cloy's, Bonge. So much concerning the Metropolis and the large Jurisdiction thereof, the other Diœceses are r souldur a Royall City and a Baylia wick, which hathunder it the Baronies of Chasteauroux, Gracas, Ceracoy, S. Severe, Lynieres, to which is joyned the Castelania of Ricay : also Argenton, in which are the Marshalship of Ravennes, and the Præfedurchip of cervienet. The Coltelania are Bour flac, Chasteau Meillant, Marcul, Nel fis. Sepulchre, "wly, Puuldy: Massy, Cahors, Peronse, Chastelles, Ma Benure, Anguranda, S. Chartier, le Palleteau, Bommberes, Moche, Fully, Voula lon, la Ferte, Nohant, Ville Dicu, Chaftre, & Charroux. There is also Dunum Regium, or Dunle Roy, under which are these Castelania, besides others. Pra diet : Alaut a Baronnie: Chasteauneuf, neere the River Caris, S. Iulian. Vierzon, a royall City and a Diccese having these Signiories under it, Champie, M tte a' Aify, Saragoffe, Brivay, Mery. Mehun hath under it the Castellania Love and Foice, Concourfault or Concressault hath under it Vailly, Argeny, Clemon, Beaujen. This Country is watered with the Rivers Lyers, Souldra, Aurrena, Cheere, Theone, indro, Creufa, and some The Rivers. other smaller Rivulers. Here are no Mountaines of any note. The Country is interlaced here and there with Woods, the chiefe whereof are Si'va Roberti, & Lacenna Sy'va, or Robert: Wood, and the Wood La. The Woods. cenns. I come to the publike and private workes. At Avars um besides the 34. Churches aforefaid. There are foure Monasteries of Mendicant Friers : two Abbies for men, the one dedicated to S. Sulpitius, The publike Ees

The Dukedome of BITURICUM.

being

being strong, rich, and standing without the Walls, the other within the City, dedicated to D. Ambrosius, and well endowed: and three Nunnerics. Not long fince a godly Magistrate thereof did build an Hospitall for the reliefe of poore and decreped people. Of all the faire Ædifices here, which are many, the chiefe is the frately and fumptuous House of lames Cordus, who lived in Charles the 7. time. There are also the Almanes Houses, who were formerly the Kings Treasurers, before the Faires, to which a great concourse of Strangers were wont to resort. were kept at Lions. Here are infinite ruines both within and without the Walls of old Ædifices which were built with curious workmanship : and many are daily digged forth especially out of the Sand-pits, as they call them, where sometime stood the Amphitheater. The Archbishop of Bourges, hath these Suffragan Bishops under him : the Bishop of (lermont: of Rhodes: of Lymoges: of Mende : of Alby : of Cahors : of Castres : of Tulles : and of S. Flour : but the Bishop of Pwy is exempted.

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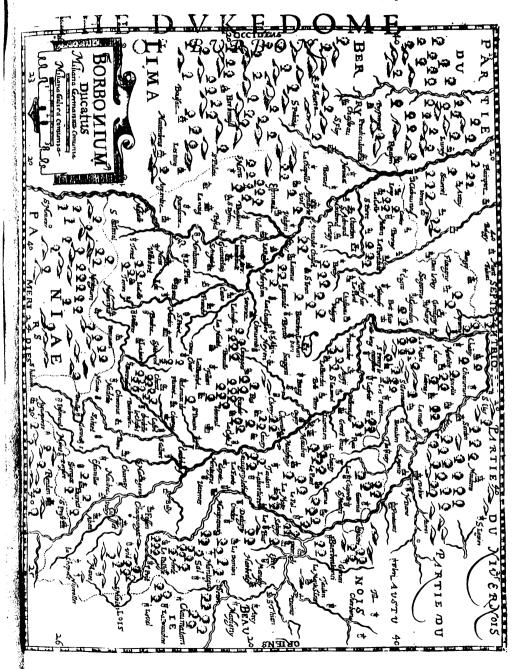
DVKEDOME BVRBON.

HE Country and Dukedome of Burbon, or le Pays and Duché de Bur bonneis, was so called from the Dukes of Burbon, The Situation who were Governours thereof. On the West it is neighboured with the Biturigians, and Lemonicians, on the North with the Nivernians : On the East lyeth Burgundee.

on the South are the Lugdunians. The Soile for the most part is all The fertility pasture ground, and hath no Corne but in some few places. But there are very good Wines, and great plenty of Corne. Those people whom Cefor Lib. 1. de Bello Gallico calleth Boy, were supposed to have dwelt here formerly, and hee calleth their Towne Lib. 7. Gergivia, where hee also mentioneth Bosa, which doubtlesse was the Boians Towne. Their strength was so greate that joyning themselves with the Cenomanians and Insubrians, they pluckt downe the pride and arrogancy of the Thuscians possest their dominions, and seated themselves in that parte of Italie which is now calld Romania. The Romanes did call it Gallia Togata, because the Frenchmen whowere subject to the Romanes, dwelt there. The Sugufians also did inhabit all that part which is called le Pays de Fores. All this Territorie, as many other bordering Countries, was heretofore subject to the Kings of Afterward it had Dukes; who from a Towne of no meane The ancient note were called Dukes of Burbon. The last of them was Arcibaldus, government, who had one onely daughter and heyre, called Agnes. Shee marrying toin Duke of Bugundie, gave her daughter Beatrix, which shee had by him, the Dukedome of Furben for her dowry, having married her to Robert the Son of indovick the ninth, yet with this caution, that it should be called after his wives name, and the house of the Burbons, that so the title thereof might remaine to posteritie. Which being done. Nobe t the some of Ludwick the ninth, who was canonized for a Sainr, did propagate and enlarge the name of the Borbons. For his fonnes were Ludore k furnamed the greate, who succeeded his Father, John Clarem nt Lord of the Towns of the Fane of Justine in Campania: Peter Archdeacon of Paris, and two daughters. This Ludortek Philip Valefius the fixt created the first Duke of Burbon, in the yeare 1339. or thereabout, who had by his wife Mary the daughter of John

Earle of Hamonia, Peter the first who succeeded him, and lames the Father of the Earles of March and Vendofme', Philip Lord of Belloining May, and Bestrix. This Peter was created the second Duke of Burbon. and Lord of Molin. Hee was flaine in a Battell fought betweene the Picts, and the English. Hee had by Isabell, the daughter of Charles, Earle of Valence. Ludorick the 2. who succeeded his Father: lames the

Lordof March, and seven daughters. Ludwick farmamed the good matried dum, the daughter of realism the Dolphine of dversia, who was colled Duke 8 mas, and of lone Forcellaria, who brought him Isha who increeded his Father, Luderick, and tames I ord of Pranfium. tokn the first of that name marrying Mary the daughter of John. Duke of the Biturigians, was Duke of Burbon and Avenia, Earle of Claroment. Mempenfeer, Lorrell, and Lord of Belluocum and the Castle of binon. From him iffued charies, who fucceeded his Father, Indorick Earle of Meetinger (from whom the Dukes came of Mortgerfer) and lames, Chairstooke the part of King Charles the 7, and Philip the good. Duke of Eugundie, with whome at last by the meditation and perswasion of his wife Agnes a Bu quadian, fifter to Philip, hee made a peace with him. seens brought him Id n who succeeded after him, Indevi k, deer, who was afterward a Dike, Charles a Cardinall, and Archbishop of Lions. Lud rick Billiop of Leedium, James and five daughters. John the fecond was Duke of Forbin and Avernia, Earle of Clarem m, of Foreth, the Hand and March. Lord of Belliecum and of the Caftell of Chinen. a I cere and Conflable of the Kingdome of France. Hee marryed thrice, but dy, d without iffic. Peter the 2, succeeded his brother I bn, who was high Chamberlaine of the Kingdome of France, and hee had by eime daughter of King Ludorick the 11. one onely daughter called Sulan, who fucceeded her Father. Shee nearrying (bales Bu bon, Earle of Montper fer (the foune of Gilbert Burbon, Nephew to John Lus dornk the first aforelaid, Duke of two bon, Earle of Montpenfer, and Dolphine of Averma) by her marriage made her Husband Duke of Ruben. This was that Charles who being Couttable of France, tevolting from his Prince Francis King of France, tooke part and fided with the Emperour Charles the fifth, and befieged Rome where being thot with a bullet in the yeare 1527. the day before the Nones of May he dyed, having obtaine no victorie nor left no children. After the ceath othis wife sulan, the King getting Burbouto himfelfe, the Delics of Vend fme kept onely their armes, and their bare title by the right or affinitie. The Earles of Flanders did first lineally descend from the familie of the Burbons: and many great Kings and Princes have fought to bee linkt in affinitie with this royall and Princely home. Moreover the French Geographars doe make two parts of the Dukedome of Burbon, the lower and the higher. The lower containeth divers Cities, and two Countries. Concerning the Cities, The Metropolis of the whole Dukedome is Molivum (or Melins) a Towne by the River which Cafar calls Elaver, now Allie : it was the ancient Scate of Dukes: afterward it was a house of pleasure, and a pleafant retyring place for the Kings of France. Some thinke that that which Cafar calls Gergobina was a Towne among the Celta, whom Cafar in the Helvetian Warre placed there. The Marshall of Burb n hath his Prefidiall Seate here, which was erected by King Travis the first of that name. Molins hath a very faire Castle, and a curious Carden adjoyning to it, in which there are great store of Ora ges and Citernes. In the Castle Xyllum you may see the lively Pistures of the Dukes of Burbon, and their Genealogies. Here is also a faire Fountaine.



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taine. The other Cities and Townes are Burbon, famous for antiquity, and which heretofore did name the whole Province. Cefar in his 7. Booke calleth it Boia. This City is situated betweene the Rivers Elaveres and Cares, commonly called Cher, well known and famous in the time of Charles the great. It hash a strong Castle and Baths: also L' Archimont, Montmerant . And Cofne furnamed en Burbonnois neere the River Lone, having a Castle, and in regard that the Territory is fitt for Pasturage it exceedeth other parts: also Montiuson, and S. Porem. whose Fields doe bring forth excellent Wines, (yet some doe ascribe it to, virnia) also Cuffet; Chancelle; Charronx; l'ernueil, famous for Wines: al o l'arennes a famous Towne by the River Elaveres ; Gannat contining upon Avernes; also Le Mont aux Moines; Souvigni le Comte, ou aux Meines; la Paliffe, having a flately Caffle: also Eriffon, Sancoings, the Fane of S. Peter, commonly called S. Pierrele Monftier, which is not very ancient. It hath a President, under whom are the Baylies of the fame I owne; and the Townes which are commonly called Downer, Xameon uper, and others, one part whereof are feated in Averma, and anoth Nervernessum: there is also Ainay la Chasteau, so named from the Ca So much concerning the Cities and Townes. The Counties are two, which are commonly called Beanjolou and F .eft. The former Bello tolefins containeth all that lyeth betweene the River Ligeris and Araris, being situated towards the East betweene the Forestians and Burgundians: being the Patrimony of the ancient Burbons. The chiefe City is called in French Beaujea. The other is named not from the Woods and Forrests as the word doth seeme to intimate, but from the Forensians, for so I name those people:on the North lyeth Burbon, on the West Avernia, on the South the Lugdunians confine upon it: on the East the Bello-Jolesians. Heretofore it had Earles, from whose Stock did arise the noble of Bello- Iolesius. A certaine Earle of Forrest and Bello-Iolesius is celebrated by French Historians, who had three Sonnes, Arthauldus Earle of Lugdunum, Stephen Earle of Forrest, and Emfrid Earle of Bello-Ioleftus. When thus the Counties of Forrest and Bello-tolesius had beene for a long time distracted, they were united againe by the death of Guica d, Earle of Rello- olefus, who was Master of the horse in the time of Philip the 2. King of France, for his Sifter Ifabel, Counteffe of Bello-Iolefius was married to Reginsldus, Earle of Fortest, who was discended of the stocke of Arthauld aforefaid, as shee from the offpring of Stephan, who was brother to Arthauld as is mentioned before. From this marriage there proceeded Guido, who was heyre to the County of Forrest, and Lugovick, who was Lord of Bello-Iolefius. After whome there is no certainety delivered. Henry the third King of France, before hee came to the Monarchie of France, possessed the Dukedomes of Burbon and Avernia, the County of Forrest together with the Dukedome of Andigavia.

It containeth fortie walled Townes, and about as many faire Villages. The chiefe Towne of the Forrentians Roans, or Roanne, neere the River Ligerts, which hath a Bridge over it, which standeth in the way to Lions, and also a Castle. The second Towns of note is Forum

Secujion rum, for so it was heretofore called which is now common . ticalld Feurs : Ptolomy calls it Phoros of the Segusians : and the Itinerary Tables corruptly call it Forum Segustivarum. And from this Forum, the Country corruptly is commonly called Le Lajis de Forest, when it should bee rather called, de Fores. This is now a Towne of commerce and traffique for the whole Province. The other Townes are Mombrisonium, or Mortbrison, being a Bayliwicke and subject to the Lugdunians, also the Fanc of S. Stephan, and S. Estierne de Furan, where armor and Iron barres are made, which are transported from thence into all parts of France. The artificers Arte is much furthered by nature of the water, which doth give an excellent temper to Iron, and alto the coales which are digged there: there is also the Fanc of S. Galmarus, or S. Galmier, or Guermier, in the Suburbs whereof, there is an Alome Fountaine, which is commonly called Font-Foule: also the Fane of S. Germane, or S. German Laval, which hath abundance of wine growing about it: also the Fane of D. Bovet, or S. Eovetle Castell, in which the best tongs are made: also the Fanc of D. Rembertus, or S. Rembert, having the first Bridge that is over Ligers. The Country of Burlow is watered with two great Rivers, namely Ligeris and Elavera, being a River of Arvernia. Ligeris commonly called Loire rifeth up in Averma, in a place which in French is called La Fort de Loire. Elaver, commonly called Allie, rifeth foure Miles above the Towne Clarumont, beneath Brionda neere Gergovia, and floweth not farre from a place which in French is called V/co, where there is a famous mine of gold, and of the stone Lazulus. It is as bigge as the River Liguris, and by so much more full of fish. Concerning the Manners of the Burbons, those which border on Avernia are of the same dispolition with them, namely wittie and craftie, very laborious, carefull to get, and for the most part they are litigious, and violent men, and ill to be dealt withall. Those that dwell farther off are courteous and affable, subtile and well experienced, frugall and carefull housekeepers, greedy of gaine, and yet very bountifull and kind toward ftrangers. The Forenfians also are subtile, acute, and witty, wifely provident and carefull in their owne affaires, loving gaine, and to that end they ravell into remote and farre diftant Countries to Merchandife and traffique with them. But they are mercifull and kinde to their owne Countrymen if they come to necessity and want in forraine Countries. Much warinesse and wisedome is to be vs'd, in despatching any businesse with a Forensian. Forrest doth send her workes in Iron and Braffe thorow the whole world', especially the Fanc of S. Stephen, where there are very many Artificers, and as good as any in France. And there are many Merchants of this Country very rich, having great estates in other parts out of France.

The Dukedome of Burbon.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ARCHBISHOPRICK AND COUNTY OF BURDEGALIM

NURDIGALIA having an Archbithoprick and County belonging to it, and the head and Metropolis of Guenna, is an ancient and famous City, which Strabe and Pliny have mentioned, and Strabo Lib. 4. Geogr. writeth thus: Garumna being enlarged with the receit of three Rivers dorh flow by the Biturigians, whom they call the Viviscians and Santones, being both Countries of France. It hath Burdigales a Towne of Traffique, feated by a certaine great Lake, which is made by the eruptions and breaking out of the River. Concerning the name there are divers opinions. For some sayit was called Aquita from the abundance of waters, whence also others doe derive the name of the Province of Aquitane, from Bourda and Isla, two Rivulets, the one whereof is neere to Burdigala, the other 4000. miles off, others bring other derivations. But I believe that the name was derived from Burgo, and Isidorus Orsgirum lib.15. cap.1. seemeth to be of the same opinion : when he saith, That Burdigala was so called, because it contained a Colony of the French Burgians, others read it the French Biturigians. And Syncerus as of the same minde in his Burdigala. And these people, as it is aforefaid, were called Viviscians, to distinguish them from the Cubian Biturigians necre the River Ligers, which Ausonius a Poet of Burdeaux testifies in his Verses, wherein he sings thus:

Hecego Vivisca ducens ab originegemem.

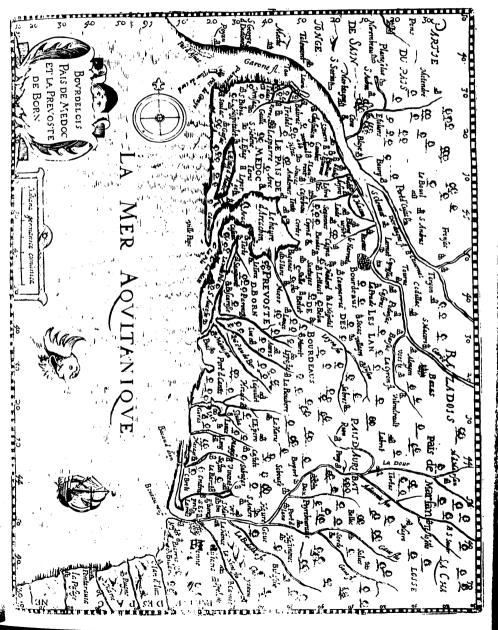
These things I, who by my Country am Descended from the old Vivilcian.

And this ancient Inscription doth confirme it.

AVGUSTO SACRUM ET GENIO CIVITATIS BIT. VIV.

Which befides famous tofeph Scaliger, Eliza Vinetus in his most learned Annotations to Aufonius, and Indocus Syncerus in his Itinerarie added to his Booke of Burdigala, doe mention. This City when it came into the hands, was not onely freely permitted to use their owne Lawes, as Strabo and Pliny affirme; but they adorn'd it also with faire Ædi-

THE ARCEBISHOPRICK AND COVNTY OF BURDIGALA.



fices and magnificent Monuments and pieces of Building, of which there doe yet remaine some vast ruines For in the scere 1557, when it was strengthned with some new Fortifications, some ruines of Baths were found neere to Iupiters Gate were found and discoverd, There are also two saire Ædifices which for the most part are in repaire and whole: namely, one which they call the Palace of Safety, and another which is commonly named the Palace of Galienus. The former stood heretofore out of the City neere Garumaa, by the Ditch which fortified the North fide of the City (as Lunbeus writ th in his Chronicle, whose words I doe here set downe) but at leagth it was included within the City when the City was inlarged on that fide. There is a Quadrangular straite sided Standard being 37, foote long, and 63, broad, having 8. Pillars in length, and 6, in breadth, fo that it had in the whole compasse of it 24. Pillars, of which there are 18. yet standing adorned with some Images and Statues. There is a Vault under it built after an old fashion, in which Wine is Did. It is dou'stfull how it was used heretofore, and some believe that it was a Temple confecrared to the Turelary God, which appeareth by the name thereof, concerning which fee Merule in his Cosmographie. The common people doe call it Pilm from the Pillars thereof. Laftly, there are tome small ruines of a magnificent Amphitheater, which were and are without the City. It was encompassed (as Finetus faith) with 6, walls. And betweene the outermost which was higher than the rest, and the innermost which was lower than all the rest there was 68, feete distance. The length of the Yard, which had Doores on every fide was 224, foote, and the breadth 142, foote: for it was their custome to build such Ædifices in an Ovall Figure. Also the ancient Walls are worthy of confideration, which are in the middle of the City, and werein good repaire in Aufonius time, which hee thus mentioneth.

> The Walls are square having Towres thereon so high, That the tops thereof doe reach unto the skie.

After those times it suffered many calamities, being first washed by the Gothe, and then burnt by the Sarazens and Normans. But afterward it was re-edified and enlarged, so that now it containeth 450. Acres of ground, so that it is as bigge as a third part of Para. For the Romare Empire declining, the Gothes obtained it in the 400, years from the building of the City, who being expelled, and Alari ur being slaine in Pirasay, and those which remained, cut off in the Arrian Fields which were so named from that slaughter necre to Surday va, it returned againe to the Frenchmen. But when the Frenchmen grew slothfull and carelesse, the Aquitanians about the years 727. Shaking off their subjection to the French did create End Duke rhereof. The Sonne of this Endo was Carfrus, who being for saken by his owne men, was slaine in the yeere 767, and was buried without the City in a Moorish place, neere the Castle Farus, where now the Capuchines have built themselves a Religious house. Afterward Hunold whom

the Aquitanians had made Duke, being vanquished and droven out by charles the Great, this Province was restored to the French and to keepe it the better in obedience, there were Earles placed in divers parts of Justaine, and especially at Bourdeaus there was left Sigumus the Father of Ilum of Beurdeaus, and after these other Earles and Dukes did governe the people under the King of France. D. Martialle was the first that converted those of Bourdeaus to the Christian faith. who as it is reported built a Temple there, and dedicated it to S. Andren the Apostle, afterward it became the Seate of an Archbishop, on which thele Bishopricks doe depend, Santonensis, Pictaviensis, Lussonensis. Mallacensis, Petragoricensis, Serlacensit, Condomiensis, Agimensis, And as this City is large, so it is beautified with divers Churches, for there are two Collegiate Churches, one of which is Metropolican, 12. Parish Churches, 8. Frieries, one Nunnery, and a Colledge of Jesnites. There is a faire Church-yard of S. Severine without supiters Gate neere the Amphitheater which is worthy to bee seene, both because it is more ancient then the rest, in which S. Amandus, and S Severinus were buried, and divers other Monuments are shewed, and also because there hollow stones laide on Sepulchers, which are full of water or empty, according to the increase or decrease of the Moone. Many Knights are here interr'd who were flaine in the time of Charles the great by the treachery of Ganelen. The University is an Ornament unto it, the Professors whereof doe instruct Youth in all Ares and Sciences. In which both heretofore and of late Tiberius Victor and Minervius a Rhetorician whom D. Ierominuu mentioneth in his Chronicle, and maketh another Quintilian. And Attim Celphidius , whom Ammanus Marcellinus calletha vehement Orator, were Latine and Greeke Professors. And also Pomponius Maximus Hirculanus, and many others, of whom Jusonius maketh a Catalogue with severall Eulogies. The most noted in our age were, Andr. Goveanus, loannes Gel da, M. Ant. Muretus, Icannes Costanus, Georg. Buchanan, Nicolaus Grachius, Withelmus Guerentaus, and of late Elias Vinetus, a learned man, and a light to his Country. This University had many priviledges, honors, and liberties granted unto it by the Princes of Aquitaine, the Kings of France, and the Popes of Rome: and at last it was beautisted by the Aquitaine Colledge, from whence many learned men as Lights of France have successively come forth. But let vs speake somewhat of the Parliament, which is the ancientest scate of Justice in France, whither the Burdigalians, the Valatensians, the Aginnensians, the Condomiensians, the Armeniacensians, the Cardurcians, the Lemovicensians, the Petrocorensians, the Angelismensians, the Santons, and Ruxellensians, have recourse by way of suite. But afterward the Provinces of Armenium, of Santome, of Ruxelles, and the greatest part of Cashreium did withdraw themselves and came to the Parliament of Paris and Toloufe. But when King Ludovick had granted Aquitania (which was now circumferibed with new bounds) to his Brother Charles to hold of him by Fealty, the Parliament was translated to the Picts, but after Charles his decease in the yeere 1472. and all Aquituine returning to Ludovick, it was brought back againe, and not long Ff 2

The Archbilhoprick and County of Burdigala.

whose hasty course doe imitate the Seas.

Then the wayes within and houses you may please the years 1519 in the monethos of May added to them a D. thaic of the years 1519 in the monethos of May added to them a D. thaic of new Counsellors, to induce of criminall matters, which they all Formed. But when by sedicion the Parliament in the years 1549, was called the Senate to Find galas, and received the Citizens into layour, Here the Prefet of the Province of Aqua aim hashlis State who is called the Marshall and also the Admirall. There is also in the same city a Colledge of Questors or Auditors of accounts. The government of the Common-wealth of Burdeaux as it is at this day beginn ment of the Common-wealth of Burdeaux as it is at this day beginn the same of themselving of Finland who in the years 1113, granted

Ff 4

THE



confift of three Pro dents and 12. Connicllors. 11 then the yeare 1519, in the moneth of or May added roth am a D. resie of new Counsellors, to judge of criminall marrers, which they all Fornell. But when by fedition the Parliament in the years 194 was cha g dagaine. King Hony the 2. reftored the former ample dignity of the Senate to Buildgals, and received the Citizens is to layour. Here the Prefe t of the Province of Aqui aim haddlis Sare who is called the Marthall and also the Admirall. There is also in the same City a Colledge of Queftors or Auditors of accounts. The gov rnment of the Common-wealth of Burdeaux as it is at this day begin in the raigne of Hemr King of England who in the yeers 117), granted that the Cirizens should freely decree a Prince of the Se sate whom they call the Major of the City, but at first the Majors held their office continually, and cid yeerely chuse a Substitute out of the sworne men, whom in his absence was to be Governour of the Collecte of fworne men. "(em) the 2. did change this custome, so that the Majors office should not be perpetuall, but for two yeares. After him the fwornemen as they call them should succeede: Who being sitty at the beginning were reduced to 24 and in the yeare 1372, they were contraded to 12, according to the number of the parts of the Citie, But at last they came to be fixe, and those to rule two yeares so that three were changed every yeare, and they continued in their Mairoalty for two whole yeares. To this Colledge of the Major and the fwornementhere were added 30. chosened Citizens to assist them in counfell & above three hundred more were added, if a matter of confeque ice were handled. It hath a fruitfull Soile for Wines, which is transported from thence into other parrs of Ewope, the praise whereof is celebrated by the ancients, as also Plins and Colum Il:, and it hath abundane of all other necessaries. Besides it hath convenient Rivers, the greatest whereof are Garumna, and Dirdina. There are many Townes subject to Burdeus, as these neere to the Sea Fff ar una or Capit S. Marke, in which place Ptolemy feateth Novioporum, which is now not to be knowne: also the Fanc of Ma arium, La m m, Carbonaria, alfo Liburrium, which is a pretty finall Towne, feare last the mouth of D rdong, and others. But it is most famous, because Intonius was borne here, who celebrateth the praife of his Country in these verses.

My too long filence I doe now condemne,
That thee O Countrie fam'd for witty men,
And for thy pleasant Rivers, and thy Wine,
And Senate, art not here amongs the prime
Mertiond by mee, as if thou wert a small
Citie, and didst deserve no praise at all.
Burdigala is my native Country where
The mild ayre makes the earth much fruite to beare,
The Spring is long, the Winter short belowe,
The leavy Mountaines shadowed Rivers slowe,
Whose

THECOVNTY PERTICA:

HE Country of Pertica confineth on the Carnutenfians, and dependeth also on their diocesse, and hath beene a long time a famous County. First it came by marriage to the familie of the Divides, and afterward to the Alenconians. For Kobert a Frensh man Earle of the Dru-

ides, marryed the widdow of Rosrocas Earle of Pertica, who was flaine at the seige of the Castle of Rotomagum. After him Robert alencomme the sonne of charles, and brother to Phillip Valefius, who died without issue, being slaine in the Battell of Cr ffr in the yeare 1346, was Earle of Parces. It is divided into two parts, the lower which is called Fe tica Goveti, is as it were inferted into Carnutum, the head Towne whereof is Negenium of Rotrocus, which in the yeare 1428, was taken by the Earle if salifburyan English man, and all that were found in it were hangd. But afterward in the yeare 144). Chales the 7. recoverd it againe. This Towne is called N. gentum of Rotroe from the Earle thereof above mentioned, who marched in the yeare 1120. with Lis English troupes into Spria, against Fulco Earle of the Andians, and King of Hierufalem, and Tvo Carnutenfis doth name it in his Epistle to Pope Pascall, thereby to difference it from the other No-Jenium. Sigebert about the yeare 1170, doth mention Godefride Earle of Pert co, who by rebellion loft his Earledome. There are also other Townes befides Nogenium: as Bafochium, Govetum, Alugium, m'ns Mirally, Brevium, Anthovium, Maulbefium, the Towne of red Maillard, and Condatum seared by the River Huf e. The higher part of Perti a is called the County, and it hath the Towne Mortenium, with a Castle scated on a Hill, in which the Præfe& whom they call the Bayly hath his refidence, alfothe Townes Feniletam, and Belefmia, a Towne with a Castle. Whence the ancient and famous families of the Belemies is descended, our of which came Robert i elemy, who sided with Robertwo intending to make warre against his brother, King of England, concerning whom see Thomas wallingam in his description or patterne of Neufleta: on the frontiers thereof toward Wormandy are Vernolium, and Memertum towards Cenemania. Some would feate the Fnelly here, 2 people once of France, whom Cafar mentioneth Lib.3. de billo Gallico in these words. While these things were done at Venice, Q. Tituruu Sayinus came with his army which Cafar had given him, into the Country of the Vnelly, Viridovix was Captaine thereof, and did governe all those Cities which had revolted, out of which he levyed a great army. And a little before at the end of the second Booke: at the same time came P. Craffus, whom hee had fent with one Legion to the Venetians, the Pnelli, the Offmi, the Curiofilisa, the Sosuriu, the Aulery, the Rhedines.



Rhedones. Which are maritine Cities neere to the Occup & 7. Bla me Vignerius in his Frensh translation for Finelli doth put, du ja che che zu parche, and Renat Chopinus. Concerning the Municipial Lawes of the Audians doth in like manner calling them ceux de perche, which hee ranslateth the Fineli. But when Calar maketh them to be necre unto the Armorican Cities (which is a Maritaine Nation) some thinks that this name belongeth to the Lavally, but I leave these things to more curious inquisiters. In this Country the learned and Noble Poet Ana. reen was borne, who was worthly called the Remigium Bellagiaum of his age, who in his Pastoralls did lively expresse and paint forth that elegant fistion of the Arcadia of Zimazzus, which exceedeth all the rest. His Poeme concerning Gemmes and pretio is stones, doth deserve the lawreth wreath, to which Aonsa a the Prince of French Poets bath alluded, in an Epitaph which hee made on him, which is to be read at Parm, which I have rudely heere translated into Latine.

BEILAQUIO artifices quid splendida saxa par ain ? En remmu tutulum condiast 19/e sibl.

Artificers why doe you now provide?
Faire thining fromes that may Anacreon hide,
For hee a Tombe of pretious fromes compoled,
Wherein his pretious body is enclosed.

THE



DVKEDOME TVRONE.

HE Province of Tweene in regard of the incomparable pleasantnesse of the place, and the abundance of all kind The offruites, is worthily called the Garden of France. Which the Princes thereof have alwayes much delighted in and honoured it, both as I faid for the conveniency of the fination, and for the overflowing plenty of all things necessary. The Country is large, and hath round about it the Bellovacians, the Andegavians, the Pictavians, and the Biturigians : it hath many faire Cities and Townes, it maketh also a part of the Parliament of Page as they call it, and it is honoured with a Scate of Judgement. The Metropolis and Mother City thereof is Turon, commonly called Tours, being feated at the confluence and meeting of the Rivers Ligeris and Carus. Ptolemy calls it Casmodunum, concerning the name and antiquity whereof there are many reports, but not credible, and therefore we omit them. Let it suffice that the great Romane Emperour ulius afar doth reckon the Turones among the chiefe people of France, who joyned themselves to the Romanes, and in his 2. Booke de bello Gallico, about the end thereof are these words; He having brought his Legions to Winter at Carnutes, Andes, and Turones, which were Cities necreunto these places, where hee waged warre, went into nab, as also Lib. 7. Hee speedily joyneth to himselfe the Senons, the Parisians, the Pictones, the Cadurcians, the Turones, the Aulercians, and others which dwell neere the Sea. Also Lucan mentionath them in this Verse.

Inflabiles Turones circumfita caftra coercent.

Round pitched Tents doe keepe in there, The Turones who unconflant were,

It is a neate City, having long cleane streets, and very faire houses. It had heretofore divers Bishops famous for Sanctitie and Learning, as Mactinus, Bricius, Perpetuus, Velusianas, and others, and almost all the Bishops of Britaine, of the Andians, and Cemonians noted by others, are Suffragans unto him. The chiefe Seate of Justice when the Parifians rebelled, was translated hither by King Henrythe third. Traffique in Silkes, and also Cloth is much used in Towes, both which doe enrich the Merchants. And the Inhabitants have revenues out of

their Lands, on which they live gallatitly. The City is a formed with THE DVKEDOME OF TUROXE.

faire magnificent Temples, among which is that which was dedicated to D. Gratian, built by the English with a Clock-dyall on it. And another confectated to D. Maiinus, in which his bones and athes doe rest, which the By-dwellers doe honour with religious worship. Here Gregor, who from his Country was called Tutorer fis was borne who flourished about the vecte of Christoco, whose Writings for the His flory of those times are much esteemed by posterity. It containeth the athes of that great Poet P. Konfard, who they call the French Ho. mo, and I man. It was fornetimes governed by Farles, afterward by the Dukes of bentaine, but when tenn his Nephew tetha being flaine, possessed the County, the Province was conficute to the King by the ientence of the highest Senate of Prance. After which the Kings of Francedid make it a Dukedome, and gave it for a time to the Minorite Friers. Here foure chiefe French Counsels were kept. Here is also a Money Mint famous for the antiquity thereof. It is governed by an ordinary Magistrate, and hath two Prefects, besides a Major and Auditors, to maintaine the rights, privildges, and liberties of the Libabitants. There is also a Court of the Quastors, Auditors, and Receivers of the publike customes and imposirions. But to conclude, we will fet downe an elegant description of this place, being taken out of Brittons Philipeides.

> Thence to the City of Turone they goe, Round about which two shining streames doe flowe, Here the River Ligaris, there Caurus, and It in the middle betweene both doth stand: Well feated, and faire streames doe it adorne Being full of Trees, and having store of Corne, Proud other Citizens, and Clergie, who Are very powerfull, befides the can thew Great store of people, and much wealth beside, And is with Groves and Vines much beautified.

'פניוני דינווניולוווי

THE

THE COVNTY PICTAVIA

The Siman w

The !

CTONIUM, or Pictavit, which followes, com monly called Porchus looketh Southward toward the Engolitmes and Santonians, on the Well it hath the Ocean: on the North it pointeth toward the Brittain. and the Andegavians, the reft is enclosed with the Tu-

10110.as. Bituricians, and Lemovicians. It is a very fertile Country. both for Fruit, Cattell, Wooll, and Hempe, having abundance of Wine and Corne; and great plenty of Fowle and wildely afts to that To your of here is much Hawking and Hunting. The Gothes did honour this Province with the title of a Kingdome, whom clodowers King of 15 in edrove he recandallo out of all Aquitaine. The Emperour Lacon to I me gave the Kingdome of Aquit time to his Sonne Pipm; who: Somes Pur and Charles when Charles the Bold their Unckle, had can out of Aguitame and that them up in Monatic ries, he himtelfe invaded the Pri-cipality, and gave it to his Conin trouble, and having abrogated the tyle of a Kingdome, he made it a Dakedome. After b Sourse there increeded in order evilence to meet be the first and second. williams, & s. cance. It than 4.85. his onely Daughter and Hone 1. cos was married to ! nd vak the -. King of Pran. c. who repudiating Is true the sulpstion of adultery and treating term Dake of No mino morthed in who was Successor to Meson King of England, His Sound Thet In Armalid accordance there as heires to the Kingdomesi region of Ether. Fifthers ponenions in France. But when extributely Silver of Green, who was older Brother to King 1999 did franchis and the second library preferring his owner Title before him, ber a Transited by 1174 Inguition King of Francisco talk away Preacto from In thickle I me, and having attempted it by force his Army was as integers as an hierarrend by Low who came fuddenly upon hims a dhe biradh was takreprirover a dibrought to Rotem guenavb. a If A supposed that the support railmetic. Hereupon King 198 or a line of particular by confined the Mother of deline befor Appropriate Albertain condemned; and his good and also Prepare were ashed, advo Pezzy as the Lord in Feefaumer which afterward 13 Sugar of Inwork gave to his Some Alphanfinether, who delwithout its it came to King Piebreth third, and continued to the had only Poficial metall both rains of Pinker & two it was reovereaby tangerith third king or the mi, and wholly possess db. him with all Against, be a peak, established between him and con-Wing of trans. Are recard for a Lorend and the Dukedome of Apple cross prin ipality, and gover it is he Some, who by impoling too

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Clavia.

heavie a taxe on the Aquitanians lost a great part thereof by their revolting from him to Charles the fifth King of France, whose Nephew Charles the 7. did drive the English out of Aquitaine in the yeare 1453. and left it to his Sonne King Ludovick the 11. He bestowed it on his Brother Charles. after whose decease, King Ludovick did passe it over unto his Sonne King Charles the 8. and from that time, Aquitaine, of of which Pidavia is a great part, did remaine in the King of Fances power. Cefar, Pliny, and Strabo do report that the ancient Inhabitants thereof were the Pictones: Ptolemy calls them the Pictones, and An. mianus Marcellinus the Pictavi. Ansonius calleth it Pictonicam Regionem, or the Country of the Picts. In the Register Booke of Provinces in in the Aquitaine, cap. 11. Or Vienna, cap. 7. it is called Civitatem Pichavo. rum vel Pictavonum, the City of the Pictavians or Pictanonians, now it is called le Pays de Poicton. I joyne with Pleny the people Agasinates with the Pictones. It is likely that some memory doth remaine of them in the Towne Aigousous, not farre from the Temple of S. Maxentius, which is a Towne neere the River Severus. They are fatte wide, who doe confound the Aginnales with the Agefinates, seeing they are 5. dayes journey distant one from another. I will write something concerning the divers Principalities which are reckoned with The Citie Pi- Pictonia, but first I will speake something of the Metropolis and royall City thereof. And that is Pictavia. For so the Latines enstileit, which Ptolemy called Angustorison, and Autonius Augustoritum. Grego. rius Turoner sis calleth it the City Pillavia. It is seated in a pleasant place, somewhat steepe with Hills, except in one part, which they call in their Country speech Tranches, which is seated on plaine ground : it is the fairest Citic of all France except Paris. The Rivet Clauius doth encompasse and intile the most part of it. Here is an Universitie samous for the studdie of the Civill Lawe, and is second unto that at Paris. Charles the seaventh King of France did institute it in the yeare 1421. Of which Scaliger thus in his description of Cities.

If studie from the minde, strength from the body come In both which kindes France hath much honour wonne, Then let this Country studies onely love, While others warlike matters doe approve. So while other Countries like the bodie are, Pillavium is like to the foule most rare.

The Theaters, Galienes Pallace, and the Aquaducts of Conduits which are now called les duels, doe shew the antiquity thereof being certaine tokens of the Romane Empire in these parts. Some thinke it was built by the Agathirsians and Gelonians, the Successors of the Sonnes of Hercules (whom the Poets doe call Picts) for they being expelled their Country for stirring up Domestick sedition, came into Englard, and from thence being encreased in number and multitude they passed over againe into France, where they were called Picts and built this City. Others write differently, when it is evident both in Pomponius, Mela, and Pliny, that there were Pictones long before they came out of England. This City is famoused by a Bishops Scate, which

D.Hilarius was for etime Bishop of a Prelate of singular learning and piety, and one that was an invincible Antagonist against the Arrian faction, and did write those 12. famous Bookes of the Holy Trinity, wherein he showed much wit and cloquence.

The Country of PICTAVIA.

The Court of Pillavia is governed by a Prefident and two Substitutes, the one whereof doth judge of civill matters, the other of criminall. Many Townes of this Province have recourse to this Court: The Townes, as besides Piclavia it selse aforesaid, there are also Niort which hath a Castle: here the Pictones doe keepe great Faires thrice in a yeare: also Femenar le Conte, it hath also a Castle: the Rivulet Vendeus (or Vender doth flowe by the walls of this Towne, which groweth afterwant to bigge, that it doth overflowe the whole Territoric of Fontenew, and the neighbouring parts thereunto: also the Towne Lusignow here there is an ancient Castle which is commonly call'd Mulu-1 Also Montmorillon, Chastellerand, la Basse Marche, Doral, S. anent, and others : to which is added Girray a Marshalthip, and having aftrong Caftle. There is also in the Principalitie of Pictoria, that I may come now to that parte (besides Talment, so called as it were I alondu Monde, Calcarus Mundi, or the heele of the world as some would have it) Luges fuler low na or Roche fur-John, who was of the Royall familie of Furbon. Our Grandfathers did know I udov ck Burbon, the Sonne of John Earle of Vendofme, when he was Prince of Roche fur-Ich, Earle of Monipenfer, and also his sonne Charles Castellum Heraldi, or eaflether ault neere trigenne; is dignified with a Dukedome. The Viecountships are levos. By the River Tovins, also Broffe, Bridgeres, Rube Chanat. There are many Townes which are Baronies and Signiories, which I will deliver as they come in viewe: first Manlers, where there is good fishing for Salmones, and a little King of fish, which is an enemy to the Tuny, but especially there is good fishing for Whales and Codfith, which being dryed and hardened in the winde, and cold are usually transported into other Countries: also the Townes Fastenay, S. Maxent, Melle, Chizay, Chiuvigny, Luffer, Breffure Charron, Chafteneraye, S. Mefinio, S. Gillis, Chafteaunur, les Sables d' Automo, S. He mine, Montaigu. a Towne with a Castile famous for Salepi s : Allo Atechan, l'a Motte, S. Beraye, Vouvant, S. Hilaire, Mortemer, Luziz. S. Savin, l'iffle icurdum, S. Benoift du Sault, Bourg neuff, M. loil, Chernall, Borge, Vouve Ville fargusk, and others. And it is gathered on of Am mushis Itinerary that Limonum was in Pictavia, because Be digitals called anguladaeum. Somethinke it to bee the same with samion, or Prictor. Wee dare affirme nothing. In the this Concentrate of 1, Hartus there is mention of Limonum. The Rivere has water this Countrie are Clanius, Vigenna, now Vienne, or Venda- The Rivers, mea : fothers, which are very full of fish. Heere we needes must speake of the Amelichester, in Palista, flanding neere to the Towne Do- The publike neme in the workmanthip whereof Art doth ftrive to immitate nature: too it is made hollow and cut out in the Mountaine, having no exernal marer will be, flore, or wood in it. In Influs Lipfice in Lis Booke of the Am Air besters which out of Rome cap. 6. there is a

large description of his descraine and Amphitheater, according Gg 3

to the relation of Levinus Kesmakerus, sometime Consul of Zirickzau, and governour of Zeland at the first beginning of this warre, who addeth that the Village Towne Longus was heretofore farre larger, as may bee seene by the workemanship thereof, not like to Village Townes, and by the ruines of the publike wayes and streetes, which lay toward the Bridge, commonly called Pone du Sey, part of which way may bee seene yet in divers places. But the greatest part is ruinated, and the stones of the adifices are confumed and carried away. About halfe a Mile from the Citie Pictavia, in the high way to Biurigum, there is a great fouresquare stone, underproped with five other ftones, and from thence called la Pierre Leuree. Of which there is this Diftich.

> Hic lapis ingentum superat gravitate Colossam Ponderu, & grandi Syde, a mole petit.

This stone exceeds a great Colossus waight, And even to the starres doth penetrate.

The State Ecclesiastick hath three Bishoprickes, which are under the Archbishop of Tolouse : as the Bishoprick of Politics, in which there are 27, Abbies: the Bishoprick of Lucon or Lussen, in which are 10. Abbies: and the Bithop of Mailleray, in which are 4. Abbies. I come now to their manners. The Husband men have a peculiar speech of their owne: and hee is held wife that does not trust them. A kind of men who because they are prohibited to hunt wild beasts, doe perfue contentions: They are litigious and cunning in stirringup debate aud strife. The Citizens are unlike them in nature and disposition, being courteous, bountifull, liberall, candide, and hating impoflures and deceits, lovers of learning, and learned men, of which there are many heere. The Nobilitie are provident, and more bold and daring then strong.

Cadu-

CADVRCIVM. LE PAYS DE QVERCI.

The Ecclesiastick State.

Cadurcium doth containe two Bishopricks, namely, of Cahors, and Montalban, which are subject to the Archbishop of Tolouse.



ADVRICVM, commonly called le Pays de Querci, or as others pronounce it Creer, is encompassed with the Thestmation, Petrocorians, the Nitiobrigians, the Rutenians, the Avernians and Lemovicians. The Country of Cadarcium though it bee indented with Mountaines, yetic

excellerh borh for beauty, richnesse, and fertilitie, and it wanteth nothing necessary for the suffenance of life. The Cardurcians did formerly inhabit it : whome, belides Plany Lib. 4. Cap. 19. Cefar doth mention with many other people of France, who calleth them the Eleutheri. or Fluteri, that is Freemen. For so the word is to be taken, and we are not to affent to them, who would from thence deduce a new kind Of people. Cadorcium hath two Diocasses, Doveons Cadurceerum, and Mo talk wam Droco na, well knowne to Ptolemie, which some badly interpret Dwens. It is commonly called Canors, neere the River Lothus. Some learned men doe call it Divona. Truly howfoever it is written toleth Scaliger in his letters to Merula thinketh it to bee the Metropolis of the Cadurcians, and also Vinetus writing to Australia and others. Influs Lipfius in his golden Booke concerning Amphitheaters, supposeth that Devenneisa Towne, commonly called Dome, about halfe a dayes journey distant from Ligers, on that side where the way lyeth from Andegavia to Pictavia. And so the name doth intimate, but then D vama according to the opinion of Prolomie, cannot bee the Metropolis or mother Citic of the Cadurcians, which is 60. leagues from that place. Besides that which Amonius calleth anned nacum, and Pentingers Tables Avedoracum, in the way betweene Burdyala and Ingultodunum, cannot be the same with Ptolomies Dove na, which is commonly called Cahors. For Aunedonacum and Medulanium of the Saatonians, are 16. Miles afunder : but betweene D venna and Mediolanium, called in the Country speech Cahors and Samis, there are about 40. leagues, which make almost an hundred Miles. Besides the Metropolis of the Cadurcians standeth so farre Eastward, that it cannot be in the way to Burdigala. Let us therefore conjecture with Merula, that Auredonacum is that Towne commonly calld Aulnay, being diffant Northward from the Medislanum of the

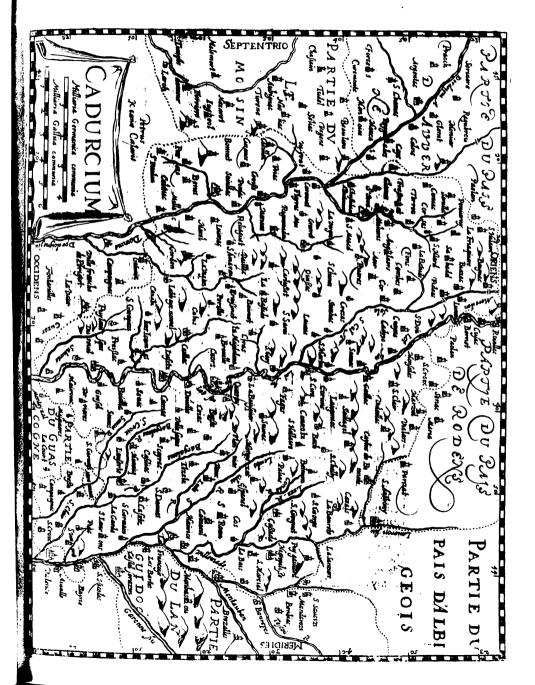
Gg 4

Santones, somewhat more than fixe leagues. Aufonius doth designe and shew the Metropolis of the Cadurcians, Lib. Profesorum, at the 18. verse, concerning Exsperius a Rhetorician of Teleuje.

Decedens placed s mores tranquellaque vita Tempo a spradives fim li fede Cadu ca.

Thou dying rich, at Cadureum didft end. Thy life, which thou so quietly didft spend.

In this Citie there is a Vniversity and a Marshalship. The Cathedrall Church is dedicated to S. stephen. The Bishops hereof are Earles, to that the Bishop is both a spirituall and secular Lord, so that while Lee ic lemnely celebrateth the Maile, hee hath iworde, gloves, and other ornaments of that kind by him upon the Altar, and bootes on his legges, which hee weareth in a Pontificall manner by speciall privilodge. Pope lebnthe two and twentieth of that name was borne here, who held that feate 10. yeares and 4. Moneths. Also Clemens Marting one of the chiefe moderne french Poets was borne at Dorcona, The other diocasse is Montalbanum, now called Montalian, or S. Thecharace M maiban. The Citie is fituate and built on the bending fide of alill, having a Castle neere the River Tarnu, commonly called Tan havir ga Bridge over it, the middle part whereof is in the Country of Langea ck. Neere the Bridge of this Citie, there are arched vanies w. Jer the Earth. The Churches are wasted by warres. Montsulia was a common receptacle of the fugitives of the reformed religion fo that it endurd greater miseries in the first civill warre, than other Townes of Aquitame : infomuch that it was besieged three the che cleaven Moneths space, and that which was worst of all, they die to a contend with the enemy without, but also they had Relieur it utit ies within their walls. And it was fo hotly affaulted by the countries that after the King had graunted them peace, for more then a Moneth it was still closely straitely besieiged. And though It were violently affailed by the neighbours round about it, yet it vallantly refifted their force, and did frustrate and shunne all their descitfull ftratagemes, to the great admiration of all menthat an amfortined Citie, and unfurnished of Souldiers, should delude the attemps, of their enemies. The first stege was laid against it by Monlucems 23. May in the yeare 1569, who came with a thouland horse and tive thousand soote, to besiege the Citie: but after some light skirmisses, having destroyd the Corne hee departed. For a suddaine feare without any cause did so invade the besiegers, that withal speed, and much perplexednesse of mind, they raised the siege and went away. And this was the event of the first slege, in which thir tie onely of the besiegers were slaine. Three monethes afterward Monlucconsistenened againe, and having joyned Buria in confederacy with him, hee laid fiege to it the fecond time. They had 9, troupes of common Souldiers, and a great company of Gentlemen Voluntaries, and of Muskatier, horfemen and fooremen, they had a Stewards. Nine



bandes of Spanish Souldiers, in which there were tweive hundred Souldiers: five battering pieces of ordinance, three greater and five leffer culueringes, which they planted against the wall. At the first meeting they had a little skirmish, in which Monluccius lost many men, and on the Townes side there were 12 slaine, and many wounded on both sides. The two next dayes following there werein like manner some light skirmithes, in which the beliegers had still the worst. In the meane while Duraffins going to Aurelias with a strong armie, by chance marched that way, and sent to Monluvius, to desire him to appointe the day and place to joyne battle in. But then Menducens had no minde to fight, who lookt for a better oportunitie, which hee afterward obtained, and gave the Diwassians a great overthrowe. But lying there in vaine, the Citie being defended with such strong forces, hee raised his siege, in which hee lost 60. Souldiers, and the Towne thirtie. Then Duraffius proceeded in his former journey, but when hee departed, the garrison of the Citie was much leaned and diminisht, so that by his comming, the Citie receaved more losse then good. For two foreine Cohorts followed Duraffius, so that the Citizens were left destitute of all helpe. But as the favour and aide of men did decrease, so the Citizens courage did increase. For they tooke an oath altogether, that they would suffer all extremities in the defence of their Country, rather than open the gates of their Citie, to their malicious enimies. Monluccius being certified by one of the Captaines of the army, called Fontgravius, both of their want of munition, and the small number of the befieged, marcheth thither in all hast, and the enimies in the third warch of the night did affault the Walls in three places with Scaling ladders, and Musket shot. In the meane time while the Citizens ranne to defend that part of the Wall, a strong band of Souldiers well armed without making any noise, came to the Fortresse of the Ialobites, thinking fo to come upon the watch unawares, because the Citizens were busie in fight elsewhere. But they in the watch Tower having discover'd them before they could approach to the Walls, cryed out that they were discover a, they clapt sealing ladders to the Walls, and made a breach in them with an iron Ramme, which 12. men drove against the Walls, and set up two Colours or Bonners on the Bulwarke, with the found of Drum, Trumpets, crying out to their companions that followed, that the Citie wastaken, but yet the Townesmen encountred them so bravely, that they were enforced to found a retreate with the losse 200, men, and to leave their Ramme and scaling Ladder, there being but one slaine of the besieged. But feeing that cunning stratagems did not prevaile, they determined to besiege the City the third time. First Terrida came and brought 21. Cohorts with him two wall peeces of Ordnance, and 7 Colverins: which being planted against divers parts of the Wall did batter it shroudly, but all in vaine, seeing that men, women and children run cheerefully to repaire the breaches, and brought earth and other Materials to mend them, which succeeded so well, that although the enemy had made 500. shot against the walls, yet there were but 5. men

3.47 maine. But when the Befiegers faw that their Ordnance did no good and the Citizens diligence did fruttrate their attempts, they turned the raffault into a Siege, and fo built Towres and Fortreffes round about the City, and placed a Garifor in the out has so man might goe out of the City, or come in and to to cut off all ay de or fuccour from them, that to either famine or length of the flege might enforce them to veeld. After this they had many other light skirmithes, in which the belieged he lalwaies the better. The fiege endethwith conditions of peace, which yet were not declared to the Citizens intill the 15. of Aprill, although they were published at Orleance and Parts the 26. of March. In all the Sieges there were flaine on the befiegers fide 2000, men, and 60, of the befieged. But of this enough. The other Townes of Casin cum are caftel-Sarraem, neere the River Tarms, the water whereof is of a red colour becaute it paffeth thorow a clayie earthubere is also Menhee where As. Arnald Sorbinus was borne, a great man and Chap Laine to the King : also Moiffice fituated in a faire, pleafant, and delightfull foyle, having great ftore of Vineyards. It is a Towne of traffigue and commerce, especially for Corne, Wine, Oyle, Safron, Wooll Salt, Fith, and other commodities. King Clodovens di-there found and build the Church of S. Peter and S. Paul. There is alto the Monattery of S. Foedia, in which the body of S. Cyprian Bishop of Carthage was burged. Not farre from Atoffac is Laufette situate on a Rock, where there are the fairest and best Cellers or Store-houfes in all Guienna. There are alforhe Townes which are commonly called Burelle, N 12 areth, Sevellac, Gourdon, and Martel. Neere the Towne About on the Frontiers of Cadmenim, as our Author noteth Lib. 8. de bello Galleo, is Vxellodumum; which is also called Iffoldun and la Pue barfeldum, that is, Podum V xellodors, or the Gallerie of Vxellodos num, becaute it is fituare on a very high fleepe place. And fo much voncerning Casurcium, let us paffe to Lothwings.

CADVRCIVM

BRESSIA

BRESSIA, OF THE



RESSIA is a Country lying under the Alpes in Sabandia, where Cafar heretofore placed the Segulians according to Villonovanus; ithough Psolomy doth make Lions a City of the Segulians. At the leaft these people were next to the Ædus, which he affirmeth lib.7. de bello Gallico in these words. His constitution rebus, or Æduis, Segusianique,

qui funt finitimi ci l'revincia x, millia perditum imperat These things being thus fetled he levieth 10000. Foote out of the Æduans and Segusians, which are Provinces necre unto him. Also Pentingers Chart doth hereabouts place Segusione in the Alpes. Ammianus, who lived in the time of win the Apostate, in the 15. Chapter of his History maketh mention of the Towne Segovium, fituated at the foote of the Alpes. Brefita therefore is situate betweene the Rivers Rhodsmus and Araris, now called Saona, and Marcellinus Sacona, at the beginning of the Alpes in a fruitfull place, so that it may compare with any Country of France, for plenty of Wine, Corne, and all kindes of fruits, and for Rivers, Cattell, and Woods. It is neighboured with the Burgundians, and was sometime subject to the Princes thereof, afterward it was a part of the Kingdome of Arelatum, which being devided into divers parts, was afterward governed by Earles, one of which Phick Earle of Breffe and Bangenerak lived about the yeere 1300. who much enlargedhis Territories, and left one onely Daughter and Heire sibill of Brefita who was marryed to Amades the fourth, the 8. Earle of Sabaudia, who brought her Husband beside a large Inheritance, the County of Bressta, which being afterward united to Subaudia, remained in that Family 300, yeeres even untill our age, when Henry the fourth, King of France for his vertue furnamed the Great, understanding that the Saluffians a people of France were possessed and overcome by Sabaudus by treachery and deceit, and that Hemy the third was almost oppressed by his rebelling Subjects, and was engaged in a dangerous Warre, he thought it fitt to recover that part of France, and feeing the Duke of sabandra did delay the restitution thereof by making many exceptions and deceiving promifes, which by reason hee could not doc, he thought it meete by force of Armes to regaine that which was loft, and having levied an Army he tooke Brefia, by the helpe and affitance of the Marshall Byroone, and brought the Duke to that firaite, and was content to end the matter by exchange, and that the King for the Saluslians taken from him, should have the Bressians, the Brengeans, the Virroneans, and generally all that belong'd to France on the other fide of Rhodanas, fo that all that Country which lookt toward France from the issuing of that River out of the Lemanick Lake, should be afterward united to the Kingdome of France. And so the Duke should wholly deliver into the Kings hands the

BRESSIA



strong Castle of the Towne, with all the Warlike furniture thereof. by which Bresia and all that Province were as it were fetterd and manacled, so that France was secured from any future attempt from those parts. And so Sabaudus learnt with his owne losse how dangerous a thing it is, touse violence with those that are stronger than our selves, since such rashnesse redounds to his harme that attempts it, and most commonly he is compell'd to restore againe unto them with interest that which he had so gotten.

BRESSIA



THE ROVIN AND CITIE OF LIONS.



HE Court of Lions is the last and remotest of all the Presidiall Courts which depend on the chiefe Senate of Paris. But Lions is the chiefe and principall City of Gallia Celtica, which from thence is called Liens, being a strong Fortresse of France, being the Primate Seate of all France in spirituall matters, and being the Shop for

Tra Ing and commerce for the whole World. The brefteans confine orit on the North, on the East the Sabaudians, on the South the Al-Johno finns and the Narbonians along the River khod mus; and on the West the Avernians. It is situate in the most beautifull and convenientest toyle of al Europ, for there is no place which hath two riches fruitfuller Nurses, than the Rivers Rhodanus and Arar are unto this Country, in whose bosome the horne of plenty, filled with the Gods bounty doth rest, and is largely powred forth upon it, so that it alwayes enjoye ha continuall pienty. The ancients called it Lugdurum, as if you thould ray the happy or bleffed Mountaine. Thus Livius calbeshit an Hard, Lib. 1911.21. In these words the next day Amball marching on the contrarie banke of Rodanus, wentup into the Mediterranean parts of Trance: not because it was a straiter way to the Alpes but the more he went from the Sea, the more hee flould bee ture nor to meete with the Romanes: with whom he did not purpose to fight before he came into ttaly. Hee came with the fourth part of his Camp to the Hand, where the Rivers Arar and Rhudanus running out of divers parts of the Alpes, and having encompassed some part of the Country, doe meete together, from whence the Country in the middle is called the Hand; which words may seeme to be translated out of a credible Writer who lived about the same time, and was familiarly acquainted with Scipio, but that he addeth that this Iland being populous, and abounding with all things necessary, was TONOO NOON sal offerfor, that is, abounding with people, and well stored with food. Fluarch in the life of Aimbal doth deliver the like but more plainely, and calleth it Limi, whose words according to the Translation of Acciavolus. He remov'd his Tents, and marching by the banke of Khodames up against the streame, in few dayes he came to that place which the French men call the Hand, which the Rivers Rhodanus and Aar flowing out of diver Mountaines doe encircle, where there is the City of Lions the most famous City of all France, which long time afterward was built by Planens Mu acius. Some call it the City of Sequani-IIh a

ans, and Maxima Sequanorum, which appeareth by an ancient Inscription on S. Peters Church, which is this.

> IOVI OPT. MAX. O. ADGINNIUS URBICI FIL. MARTINUS SEQ. SACERDOS ROMÆ ET AUG. AD ARAM AD CONFLUENTES ARARIS ET RHODANI FLAMEN. H. VIR IN CIVITATE SEQUANORUM.

And senecadoth celebrate the praise of this place in his Verses concerning the death of Claudian.

> I fawe a Hill that hangeth or'c two fireames, Which thebis riting glideth with his beames. Where the great River Rindanus doth flowe, And Arar doubtfull whether he should goe. Thorow quiet Foordshis course along doth guide, Washing the Bankes as he along doth glide.

But when the Romanes had subjected all France, in the raigne of Augustus, L. Mun. Planette, who in the yeare V. C. 765, had beene Conful with C. vilue, and after he had obtain'd the dignity of a cenfer had triumph'd over the Rhetians, did reedificit, and built it almost all new, and remov'd it to a hill, and so bringing colonies from the Citic of Rome, he enlarg dir, and then it was called Colonia Lugdunum, or the Colonic of Lines, which Plimalfo sheweth Lib. 4. Cap. 18. when he faith: segusians libers, in qu'num agro Colonea Lugdunorum. 'The Segutians are free, whose Country is the Colonic of Lions. In this Citie as gueronius witnesseth was Clandius the Romane Emperour borne; who as also the succeeding Romane emperours did much enlarge and beautifie this Citie, which at this day infinite monuments of antiquitie doe sufficiently declare. Besides they made the Inhabitants Citizens of & me, and did give them many honours, priviledges, and liberies. And here they established the sinft Money Minre in all France, and crefted and built many famous Schooles, which flourifled for a long time by the frequent comming of the French and Itatalian youth thither, and were famous for e'o juent men, evento S. Jorms time. This Citie first received the Christian Religion, kept it, and observed it, and had many Marcyrs, amo: g which were the itnus, treneus, and other Doctors and Bishops of Liens. so that this Church was the primate of all France. The Carhedrall Church heretofore confecrated to S. stephanthe first Martyr, was afterward dedicatedto S. John Baptist, so that it is inferiour unto none, either in dignitie or antiquitie, nay it may compare with any other Churchia Europe, for the fairenesse and beautie thereof, it hath also stately pretious Pillars, which were brought out of S. Augustines Church, and the

THEPROVINCE AND CITIE OF LIONS.



Hh ;

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Walls are hanged with tapeffrie wrought with curious Art. But one of the chiefest ornaments thereof, is the Clock wrought with cunning workemanthip, which thework in a wonderfull manner the houres, dayes, monethes, and feverall feafons of the years, and also the course of the Sunne and the Moone. The Arch ofthop hath infinite priviledges above others, which if any one defire to know in particular, he shall sinde it in Paridres the French writers Booke, concerning Lions. But it is worthic of observation; that the Deanc of this Colledge is a Duke, and every one of the Cannons is an Earle. and some believe that a certaine King of Burgundi did grant them theferitles, fome with more likely hood doe thinke that they obtained them themselves by purchasing some part of the Countie of Forto to which is now a Countie. Many Princes have defired to be Cannon-thereof, as the Kings of France, the Dukes of Sabander, and Barguidie, the Princes of Barrens and Vienna. There are many other Churches. Colledges, Monafteries, and Chappells in the Citie, which for brevirie take Iomit. In this Citie both Provincially Nationally and Generall counfells have been kept, in which heretofore the holy Bithops Nicetius Prifeus and others were Prefidents, as alfo I procenthe 4 Pope of Rome, in the time of the Emperour Frederick the clear youth. But that wee may not bee more prolixe and tedious in thefe things than the prefent brevitie of the matter requireth, wee will haften to the feedlar government, but first by the way wee will shew. that heretofore the Rulers of Provinces and Civies did give judgement in the Princes name by whome they were instituted, and did take upon them and refigne the government acording as they pleafed: and laftly the Pofferitie of Chares the great cloathed those naked dignities with the titles of Dukes and Earles, and made them bereditarie. Such as were the Earles of Lions, before the Citie and Province were govern'd by Prelats, namely as they are found in ancient writings, O.lo, in the time of Charles the bald; Gerard in the time of Remyon the Archbithop, william, under Charles the Simptean: C. 012. and a little before lived Artaldus Earle of Lions, whose house as it is furrofed, remaineth yet in the Citie. After this the Countie was translated to the Church, by whome it was governed untill the yeare of C. 1292, at what time Philip furnamed the faire King of France laid hands on it, and tooke it into his protection, untill Ludovick Huttin did at length unite it to the Kingdome of France, which historie Paraaim doth largely profecute Lib. 2. Cap. 64. For those of Lions did confrantly defend their libertie, which they had enjoyed from the time of the Romans, which Plin, mentioneth, and also Paulus I. C. in his Bookes of Diftributions, which the Prelates endeavored to take from them. But albeit this Citie and Province doth enjoy to many and to great commodities and priviledges as aforefaid, yet fometime it endur'd much miferic. For after it was reedified by Numatius one of the Plancian familie, in the raigne of Nero, the most part of it was burnt, and Verus being Emperour, much Christian blood was shedin the Citie. Afterward it felt the fury of sep. severus, who expol'dit as a booty to his Souldiers, and in King Phillips time it was burnt through

through adangerous fedition which arofe in the Cirie, and thereupon a loft that libertie which it had preferved fo many ages, and havingendurd many miseries, it lay dead a while buried as it were in theruine thereof. But at laft by the liberalitie and favour of the Kings, and vigilancie and industrie of the Inhabitants, Lions grew to bee as famous in our age as it was formerly. The Magistracie of the Citie doth confift of twelve Confuls, as Campegus relateth, who doe governe the Commonwealth, fixe of them are yearely chosen before Christmas, and fixe of those formerly chosen are in office, for the yeare following, and they are confirmed by name in S. Nicetius Church, on the 12. of the Kalends of Ianuary. And in the Towne Hall which was formerly the Archpræsident house, they meete together to confult of publike affaires. But the Roans house is designed to bee the Court or Prafidiall feate of Iustice, on which dependent the Court of Initice at Lions, also the Merchants Court in the same place. The Prators Court of Maufeonia, Forest, Belliqueum. Here befides the Kinges Judges fubilitutes, Henry the fecond King of France dideffablish 8. Senators with a Clarke or Notarie. In this Citie befides the ancient Schooles which I have mentioned, there is an Univerfitie which hath flourished from the yeare of C. 1328. famous for the Professor the Common Law. There are great Faires kept here, to which at certaine times of the yeare a great company of people doe resort. It hath strong Fortresses to resist the assaults of the enimic, for S. Johns Bulwarke is the chifest in all Europe, so that on the top thereof 3000. Souldiers may be trained & fet in Battell aray. King Charles the 11. Anno 1564. built a Castle there which was thought impregnable, to suppresse the assaults of enemics, & the attempts of the feditious Cirizens. And this is worthy of observation, that as often as you digge there somewhat deepe into the Earth, some Reliques and Monuments of antiquity, as Stones, Marbles, Coynes, Lamps, Vines, and ruines of Aquaducts or Conduits, Bathes, Theaters, and fuch like Addifices are found there, fo that it is credible that many of fuch kinde of Reliques are found and discoverd here, than in all the rest of France.

Hh 4

Lan-

HE Occitane Country of France, commonly called Lan. guedec, is a part of Aquitane, and is so named as some conceive from the Gothes the Possessions thereof, as if you should say Land-Got. That is, the Gothes Province: Some derive it from the word Lingua a tongue and the word O; I suppose that these conjectures are more vaine than Sicilian toyes, audare but meere vuigar trifles. The ancients tooke it for the Province of Narbon, neere the Pyrena an Mountaines. Strabo calleth it Teilosages, the Metropolis whereof Tolouse is accounted one of the chiefe Cities of France, having an Archprelate, a Senate, and a University. Some derive the name thereof from those which fled from Ter. Cafa mentioneth it in his first Booke of Commentaries, where he speakeththus: It was told Cafar, that the Helvetians purposed to travell thorow the Sequans and Æduans Country, unto the borders of the Santones, which are not farre from Tolonfe, which is a City in Province: and also Lib.3. concerning P. Crassius: Moreovervaliant men being levied out of Tolouse, Carcasson, and Narbon, which are Cities of France neere to Province &c. Ammianus Marcellinus giveth it the prerogative above all the neighbour Cities. Neither can we omit that worthy Elogic of the ancient magnificence and power thereof, writ-of his Nuvic and Foster-mother in these Verses:

Non unquam altricem nostri reticebo TOLOSAM,
Coctilibus muris quam circuit ambitus ingens.
Perque latus fulcroperlabitur amnie Garumna
Innumeris cultam populis, censinia propier
Ningida Pyrenes, & Pimea Gabennarum,
Inter AQUITANAS gentes, & nomen iberum.
Qua modo quadruplices ex se cum esfuderit urbes,
Nonulla exhausta senit dispendia plebis:
Quis genuit cunctos gremio complexa colonis.

My Nurse Tol. sies praises I will found,
Which with a Brick wall is encompas d round,
And faire Garumna runneth by her side,
And many people doe in her reside.
Cause the Pyrenean Ningide confines
Upon it, and the Pinean Gibinines,
Betweene the Country of faire Aquit TAINE,
And thems which now is called SPAINE:

I 'NGVEDOC A



And

358 LANGUEDOCK apart of Aquitaina.

And having yeelded people unto four.

Large Cities out of her abundant from.
Yet in her no want of people doth appeare,
Which do ne within her bosome nouritht were.

Whence the Pip-Geths, Laving droven out the Romanes from thence, did make this City the royall Scare of the Kingdome, unr.!! they were quite expulsed by the French in the raigne of conferent the first Christian King, at what time all that Province was subjected to France, Concurring the State Ecclefiaffick, the Toloufians were infirmined in the Christian faith by Martiall, who was their first Prelate. after whom faceceded Saturninas, Hororana, Sticius, Hilarius, Exioeria. and many others, even to I na or k saulus the Sonne of Charletth, 11. King of Steels, in whose time this Bithoprick was translated is to an Archbaltoprick; under whom are there Suffragan Baltons; the bithop of Monta ban, Mingroomle, Liu vine, Londo inc. of S. Fa. when we ly created by Pope Lanche 22. And as this City is large as I corulem to it bath many taire built Chanches , and offo Colledges and Morate ries. The chiefe Church belonging to the Bithop a condecrated to S. Steeces: It bath also an Henverfity famous for I care a and for the great anniber of Students, which flight there. Here tomerly Playes in hosomr of the a the Goddenie or Flowers vere conbrated, of which there doe yet remaine fome toke is. But the Family of the Earles ningling with the Royali Stock, this Contry was noted to the Kingdome of trace. It will be here convenient to nominate some of them: as namely continue were am continued on a day others, mens reckonets the Farles of 19 / a no if the Portes or Franch ho enjoyed that dignity unto be as a wind Archine, turner of Theirb, who after the decease of his Prother inprompts, did unite this Courty unto his Kingdome. There are also among others their Townes in Languedoc, Narbon, Mors reflutantes, Carcaffona, Nomanfus, 1'20.

DELPHINATE FRANCE.

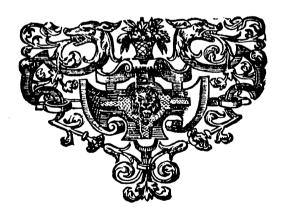
3N the South Province is neere to the Delphinate, and on the Northithath the Bressians, who are parted from it by the River Rhodanus flowing betweene them, on the West is the County of Fenusium: and lastly on the East the Pedemontian and Sabaudians doe encompasse it.

Cafar by one common name calleth those of the Delphinate, and the Sabandians, Allobrogians, who were then confederate with the Romanes: The Country is now devided into the higher part, the chiefe City whereof is Ebrodunum; and the lower part in which the prime Cities are Gratian polis and Vienna. Those of the Delphinate who dwelt beyond Rhodanns, were hertofore a part of the Kingdome of Burgundr, and then of Orleans, and afterward of Burgundr, the head City whereof was then Arelate, which afterward from that City was called the Kingdome of Arelaum, but when that Kingdome came to the Emperour Conradus the 2. after the decease of Rodolfus the first, the last King thereof, there arose one Guigno, a man of base birth, who was called afterward the fat Earle Grinmand, hee through his owne industry and the confusion of the times obtained most of the chiefest Cities of this Country, so that at last he possessed Gratianepolis and made himselfe Lord of the whole Province, which to honour his Son ne who had married Delphina the Daughter of the Earle of Albon and Vienna, he called it the Delphinate. After this the Province of the Delphinate became subject to Provinces who ruled it, untill the time of Fhilip Valerius King of France, who annexed it to his Crowne about the yeere of Christ 1348, which was the cause that Humbert Delphine of Vienna having loft his eldest Sonne in the Battell of Cressey, and his yonger Sonne dying by sicknesse, when hee was provoked to warre and fet upon by Amades the 6. of that name, he determined to put himselse into the Kings protection, and to leave him Heire to his Dominions, on this condition, that from thenceforth the eldest Sonnes of the Kings of France, during their Fathers life time, should beare the Armes and Title of the Delphinate. And so this Country came into the Kings hands who thought fit to annex so noble a Prince neighbouring on Haly for ever to his Kingdome. The Delphinate therefore being one of the chiefe Countries of France, is devided as I said before into the higher and lower part, and hath many faire Cities and Townes in it. In the higher there are Ebrodurum, which hath a Prelate, also Valence, Dium, and S. Pauls Church: In the lower is Vienna,

THEDELPHINATE

which was formerly the Metropolis and Mother City of the whole Delphinate, which is now Gratianopolus, there are also Romanium, Brianconum, Mons-Lima tum upon khodarus, a Towne much frequented by Merchants, where there are also many Monuments of Antiquity, also S. Antenies Church, Valorans Church, and the Monastery. Graia. nopelus was so called from the Emperour Gratian, who reedified it, and beautified it with many Buildings, now it hatha Parliament, and a President, with Senators, and other Officers belonging thereunto, and it hath a Prelate, who is one of the chiefe men of the Province, under the Metropolitan of Vienna. But Vienna venerable for Antiquity hath a long time had a Metropolitan Bishop. Valence is converted and raised to a Dukedome, and hath a Bishop and a University ty, in which the Romane Lawes are read and declared, in which James Cujacus taught, who was the Prince of all those Lawyers which flourished in former times, whose name shall live as long as Lawes continue in the world. Here are found Romane Inscriptions, and other ancient Romane Monuments. King Francis intended to have newly fortified Gratianopolis against the invasion of enemies, but hee left it undone.

THE





THE DVKEDOME LOTHARINGIA:

THE SOVTHERNE PART whereof is painted forth in this Table.

The Country whence fo cal-



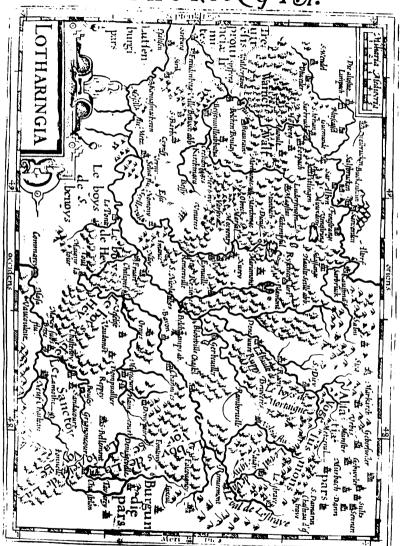
Fter Piclavia according to my method the Dukedom of Lithari gia, followeth, Lothoringia according to the Latines was so called from Lotarins the Sonne or Nephew of the Emperour Ludovick King of France, Truely Ludovick Pius had foure Son who warring like Parracides against their Father, & having shut himup into a Monastery among the

Suessons they devided his Principalities amongst themselvs & so made it a Tetrarchie. Afterward by the meditation of the Nobles of the Empire, the marier came to that paste, hat Lotar in the eldest Sonne should enjoy the Title of the Empire, with Italy, Gallis Narb mensu. and those Territories, which were called by the name of Lotharineia: and that Ludwick should possesse German; Charles should have France from the River Mola to the Ocean : and lastly Pipin, or his Sonne should have Aquitaine. Lotarius had besides Ludovick who succeeded him in the Empire, a Sonne named Lotarius, King of Lotaringia. And as the Germanes as first called it Lotar-tyik, or Lot-rerch, that is, the Kingdome of Lotarine, so the Latines afterward called it Letharingia. The Inhabitants, and the other French doe call it Loraine, as it were The German Lotregne. The French Writers doe report, that the bounds of Lotacall it Letting, ringe, were heretofore larger, and that it was heretofore called Amfirafia. Or Justria, or Oust-reych (having westrasia or westria, now called weft-resch, and corruptly Neuftria, a Westerne Kingdome) lying over against it and that being devided into the higher and the lower : and contained betweene the Rivers Rhene, Scaldy, and Mosa; the lower part hath divers names, and is subject to divers Princes: and that the higher part which is called Mossellanica and Tullingia, is all except some parts thereofunder ones command : so that on the East of Lo-The Sinustion sarengia there lyeth Allatia, and Westrasia: on the South Burgundr; on the West Campania, on the North it is bounded with the Wood Arduenna (the Leuceburgians, Treverians, and other people bordering thereon) which were heretofore the chiefest parts of Lotharingia. Lotaringia, although it be full of high Mountaines and thick Woods, yet it needeth not the supplies of forraigne Countries, for it hath good store of Corne and Wine. It hath divers kinde of Mettalls, as Silver,

Brasse, Iron. Tinne, and Lead: It hath also Pearles, for which there

The fruitful-

THE DVKEDOM E OF LOTHORING I.A.



In a cicaturus. The incient government.

is excellent fishing at the foote of Figelus. There are also certains Stones found, which the Inhabitants in regard of their blac colour doe call Lazuli, and doe make great benefit of them. There is also a certain substance, of which they make Looking-glasses, the like wherof is not found in other Provinces of Imqe. Here are also Calcul mes of great bignesie, so that great cups are made of small pieces thereof. It Theywer of produceth divers kindes of living Creatures: especially excellent Horfes, like to Neapolitan and Turkith Horfes, Leaving i was heretofore a Kingdome, as appeareth in the French Writers. But there are not mentioned above two or three Kings thereof. For commenties Bald pretently after the decease of his Unckle Letwins, invaded his Territories, and joyned them to his Principalities. And not long after it was made a Dukedome. The first Dukes are leattringly mentionedby Historians and divers Writers. In the raigne of Horrs the a. Get. fridasheld i otorigir. h.e., who afterward having fold his Daksdome ! en'ogn together with his Brothers naldness and Lulainus made a memorable expedition to the Holy I and, and carried his conquering Army thorow Afrand Spiseven to the City of Hierafalem, and was created King of literafalom. After him fucceeded Baldnin, and acter Ballarin E-flathing. Afterward King Henry the fifth gave the Dak dometo william Farle of I coam natter whom Theodore, the bus, Frederice. So others were created Princes of Lotangua, whom from the Latledome was passed to Predonk Varie of Padimonium, from who as the Dukes of I our mgra are descended. Mercator doth plainely d leabs it in two Tables, in one whereof he painteth out the Northe me part, in the other the Southerne part. Heretofore the affediensance and Lew ; did inhabit Litaringia, Ith. 4. Tacitus, Pling Siral and Pielem doe call them Medismarines; and Cefar also Live. e eleth them Mediomatricis whose Metropolis is called Drevaurum and new Maz. In the Register Booke of the Provinces of Belgia it is called rongs Melengari um or le Fosphe de Metz, le Pays Meßin. Cela in A. Lu anish A. and Fit y doe call the Leu. I liber: Polemy also calls them Leu A and maketh their Metropolis to be Tulium. And ioit. called in the Register Booke of the Provinces of Bogga, Crvitas Louis rum, that is Tu'ium, or i Evefebe de Teul: also Amerime his Itineraris doth acknowledge Tulum or Leury. Some also doe referre that which cafar calleth Timinges to Lotaring a. The Metropolis of Lotaringia is Nan cium, commo: se call'd Nan i it is no great Towne, but yet it hath a faire and commodious Seate, in a plaine place, the forme of it being sure square, in the which there is the magnificent Palace of the Dube of Loungings. The River Murtu floweth by the walls of Ning, which three miles of, a little beyond the Castle of Candeus entreth into Mofella. Leto Divers and others doe thinke that that which i now call d Nanceum, was that which was called Nafi mak which He-Emocall Nafram. Antonimicin his ltineratic placeth it betweene Decodurum which is in the way from Durocortorum. But he that confiden that journey more neerely, hee shall easily finde that Anone we be Nafium cannot be feated in that place, where Nanceum is now: fo the that Nasami, not that which we call now Nanceum, but a Town of

miles distant from it not farre from the River Mola in the Barroducan Province, which is commonly called Nan, as appeareth by the Inscription of stone digged up there. It is manifest by the rubbidge and ruines thereof that this Nasium was somtime a very large City: which also Elemens Treleus Mofellanus witnesseth in Ortelius. The next Towns of note to Nancesum is Fanum St. Nicholai, commonly called S. Nicolas, being two miles distant from thence neere the River Musta. feated in a plaine and fertile place. This Towne by the recourse of Strangers unto it, is so much enlarged, and is growne so bigge, that now if it were Walled it would not seeme a Village Towne, but rather one of the fairest Cities of all Lotheringia, forit hath such neare Buildings, well contrived Streetes, and such a multitude of Inhabitants, that it is compleate in all things : but it is especially commended for the trade of Merchandise, and manufactures of all kindes. It hath many wealthy Merchants who are richer than their neighbours. Iomit other Townes of lester note, lest I should be tedious to the Reader. Amile distant from Nancium is Fruart: three miles off is Ormes; and a little more than three miles off is Bayon and Luneville: foure miles off is le Font a Monfon, & Gerbevillar: five miles off is Charmes: fixe miles off is Castenor, Merhanges and Faucoleur; a little more than fixe miles is Maxen (enbs Breffe : leven miles off is Dompaire, Deneuvre, Hodon Chasteau . cight miles off is Ramberville, Raon, Bellemone, Neuff-Chastean, Mugstat, Marchain-Fille : nine miles off is Espinal, Bruyeres, Darney : ten miles off is Orment, Walderfing, Beaurams ; thirteene miles off is Vaigny: foureteene miles off is l'efirar. The Towne called in French Vandemont, is five miles from Nancy. Chaligny on the right fide of Mofella is halfe a league from Nancy. Also Amance seven miles from the City Alediematricum towards the South : which the Latine Writers call Almentia: It was the ancient Chancery of Lotharingia, as the Court-rolls doe witnesse, which Roserus produceth. Also Richecourt not farre from the Lake, which is commonly called la Garde lac, out of which a River floweth, which betweene S. Nicolas Church and the Towne Rosieres doth mingle it selfe with the River Marta. Also Remiremont the left fide of Mosella, making an Hand there, is seated on the most Southerne part of Letahringia: Aimoinus the Monke placeth here the Castle Rumaricum: in Reginoit is corruptly read Adromarica, or Ad Remarici, the word being devided. Spigelius calleth it in the Germane speech Rimelsberg. Not far from thence are Valleyes which are commonly called l'Estraye, and Vagay. La Mothe is scated by the River which by and by doth discharge it selfe into Mosa. There is the Territory called le Sanctor. There ore also the Townes Kirchingan and Blankenburg. Blankenburg, which the French call Blanc-mone, is a pretty, faire, and pleasant Towne. There is an ancient, spacious, and magnificent Castle, unto which the Dukes new Palace, being a curious structure is joyned. The Inhabitants give themselves to Husbandry. The Barony of Nomenium is on the right fide of the River Sella, three miles from the City Mediomarkeum, Southward. The Lordships or Signiories in it are Marsal on the left side of the River Sella not farre from the Lake Linderus, in which there is an Iland having a Towne in it called Techemful. Remer ville is three miles from Nancy. S. Bellemont is as farre from Mota. Rambert-Ville is on the right fide of the River Morton, not farre from the Spring-head, where there is the wood Morton. Resteres is by the River Murta, neere St. Nicolas Church, two miles from Nancy, Homburg is more than a league distant from the Towne Sarbruch, by the River, which presently afterward rnnneth into Saravus. Mariement fo called from the Mount on which the Towne is scated, is a mile off from the Lake Linder, Southward, Sand wourt being in the mid-way betweene Vandimont and Motta, in a Country commonly call'd santton, being a City of the Mediomatricans, and hererofore together with Tullus and others an Imperiall City, Heary the second, King of France did reduce it into his power. It is now commonly called Merz, and moderne Writers do call it Mee, and Gregorius Imorenfis and others doe call it Vrbs Mesenfis. The Ancients did call it Divodurum Mediomatricum. And in the Itinerarie Table Divo Dursmedio Matricorum : Ptolemy Calls it Divodurum : and Tacisus lib.4. and Artoninus doe call it Devidorum. I purpose not to insers divers trifling conjectures concerning the new name. It was heretoforeth Seate of the Kingdome of Letharingia. Concerning which Peter Divers hath written elegantly in his Itinerarie. The City Mete is situated on a large Plaine, which the River Mojella deviding it selfe into divers Channels doth water, and part of it floweth gently by the walls on the left hand, and part of it goeth under the wall to ferve the Cities use, and so it runneth generally, even to the nether fide of the walls, where having received the River Sella, which washeth the right side of the City, it runneth againe in one Channell. But the City is very pleasantly and delightfully situated, for having a plaine levell lying round about it, yet the plot of ground where it standeth riseth up a little, whereby wee may observe in what manner the ancients did build their Cities. For they goe up many steps before they can come into the Cathedrall Church, meere which there is a Market place on the highest part of the ground, which by degrees bendeth downe toward the Walls, yet one part of the descent thereof is tooke away, by two streetes paved with stones, which doe crosse by one another. The Citizens are called Mediomatrices in an inscription which is at Mogumio neere S. Alban. That Towne which is called in French Toul, was heretofore called Tullum: Ptolemu calls it Tulion a Towne of the Lucians : Antonius, Tullus : The Itineratie Tables doe now call it Tullium. That which is called Verdun, the Latines doe now call Virdunum and Verdunum : Antonius calleth it Verodunum. And in the Register Booke of the Provinces, it is called Civitai ! erdune, sium, or l' Enesche de Verdun. And the three Cities 2foresaid have Counties belonging to them.

THE DVKEDOME LOTARINGIA.

The Southerne part.

UR order and Method doth now require, that we should reckon up the chiefe Rivers of Lotaringia, but first wee will speake concerning the Lakes. It hath many Pooles and Lakes which are full of fish: Among which there is one that is 14. Miles in compasse, in which there are great Carpes of three foote long, which are so pleasant in taste. that they farre exceede the Carpes in other Countries for sweetneile. The Duke of Lotaringia receaveth 16000. Franks every third yeare, for fish taken in this Lake. It is watered with these famous Rivers, Mola, Molella, Suravo, Voloia, Mortana, Murta, Sella, Hidia, and others. Concerning Mosait appertaineth to lower Germanie. The other Rivers doe properly belong to this Dukedome: the better part of Mosella and Saravus, the rest wholy. Mosella riseth in the Mountaine Voge fus, not farre from the Springhead of Arara, a little above the Towne which is commonly called Russan, and so gliding downe from Vulturnum to the West, having view'd those Townes which are call'din French l' Estrate, Remiremont, Espinal, Charmes, Baton, it bendeth his course from the East westward, and runneth straite forward to Tullum, an Episcopall Citie, whence running againe Eastward, it bendeth Northward even to Fruardum, and having visited the Mediomatricians, the Treverians, and other people it runneth into the River of Rhene. That which the Germanes call Mosel: the French call Moselle. It is thought that Rhenanus, Ptolemie Lib. 11. Cap. 9. and others did call it Obit gos. But Iohn Hereld noteth that Obringen so called by Piolemie is not a River, but a part of Land necre the River Rh. me, which is now called Ober Rhingham : also Clemens Treleus Mosellanus witnesseth as Abraham Ortelius writeth, that a certaine Country of I and neere Mosellais yet called Obrincum. Ausonius Esdyll 3. do h celebrate the praise of Mosellain learned verses, both for the clearenesse of the water, and easy fayling thereon; and for the Townes and Pallaces which beautified the bankes thereof: and also for the 5th therein, as the Mullet, the Trout, the Barbell, the Salmon, the Limprey, the Perch, the Tench, the Bleake, and the Gudgeon, or which i hath great store, and lastly for the Rivers which Tunne into it, as Pronte, Nemefa, sura, Gelbi, Erubro, Lefura, Drahona, Salmona, Saramis, and Alifonia. L. Vetus in the Raigne of Domlius Nero the Emperour, attempted to joyne Mofella and Araris, by making a channell be weene them, that the armies being convey dout of ttalie by Sea, and afreeward on the Rivers Rhodamus and Arar by that chan-

Ii 4

nell, and so passing by the River Mosella into the Rhene, might at last be brought againe to the Ocean : that so the jouney might bee more easie, and the westerne and northerne shoares betweene them might be made navigable, as Cornelius Tacitus writeth Lib. 18. Of which An-

> Te foutes vivique lacus, te carula noscens Flumina : te veteres pagorum gloria, luci : Te Druna, te far sis incerta Druentia ripis, Alpinique colent Fluvy, dupitemque per Vrbem Quimeat, & dextra Rhodanus dat nominaripa. Te stagnis ego caruleis, magnumque sonoris Amnibus, aquorea te commenda bo Garumna.

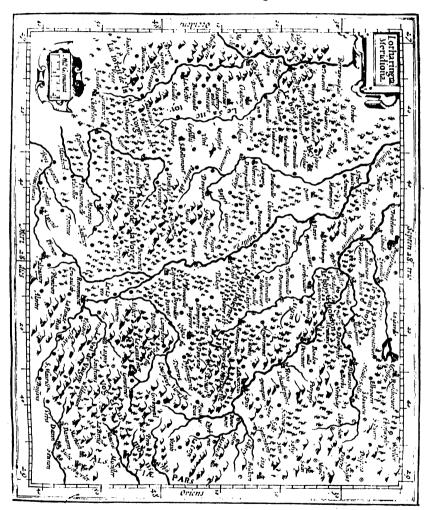
The Fountaines, Lakes, and blew streames shal know thee, And woods which of Villages the glorie be. Thee, Druna, thee Druemia that doth glide With winding course betweene his bancks so wide And all the Rivers on the Alpine hill Shall thee adore and reverence thee still. And Rhodanus that doth through the Citic flow, Naming the right hand banck as it doth goe, With the blew Lakes, and streames that greatest are, And Sea-like Garumne I will thee compare.

Saravus rising not farre from the Salmensians, is the greatest of all those Rivers which runne into Mosella, it is navigable, and famous for the receipt of other Rivers, and after it hath view'd the Cities and Townes, which are commonly called Sar-Burg, Feneftrange, Sar-Fberden, Sar-Abben, Guemund, Sar-Pruck, Walderfing, Sar-Brug, and others, at length it meeteth with Mofella neere the walls of Augusta of the Treverians, not farre from Komberbruck, Ausonius mentioneth itia prayfing Mosella. It retaineth that namestill. Forthe Inhabitants callit Sar. And the ancients did call it Sarta, as appeareth by an inscription which was brought to Trevers from a Towne seated by that River, which is now called Sarprack, that is Sarra Pous, or Sarra Brigde.

> CAES RO. EXER. IMP. P.P. S.C.Au. TREVE. INGR. Essum. H. Castra. Sarra FLu. PRO. MIL. CUSTODIA BIENN. POTITUS. EST.

Velolais a Riverthat hath pearles in it, which neere the Towns Charmeni runneth into Mosella. Mortana neere a Towne of the same name mingleth it selfe with the River Murta. Murta or Meurta having receaved many Rivers into it, commeth to Mosella in a plaine place among the Mcdowes, and accompanieth him for a long way together, keeping an equall course with him, having but a little

THE DVKEDOME OF LOTHORIXGIA.



The Mount taines.

The Weeks

The Pull like A also,

ground betweene their channells, untill at length a little above the Cattle Candejus, which on the right hand is scated on a Rock, by a Towns of the same name, it maketh a sharpe angle with the Channel of Mofella, and mingleth his waters there with. The River Sella also Joyneth it felfe with it, neere to the Citie Mediomaterum, which rifethout of the Lake Linder, which is rich in Sale, and fishing And the two Nighto meeting together at the Towne Northenium, doch difcharge it selse into Saravus, 2. Miles belowe Bosinois-Vella, in Abby so called. There is in the Vale of Deodatum a Fountaine, which hath a loveraigne qualitie given it by nature to heale many difeafes. There are alfo faltpits, in which there is very fine Salt, being sweete in taite, and whiter then Southan Snow, out of which faltpits the Duke of Lotaringia receaveth yearely an 100000. Francks. This Province is environd with very high Mountaines, which doe farre excell the Fyreran Mountaines for their abundance of all forts of Mettals, but especially Silver Mines, which yeeld so much Silver, that hee receiveth a great revenueue out of it. Also the Mountaine Vogesus in the Valley Liberia doth yeeld pure filver, but not fo great a quantitie. Moreover Locarneta hath many thicke woodes, some of which wee will fee downe according as they are called in French, as warned-wall, de Bernon, le bois de Mortaigne, Boseyne, Bois de Mordon, le Ban-bois, le Bois dela Vonge, de Heyde, and others. Concerning the publike workes, there is at the Towne S. Nicolas 2. Miles distant from Nancey, necre the River Murta a great Church not very ancient, but curiously built, and very light. The Pillars which beare up the roofe of it are very greate, and yet their height make them appeare to bee fo flender, as it they were unfit to fultaine fo great a worke. It hath two Towies, on one of which Charles Cardinall of Lotaringia, Bishop of Metz's, and Prior of this Church, hath fet on the top thereof an Emblematicall divite, which is a Spire of a Steeple wrapt about with Ivie, with this Motto or Infeription, Te flante virebo: Thee standing, I shall flourish. Neere the Towne w fferbellich where the River Surus mingleth his waters with M. fella, there is another Towne commonly call'd Igel, where on a high place standeth that venerable Monumet of Antiquitie, which is more famous than any beyond the Alpes, and which the It is anothemicles may admire: it is a pile of stone, which is built on and for rifeth by degrees untill it bee about 74. foote high, being engraven round about with divers Images, on the toppe thereof there is a piece of an Eagle, firting on a Globe, with his wing spread abroade, and it seemes that there was a Vaile before his breaft. There is at Nancy S. Georges Church, in which there is the Monument of Charles the Bold, Duke of Bingundie, being flaine in a battaile by the Helvetians and Lotaringians on the Nones of Ianuary, Anno 1477, whose ashes and bones, beif tue, the Cryer of the order of the golden Fleece, by the command of the Emperour Charles the fifth, his Nephewes fonne, did folemnly carry from thence to Luceburg 1550: and afterward by the command of Mary Queene of Hungari, they were carried to Bruges. There are also in the same Georges Church, the Tombes of divers

The Dukedeme of LOTARINGIA.

Onkes of Lotaringia, which have no inscriptions: as also in other Churches. The most of the late Dukes doe lye in S. Francises Church. There is the stately Monument of Renatus, who obtained a Victoric against Charles Duke of Burgundie. There doe lye also in the same place Duke Antony, and his sonne Francis, and Claudea Valesia, wife to Duke Catolin, and Daughter to Hemy the second King of France. There is an Armory in Naucy, furnished with all kind of warlike Engines. There is also a Church in the Citie of Meizs consecrated to S. Stephen, and others, concerning which Dinaus faith. The Church is named from S. Stephen, the Patron of the Citie, being a most faire and renowned worke, as any which we faw in all our journey, and which is a rariety, it was compleately finished in all parts It is said that there was in it a woodden Crucifixe, covered all over with golden plates, we saw a red coloured Cesterne of Porphyry of a great capacitie, being above 10. foote long, in which they keepe their holy water. There are also many other sumptuous Temples in this Citie, and there were many in the Suburbs thereof, as the S. Anulphis Church, which is famous in regard that the Emperour Ludovick Pius, and his fonue Charles, and some of King Pipins daughters were buried here. But the warres have wasted these things, so that now there is no part of Suburbs remaining, so that beyond the Walls there is nothing but field-ground. Not far from Metz, neere the Towne lovy, there are some tokens in the River Mojella of an ancient Aquaduct or Water-courfe. Concerning which Dineus thus in his Itinerarie. In this journey there is a Towne commonly call'd lovy, betweene the foote of the Mountaines and Mosella, where it seemes that there was an Aquæduct or conveyance of water all the way betweene both the Mountaines, as appeares by the ruines yet remaining. There are yet many of the arches, which are of white stone cut like vnto brikes : and there are some arches of the same worke on the other banke. The Inhabitauts doe affirme that there is in this place a Fountaine ignorantly thinking that these Arches did serve for the Bridge, and they said that there were other lesser arches on the top of this Mountaine, which did runne out towards the Citie Metz, which is a Mile off. It is about 60. foote high, neere the banke, whence we may conjecture what a great worke it was, and how high the Arches were, which flood in the Channell of the River, of which there is nothing now remaining. The Inhabitants doe report that the upper part of the Arches is plaine being daubed over with red colour'd Morter, and that in the middle of it not many yeares fince there was a little house, open on both fides, which wee suppose was that part of the house, which should have covered the Conduit Pipe. Henry the second, King of France (as we faid before) did subject the Citic of Medrio mailcum to him, which was sometime an Imperiall Citie. A Magistrate sent from the King sitteth as President in the Senate of the Citie. The Tribunall in the Citie of Mediomatricum hath three Bishops belonging to it, who are under the Metropolitian of Trevers, as the Bilhop of Meiz, of Tullum, of Verdunum, so called from their severall Seates.

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THE DVKEDOME BVRGVNDIE

The Country whence fo cal-

ET so much according to our Method suffice concerning Lotharingta. The Dukedome of Burgundse followes or lower Burgundie. The name of Burgundie commeth from the Burgundians, who being a people of Germanie, descended of the Vandalls, and to called from the word

The Dukedome of Fur eundie

Brigh, that is from the Townes of Gartison, being disturbed by the Almaines (who violently feated themselves in their Countrie which is now cai'd the Palatinate) under the conduct of ! heodefine the sonne of treatius the younger, they drove out the Sequeam and Adians, and possest themselves of this part of ancient France, wich the Numbon, whom Tacitus mentioneth. Peter Santto-Iulianus deriveth the Etymologic of Burgundie from a certaine place commonly call'd nurg-ogne. in the Countrie of Langrenia. It was heretofore a Kingdome about theyeare 1034, and afterward it was divided into a Dukedome and Countie : the former toward the East called the lower and rovall Fu gundie, the latter toward the East called the higher and Imperial Fu quade. Wee will entreate of the Dukedome in this Description, and of the Countie in the next. The Dukedome is encompassdonthe East fide, with the Counties of Sabandia and Burgo die, having the River Shadanus flowing betweene them : on the South is the Territorie of Lines on the West the faire fields of the Nevernians and Borbonians, on the North lies Campania. It is a Champion Countrie, and in-The Fembre, feriour unto none for fercilitie and fruitfullnesse, for here is plenteous stoare of Wincand Corne, so that Bacchus and Ceres seeme to contend, who should exceede the other in bestowing their guists most liberally upon this Country. Richara Earle of Augustodinum a stoute man, and well experienced in warlike matters, was created Dakeof all Burgurdie beyond Aravis, by Odor King of France, who was afterward Duke of Burgundie 32. yeeres. Hee left Rurgundy to his Sonne Rudelphus, who was afterward chosen King of France, and Hugo Nign his Brother succeeded him in his Dukedome. After him succeeded Ode his Brother, or his Sonne (for I finde Authors of both opinions. After whom followed Heavy his Brother, who dying without Isiac. Robert King of France, gor the Dukedome of 'urgundy, 'enry having lett it him (as they fay) by his last Will and Testament. After him succeeded his Sonne Kobert, and after Robert, Hago his Nephew. After him followed Otho; and after Otho, riugo the third And after Hugo the :. Odo the Sonne. After whom there followed in order Odo the thire Hugo the fourth, Rebere the third, Hugo the fifth, Eudo, and Philip wh

THE DVKEDOM I

OF BURGUN DIE.

dying without Islue John King of France followed after him, after whom fucceeded Philip his Sonne furnamed the Bold to whom his Father gave the Dukedome of Burgundie. Iohn furnamed the Stout fucceeded his Father Philip, and after him Philip the Good or Gentle, his Sonne. And after succeeded Charles who in regard of his service in divers Warres, was furnamed The Warriour. After whose decease Ludovick the 11. possessed all this Country. The Metropolis or chiefe City of the Dukedome is Drosenum which Gregor Turorenfis calleth Divionum, and the French Dijm. Divionis is thought to be the Builder there, but we rather suppose that Aurelianus the Emperour was the re edifier thereof, and the enlarger of the Precincts. Some think it was to called ab Drois, or from the Gods who were much reverenced there. It is the fairest City in Bu gundy. It is situate on a most pleafant Plaine, and the two Rivers Sactione and Of ara (called in Fig. 35 Sufen and l'Ou he) doe wash the walls on either side; the former d usually overflow the City making dangerous exundations; the la is very full of fish, and floweth in a quieter Channell, and veelde. many commodities. The walls are built as high as is convenient : defence: being lately fortified with Towers and Eulwarkes. There is a Seate of Justice there, and a Parliament: out of whose bosome. the Lawes of the Country are as it were fetched. Hee that is choin to be Major of this Towne is compeld though against his will to take a burden on him rather than an honour, and to take his oath in the Temple of the bleffed Virgin, which the Kings Proftor repeated with to him, namely that he will be faithfull unto the King, and that he will defend the Lawes, Liberties, and Priviledges of the City, against the King himfelfe, and all others, as often as occasion shall require. On the Mountaines neere the City there doe grow excellent Vines. Moreover the Fpiscopall Cityes are engustedumm and cabillinum. both venerable for antiquity. The former was called Augustedunan. from Auguliu, (whether Ollavianus or some other it is not greatly to be flood upon: for those that derive it from duge the wife or in the doe but relate Fables) who re-edified it when it was ruinared by the warres which Cafar maintained against France. It is now called with It was heretofore a very faire City, but now it is not fo beautiful. Here are many ruines of Theaters, Aqueducts, Pillars, and Pyrandies to be seene; and there are daily old Coynes, and other ancient No. numents digged up, it hathalfo now many faire Churches and pass like Structures in it. It is scared at the foote of those Mountaints which are commonly called les Monts de Civis, necre the River Arone fins. So much concerning August dunum, there followeth (abannum, or Caballeonum, Æduerum : commonly called challen fur Saone. I: is not knowne who built it. This City is fituate on the right hand banke of Araris: the Fields are fruitfull, and the ayre wholesome. It is very commodious for transporting Merchandise downe the River Araru, whence Calar chose this place to make provisionin, and to covey it from hence to his a rmy which lay in divers parts. This ionstime was the royall Scate of Guntchrannus. Afterward Lotarius in Sonne of Ludovicus Pius did burne it all downe. fo that there remire

ned no appearante of a City. But in regard of the conveniency of the face it was afterward reedified, and at this time it is a rich To be of trading. So much concerning the Metropolis, and the l'acopail Citties: there followes now fome Townes of Lifet noare which are in this Dukedome. In the midde way berweeped ballmomand Marfon, there is a Lowue commonly called To mer Startis wo and a Intoninus call it Timertum. It is fituate in a futile toyle, being every where encompas'd with the River dia w The Hills in the Country of suburbicaria doe bring forth excellent Wine. And in the mid-way betweene the City of faile on, and care below, is the Towne Confellum, which belongeth to the King as Fata 's & thinketh, which Ammianus calleth Seculium. Being fituate at the frote of the Mountaine In a, and though it be now very ruinous, ver icis venerable for antiquity. On the East it hath high Mountaines. and cleare Rivers, whole waters are very fweet to drink from whence awholdome Fountaine, fpringing out of the high fandy Rocke is convey'd into the Towne by woodden Pipes. On the West a Plaine torcadeth forth it felfe. Three leagues from the City abello North. ward is Belna, commonly called Benulne, peere the River which the Inhabitants call hem-forze. Some would have it to be that which exfr and viraba call Bibracles. Others are of another opinion. This Towns is fituated in a Fennith place, which as Paradine writeth can cafily make a Lake about the City, for a mile round about, to keepe off the enemics. All the City is encompaffed with ffrong walls, and hath Bulwarks, which can refift the force of Ordnance. The Country of Belvia is rich, and of a good toyle. It hath the best Vines in all the world, which make the best Wine. In the same Country is Collertime called fo from the Ciflernes, built at Duke Odoes charge in a great Wood, under the Priory whereof there are above a thousand and cighty Frierics, and as many Nunneries of the fame Order, which from honce is called the Ciffertian Order. Semurium, commonly cal-I din French Semer, is fituate in the middle of the Territory, which is commonly call'd surers, a faire Towne. In the mid-way betweene Divion and Belinis Number um, commonly call'd Nurs. This Towne was alwaics famous for making of good Swords. That Towne which is now call'd Aval n, Amoninus calls iballon, where he calleth it also the 16. Legi n. That which in French is called Sanley, Antoninus cal-Joth Sid lunn, who placeth there the 18. Legion. That which is cal-104 Flavien, halfe a lague Eastward from Semurio, it is thought was formerly called Homa Fan rum. There are also other Townes of Burgunde, which for brevity tike I omir to describe: as are Ausone, havioga Calle, which is the Eafterne Key of the Dukedome, the River dixes gliding by the walls thereof, also the Townes Noiers, Ravieres. Lines, Membard, Chaffellon, S. vergue, Selvigne, Creviut, Viteau, Verdun, Arnul care tem are which intomous calls tronoderun. There are three or a Space pall Cities accounted to be in the Dukedome of Burgan-6 Where tuffer e and 11. f. on. The first whereof is a Dukedome, the Lamory hereof called Duché de Nivernois) is very large, and is wood with this Wivigable Rivers, I auna, Elavere, Ligeris. There E k >

The Citles.

are 12. walled Townes therein, the Metropolis whereof is Niversium, having Jurisdiction over thirty Castellhips as they call them. That which Cafar calls Noviodunum, is a Towne strongly walled, and well fortified with Towers and deepe Ditches. Among the chiefe Townes of the Dukedome of Nevers are Devifa, which Intoninus calls Decifa and Decetia: allo Clanecyum, Doufyum, Milinium, Ingilbertfum, Corbignium, St. Leonards Church, Luzzium, Premecyum, and others. Anferre followes: which Arteninus calls Antifiodorum, and placeth here the 22. Legion. Ammanus calis it mossedorum, or l'Evefche d'Auxerre. The Territory of this City, commonly called le Pays d'Auxerrois, is famous for wine, called after the name thereof. The City which is now called Mascon, Cefer calleth Matifcona: and the Itinerarie Tables Matifco, and the Register Bookes of the Province of France, and Antoninus doe call it Maifconense Castrum, who placeth therethe 10. Legion, and in an ancient Roll it is called Mastico, as Philip Bug"onius noteth, who write History of this City. Paul Discouns calleth it Machaon Villa. Gregory Turonenfis, and others doe call it Matisfana, being like to Caballinum, both for fituation, manners, and Arts. It lyeth by the River Arars, which hath a faire Bridge over it, lying strait forward Eastward, and the other fide are like unto a Bow. In Rugundy and the Counties thereof are their Counties, Dyon, Auflun, Tonnerre, Chalon fun Saone, Mafew. S. Martin, Nevers, Langers, Aufferre, S. langon, Charolon, Charge, OF Chann; Monlies OF Montil, Auxone Rogemont, Muffy, Breflemont, Sec, Alomis Seregnon, Gilly Valenson, Tirecourt, Chevigat, Ain: ville, Fipres, or Tybyen Tarvant. Brafes or Braffe, Rochefort, Amourt, or Aginconves Vitem. Towhich alto are ad led Arley, Rigny, biligny, Mommittu, Laugey, Beaschamp Cru bes. There are the Bilhopricks of Angulladurum, or Heduenfic of Julum, of Mascon, of Chalon, and of Langres, which are subject to the Archbithop of Lions. This Dakedome hath these Rivers Suct. en, Ofcarus, Aracus, Icanna, Ligeris, Elaveres, andothers.

THE COVNTIE BVRGVNDIE.

the protection of the Burnensian Heluctians. On the North Locaringia

and high Germanie doe confine upon it, on the West the Dukedome of

Lunguale, on the East the Helverians, on the South the Allobrogians

fruit all Countrie, replenished with all things necessarie for mans

life, and the foile is fit for tillage, for planting of Trees, and Vine-

yards, and for feeding of Cattell. There is every where great store of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Oates, Beanes, and other Pulfe. And no leffe

abundance of Trees. The Contrie especially the middle part hath

hills which doe bring forth and yeeld most excellent Wines. The Arbosians. & the Vadamians have Winevessells so great that they seeme

to be as bigge as a house. Neere the Palace of the ancient Kings of

great men: and another black kind of Marble enameld with purple ipors. There are also divers kindes of living creatures, and great store of Oxen and Cattell. All docapprove of the travelling Horses of Granell, and the herce Dogs that are in this Country. Many things

Dusedone of Bu gundie to his sonne Philip, who was surnamed the bold but Magara his Nephew fucceeding after Philip, got the Dukedome of Busenndie, after whom succeeded Ludovick Malanus her Son,

and after him Magnet Malma her Daughter, whom Philip Duke of Brown ite furnamed the bold married. After him there succeeded in order John his to me furnamed the fout, Philip Bonus, or the good, Crayles the Warriour, and Mary marryed to Maximilian of Austria, Pollp of Autien the Emperour Charles the 5.8c. Philip King of spaine. This Countie is divided into 3. Directles or Prafe tureships, which are commonly call'd Bayliwicks: the higher and the lower, and Drline. The first est efulium, the second Polichum, the third Dola. But b finarhatino in Caffell, and is the Metropolis or chiefe Citic of

REPERINE Countie of Burgundie followes, or Burgundie the higher, in Frenchit is called Franche Conte, that is the tree County, for the Province is governed by the Earle thereof, and is free as they fay from all tributes and exactions. It belongeth to the Emperour, and is under

and Segulius. The length is 90. Miles, the breadth 60. It is a very The Fendley,

Bingindie, which the Inhabitants call now Chambrette au Roy, they digge out of the earth a kind of plaister, like Lime. There is also in the Countrie of Dolma Marble digged forth, which the Greekes did The voice

call Alablatter, of which they made Tombes and Monuments for Cientures

are delivered concerning the ancient Earles of Burgundie. Eudo was the first Earle and Palatine of Burgundie, after whom succeeded his The action Government Nephe a violog, who dying without iffue, John King of France gave the

Th

the whole Countre .. and the fairest of all the other Cities, it is ften aisk 3

ted by the River Dubin, which devideth it selfe here into two armes Some inppose it to bee that which Ptolemie calls Didutton Lib. 11.Cm 0, a Citic of the Sequences, very faire and beautifull. Here is a neate spatious Market place, almost source square, but that it is a little longer than broad. On the West side is the Court and the Prison. The chiefe Church which is very faire and admirably curved, is confectated to the Virgin May. There are also many other Cities as Velonia commonly called Befancon, an Imperiall Citie, called heretofore Chrylopolu: it is scated in a commodious and fertile Territorie. The River Aldus dahu doth runne through most part of it, and dothencircle most of it, but the River doth not wash the other part, neere the Gate in the way to Dola. There is also Nozerethum, or Noferm. which was formerly called Nuccillum from the Nut trees growing there, but Ludwick Cabillonen fur returning from the warres of lerufalem. did wall it about and call'd it Nazarethum. This Earle hath a Cafile which is ealled the leaden Castle, because it is cover'd with leade There is also salina, a faire Citie, and famous through the whole world, denominated and so called from the salt Fountaines, and the falt which is usually made there, which being very white is transported into other Countries, and the Countie hath a great revenueue out of it. We omit for brevitic sake the description of other Conn. tries: Burgundy hath great and wonderfull Lakes: One of the chiefest whereof is that which is called the Wherlepoole: which is a wonderfull worke of nature. For there is mud above the water which is so hardened, that it seemeth firme land : yet Horses and Cartes cannot passe over it, but onely footemen. In raynic cloudy weather it doth not rife, except it be against faire Weather, and then it swelleth up presently, and watereth the Columban Plaine. Moreover between Nozerethum and Riparie there is another Lake in Bonnalli, which is full of Pikes, Pearches, and other fifth, which every 7, years for some week. s hiderh it selfe, and after riseth up againe, which is very n.iraculous, and moft incredible. The Southerne part of this Countig hath many Lakes. There is the Lake called in French Meletenk, both the greater and the leffer, also Narlay of an incredible depth :alfo Mrner, the two Chamblicis, Frogery, Ronchault, and others, Many Riveredge divide it, as Dubis, Longnonius, Danus, Lonns : all Dubut doth appertaine to this Countie, Prolomie calls it Doubis, and Celu Landon, if to Linu Ver finus conjecture rightly: in other Bookes it is corruptly read Aldusfaukis and Aldusfalis, commonly Dour. It rifeth out of the Mountaine Iwa, a little above the pleasant Villago Mois. Moreover Dubic taking his course from the South Northward, glideth by the Lake Pontium, and so with many windings runneth by Pontarlum, America, and Kafrum, and to to the Church of S. Hippolium, and from thence bending Westward, it goeth to the Towne Chasteloi, and Coflowing by Vejuntio, and making an Iland neere Dela, after many winding turnings and having received many Rivers, it mingleth his Waters with Aratic necte Virdusum. Longronius also wholly belongeth to the higher Buyundie, commonly call'd Longnon. Davum fpringeth out of the high Monntaine . which hangeth over a great and faTHE COVNTIE



The Likes.

Tia Rivers.

mous Towne called Sirodus: there are also Lugue or Luga, commonly themant called Love, drarus and others. Concerning the Politicke state of this free Countrie, when the Provincial afficiablies are held, the three states doc meere, being summon'd in the Barles name by the Prince of the Araufians, and the Lords of Nozorth and Arbe. The three States doe confift of the Nobles, the Clargie, and the Citizens. The Earles of the higher Diacele are the Earle of Montellia to the Earle of Riche and Farax, of Montrevel, or I halamer and Faulgrenam, of Verges, of Rev, Liftoniu. The Abbates are of Croi Bant, of Charte, of Bitaine, of Corneal, of Tuller, of Charfent, of Luxul, of Bellevoulx, of Grace-Dieu, of Chaleu, of three Kings, or Trium Regum. The Priors are of Van lufe, of Lantenans, of Cufance, of Marteret, of Juffey, of Portius Sagint, of Montreul neere Sayona of S. Marcelli. The Canonici are of Calem fla er, and others of other places. The Cities are Gray, Vefoul, Monthonfon suffey, Paima, Portfus, Saone, Cromary, Mont-tuftin, Fault owner. The Lords are : of M nimoral, and S. Loup. of S. Martin, of Taulens, of File. neuf se, of Rust, of Montgevelle Chastillon and Belv ne, of Conflander, of Mont illon, of relejon, of Dicer, of Veny and Chemy's, of Oizelet : of icen, of Traves, of Rainconnieres, of Coffeb une, of sombernom, of Valie faut, of Bermont, of Iviller, of Mugnay, of Verenr, of Touraize, of Cito, of Provanchieres, of Grand mont, of Velle Cheviclous, of Vofer, of Dampio. re, of Frotey, of Breutal, of Matey, of Noironde, of Iromarcy, of Mille's. of Mailleren ourt, of Myon, of Bensenge, of Vellerot le boz, of Clere, of Bitonccurt, of Mortailloue, of Amondans, of Fraisne, of Chavney, of Mon. of Atom S. Legier, of Court, of Montereul, of Sorans and Lamber : and many others. The Earles of lower Burgundy, are of Ruffey, of S. A. bin: and the Barron of Chevreaulx: The Abbots are of S. Eugende, of to aume, of a erne, of Ment S. Marie, of Mont-Benoifl, of Bayllen, of Saultres : the Priors are, of Mainvaul, of Vaucluse, of Bonlien, of Mente, of L .. Acfaulnier, of Arbeis, of Mote, of Syredus, of Vallis Supra Polichinum. Mortan. The Canons are, of S. Mamitius, of S. Anatolius, of S. Micis el all in Salma; alfo of Arbofium, of Polichnium, of Mozeret, andotother Cities. The Cities are Salina, Arbon, Poligny, Pontarlien, Nozea Castrum Caroli, Monmiroti, Orgelot. The Lords are of Conlongion in and Andelest, of courlary and le Pin, of S. Amour, of Argento, of Lautition of Pouper, of S. Sorlin, of Darna and Tramelay, of Borlia, of Creffia, of litiens, of Chambers, of Montena, of Vecles, of Refait, of Mariena, of him fort, of Nafer, of stigle, of Courbofon, of Vertamboz, of Largilla, of Man & of Estable, of Chapter, of Arefiche, of Cover, of Bar and Tousseaut, of Augus of Muy e, of Charin, of Charlin, of Chaumes, of Bretterieres, of Foneno of Cogna, of Chaulx, of Montnet, of Vadans Villette, of Arbois, of Angile erre, of Chastelvillaine, of S. Iulian, of Descrilles, of Verges, of Champing to of Beaulchemin, of Villeneufve les Orgellet, of Chastres of Toulx. of Vin of Vilmeauly, and many others. In the Diecesse of Dola there are the Lords of Givres, of Longopierre and Rahon, and of Clervauls. The 19bors of Billon, of S. Fineius o'S. Paulus Bifantius, of Accy. The Priors are of Love, of Leval, of Dimpiris, of Jouhe, of Monteret of Mote, of in of Moftier in Security. The Cannons are of Dola of Bifantinum, and on theis in other places. The Citties are Dola, Quirgejum, Oire

Lord, Rakeford, Vercelle. The Lords are of Vaul her; of Rainnes, of the of Monifort, of Mont-Richard, of Fertans, of Maillet, of Bermont, of remot l'ochamis, of Dyjans, of Pert, of haftean, of Roillault, of Abbaus, and Marchault, of Reculet, of Chartrans, of Mont-gres-pain, of Muligney, of chaffer, of Pare Ber, of Chaffer, of S. Her, of Faye, of Parrel, of Chemin, of Malus, of hampaivers and Raflonnieres, of Rainche court, of Paintre, of Mentiambart, of Salans, of Goupans, of chavirey, of Ancier, and others. There is greate store of Nobilitie (as wee see) in this Countrie. And there are foure families which are either descended from the Kings and Princes of Burgundse, or are allyed to them by affinitie, namely the Noble Lord of Vienna : of Vergy, who is called the stout; of Chalon who is called the rich, and Prince of the Araufians, and of Neuf Chafld, who hath a greate estate of Lands. But all appeales are brought out of the three Dieceses, or Bayliwicks, to Dola, to the high Parliament of this Countie. Concerning the state Ecclesiasticke, the Archbishop of Bisantine, under whom are three Bishops, the Bishop of Bafilin Germanie, of Laufanum in Helvetia, and of Rellicenfis in Sabaudia, is the chiefe for Ecclefiasticall government, and the Prince of the Empire. The Archbishop of Bisuntium, and the Cirie Besoncon, which is a free imperiall Citie, and heretofore the greatest Towne of the Proviace of the Sequans, and the Presidents seate, are parts of the Empirc of the fifth circle. The theuth Circle of the Empire is the Burgundern, because it consistests of the house of Burgundie, and doth containe the chiefe Princes of the Lowe Countries, which are the Duke of Burgundie, H. Bergen and Waelhem, Count Egmond and Ifelftein, Count Nasfauin Breds, and Count Bergen.

The County of BURGUNDIE.

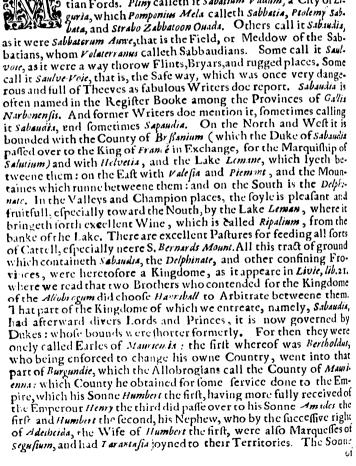
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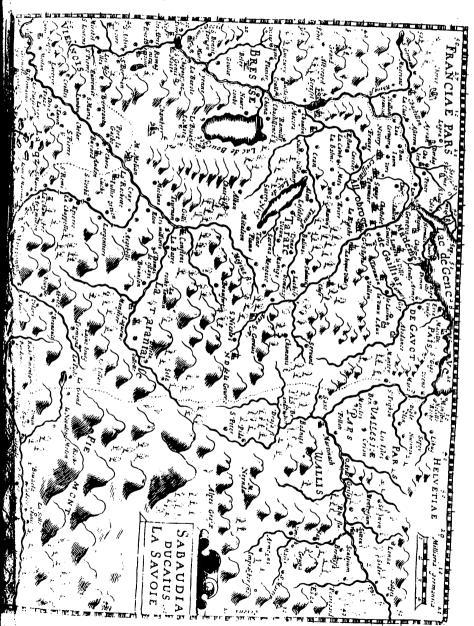
THE DVKEDOME OF SABAVDIA.

THE VKEDOME SABAVDIA.

whence fo cal-

Any doe make great inquifition concerning the name of Sabaudia. Some doe derive it a Sabatys Vadu, or the Sabatian Fords. Pliny calleth it Sabatium Vadum, a City of Liguria, which Pomponius Mela calleth Sabbatia, Ptolemy Sababata, and Strabo Zabbaton Ouads. Others call it Sabaudia, bata, and Strabo Zabbaton Ouads.





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of Humbert the second, was Amades the second, the first Earle of Salau. dia, and Marquesse of the Taurinians and Segusians. After him there followed in a right line Humbert the third, Thomas, who got by warre the Principality of Piemont, also Amedes the third, who got into his owne possession the Country of Chablasium and Valles Augusta l'etra, having no Heyre Males to inherit them, and also Boniface, who dying without iffue, his Unckles succeeded after him, Peter, who much enlarged his Principality, having taken all the Townes neere to the Lake Leman, and Philip, formerly Archbishop of Lions, who for want of issue did passe over the better part of his Inheritance to Amedes the fifth, his Brother Thomases Sonne, who was surnamed the Great. After him succeeded his Sonnes Edward who had no Heire Male, and Amedes the fifth. After whom succeeded Amedes the 6. who founded the Order of the Knights of the Post: also Amedes the 7. and Amedes the 8, whom the Emperour isgifmund did create the first Duke of sibandia, in the vecre 1416, whom after a voluntarie refignation of his Principalities unto his Sonne Ludevick, became a Monke, and the Fathers of the Counsell of Basil, made him Pope after Eugenius the 4. and called him Pope Felix the fifth. Nine yeeres afterward he yeelded up that dignity to Nicolas the fift, being content to be a Cardinal onely. He dyed in the yeere 1452. at Ripalis, neere the Lake Leman. Moreover there were 8. more Amadesses.

The Metropolis of Sabaudia is Chamberiacum, commonly called Chambers, which the Ancients did call Camerinum, as Paraline noteth in his Sabaudia. Pinetus thinketh that the Ancients did call it Forum Vocany, which Pliny mentioneth, lib. 3. cap. 4. and Antoninus in his Itinerarie. So that it cannot be that they should count Forum Vocorium among those Townes, which are in the Province neere unto the Mediterranian Sca. Also Pentingers Itinerarie Table doth place there Forum Voconij, not farre from the French shore, betweene Forum la ij, now called Frieul, and Mataron. Varerius vainely trifleth in his Chorographic of Portugal, who maketh Forum Voconi, to be Forum Voconti, as if it were the Metropolis of the Vocontians, when the chiefe Civy of that Country is Augusta Dia Vocantiorum. now called Die. Canalis also and Callilion doe thinke that Chamberry is Cinarum, which Cicero mentioneth in his Epistles. Moreover Chamberry hath a Castle, and the Dukes of Sabaudia have a House there, who have established here a Seate of Justice for the whole Country, and a Parliament. The parts of Sabaudia are the Counties following. I will adde something concerning the Lordships. Fosigne is neere the Lake Leman. In it they fay is Ripalia, allusively Ripam Alos, or the Sea-banke, (for some of the Inhabitants doe call the Leman Lake the Sea, and truely it rages oftentimes like the Sea) it is commonly called Ripaille. It is a pleafant place, and famous because Amedes the 8, the first Duke of Sabaudia, did there live a Monke, having formerly refigned up his Principalitics, and was chosen and consecrated Pope by the Fathers of the Counsell of Basill after Eugenius the fourth, the 9. before the Kalends of September, in the yeere 1440, and was called Falix the 5. he lived a while, and built some smal Ædifices, which I saw in the yeere 1585.

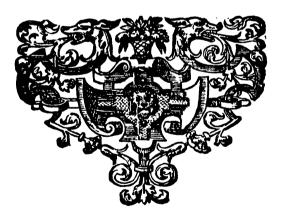
He dyed there in the yeere 1452, in the moneth of January, having three yeeres before for quiet fake passed over the Papall dignity to Nuclas, he being content to be a Cardinall onely. Elenor Daughter to the Lord of Fosynij married Peter the fixt Earle of Sabaudia. And also May the Daughter of Amedes the fourth, the 8. Earle of Sabaudia, of the Brabantine family, was married to the Duke of this Country. Amedes the third got the Principality of Chablassius, which is necre to Fosigri Eastward, commonly call'd Chablos, and joyned them to his Dominions, seeing there were no lawfull Heires Male to inherit it. Some doe reckon the Townes of Tononium, Evianum, Guingaunum, and others, which I am afraid to write, as having no warrant for it. Concerning the Lordship commonly call'd Val d'Osta, we will speake in a more convenient place in the Description of Italy, where we will enticat of Piemont.

The Dukedome of SABAUDIA.

The chiefe Mountaines are the Alpes, which now as it were a wall doe separate Italy from Fran e, and Germany. Fellus thinketh that the Alpes were to called from their whitenesse, and the most doe affirme that the Alpes are the highest Mountaines in Europe. And many names of the Alpes are found in ancient Monuments, which doe shew that there were many parts of the Alpes, but we will by the way touch onely those parts, which for the most part doe lye in and about Saban. dia, as the Sabbatian Alpes, from whence it is thought that Sabaudia is denominated, which begin neere to Samona, neere a place called Vay, which the ancients call Vada Sablatia, from whence they bend like a Bow towards Monegne, which was heretofore called Portus Herculis Monaci, and from thence they doe firetch out toward the River Var or Vare, which parteth France from Italy. There are also the Sea Alpes, but these we passe over as we goe towards Province, as also the Penine Alpes. The Cotrian Alpes follow, which begin at a place called Saulteron, where there are two wayes, both which doe encline towards the Marquiship of salutium. In these Alpes there is the Mountaine Agno, and the Mountaine Vi/o, which the ancients did call the Mountaine Vefulus, through which there is a hollow passage from France into Italy, after this passage there are two wayes, the one whereof leadeth toward Verguel, the other toward Rauel, which are Fortresses to the Marquiship of Salutium. And betweene this Mountaine and the hollow-way three Fountaines doe spring up, and flowinto one Channell doc make the famous River of Po. In this Country is the Hill of the Crosse, and the Mountaine Genebre or Genevre, ther Mountaines end neere Luze, where the River Doria separateth them from the Gracian Alpes. The Gracian Alpes doe follow, the name whereof is derived from Hercules the Sonne of Amphyirio 2 Gracian, who travaild over these Mountaines out of Italy into France. In that part of these Mountaines which is toward France the Ceentronians were feated, who are now called Taramast, by whom the way to Chamberry lyeth. There are also betweene these Mountaines the Verigis, who contains the lower Valesians, and the Countries Gauss and Freigny; and the way of these Mountaines is called, the Mountaine

taine of S. Bernard. There are many others besides, which for brevity sake we omit. The nature and quality of these Mountaines is miraculous; for he that passeth over them meeterh still with new variety of wayes, because now the way is wide, and by and by it growes strait. now the Mountaines sceme to touch the ayre, and by and by doe descend againe, there is a Plaine, and here a Vale enclosed with high Hills : neverthelesse the Valleyes in many places doe bring forth good Corne, on the Mountaines also there is much Grasse for Pasturing of Cattell: and in some places there is Wine. There are also divers Mines, and some kindes of living Creatures, which are not found any where elfe, and many other rarities, which for brevity fake we omit. Besides Rhodanus these Rivers doe water Sabaudia, Aravu I/nra, Daria, Arva, Danin, and others. There are also the Lakes Leman, de Nicy, de Bourget, &c.

HELVE.



HELVETIA VVITH THE NEIGH-BOVRING CONFEDERATE COVNTRIES.

EXT to Lions Mercator placeth that Country, which the Romanes called Helvetia. Now it is called or the grea- The Names. tell part of it. Suicia or Suitia, from the Vitians a people of Where deri-Saxonie, who being throwne out of their habitations for ved

their often violating of the faith. Charles the great feated them on the Alpsas in like manner hee convay'd some thousands or the Nordalbingians into Flanders and Brabons. Or else it was fo called from the Succians, who in the raigne of King Sigebert did remove ont of Succia into Helvetia, being compel'dto leave their former Mabirations, either by the inundations of waters, or by populousnesse of the Inhabitants, or lastly it is so called from the Towne Suttum: it i commonly Switscherland. It is called the Land of Confederates, and in their owne speech Eydignoschaft, from the League and confederacie, which is betweene the Helvetians. These Eutropius did sometime call Quadians. Moreover Helvetia is situate betweene the Mountaine tura, the Lake Leman Italy, and the Rhene, and it hath on the East the County of Tirolum: on the South the Cottian Alnes, Lombardie. the Dukedome of Mediolanum, and Piemont: on the lowest Sabaudia and Bu gu gre : on the North the River Rhene. Helvetia is 240. Miles long, as Caf o faith Lib. 1. de bello Gallico: and 80. Miles broad, which Cafar maketh somewhat larger. The Countrie hath a wholesome ayre, The fertility, and though it have many high rugged Monntaines, yet it is so well husbanded by the Inhabitants, that it is no where barren: but that it produceth not onely things necessary to sustaine life, but also many delicacies. It bringeth forth abundance of Corne although in many places, a aleffe the gleabe land be burnt, it is in vaine to fowe it, but the labour and industrie of the Husbandman doth helpe this inconvenience. It produceth in many places exellent wine, which doth forre exceed Rhenith wine', both in state and quantitie. Besides there are far Meddowes, in which many flockes and heards doe graze. to the great commoditie of the Inhabitants. This Countrey also do bried great from of wild Beafts, as Beares, Harts, Does, Goates, The variety of Legards, Coares, and others, so that the Inhabitants have great living creafrom or same to flunt, there are also Fowle which they take in great tures, ale dence. Helvetia is a free Anarchie, and fubject to no Prince fince the line that the Helverians being encited and firred up by the unme shall and a faith government of the Rulers there, didenter into the selective with the Plikm Nobilitie, and so shaked off the yoke of the school and so their owne libertie. The first that began this con-

fe deracie were the Urians, the Silvanians, and the Suitenfians, in their owne Townes. By whose example not long after, the other Cities being still provoked by the igreat men. their neighbours did the like, and entring into League with them, they grew as strong as their neighbourh and being strengthened with auxilian forces they became a terrour to their enemies. The Country of Helvetta is divided into foure parts, which by a Germaine word they call Gon, which fignifietha Country or Village, and they are these Zwichgow, Wiffilsurgergers, legow and Turgor, but the Common-wealth of Helvetia doth confist of thee parts. In the first part there are 13. Villages, which the Italians call Cantones, and the Germanes Ort. These Cantones have this priviledge above the other confederates, that they in publike meetings doe deliberate and confult of all matters appertaining to the Commonwealth of Helvetia, and doe give their voices, and are sharers in all commodities or losses belonging to the Citie, and doe equally governe the Prefectureships which they have gotten, and have an equall part in any publike bootie : namely I igu um joynedit selre with the 3. confederate Townes, Anno 1351. And Bernainthe yeare 1355. Lucerna was joyned to the 3. first Townes by a perpetuall league in the yeare 13.2. Vria, Vren : Suitia, Switz: Vnder-Walden. did first enter into confederacy among themselves Anno 1308. Tugium and Zug were added to the 6. Townes, in the yeare 1362. Glarenaal. fo and ngum entered into the same league. Bafiles, 4nno 1301.enter'dir to corfederacy with the 10. Townes. Also Fribu gum and Salodu um, by common consent were received into the number of the Cantones, in the yeare 1481, and to the Citic of Helvetia did confift of 10. Virages or Contones. schaffbusen in the yeare 1600, was received into the number of the Cantones or Villages. And Abbasescellain the yeare 1502. The Countrie belonging to this Towne is divided unto 12. parts which they call there Roden, 6. whereof are joyned to the Canton, which are called the innermost parts, and 6. are called the outward parts. And there are 12 Senators chosen out of every one of these severall parts, who are to consult of all affaires of the Country, and they are in all 144. Senators. The second part of the confederates, are Abbas and the Towne S. Galli, which was joynedin league with the 4. Townes of the Helvetians in the yeare 1455. And afterward Anno 1455, they were joyned in pepetuall league with the 6. Townes, Tigurum, Berna, Lucerna, Suitia, Tugio, and Glorona. The People Granbondter of the Rhetorians made a perpetuall league with the 7. old Townes, in the yeare 1497. And the Curiensians, whose focierie was called the house of God, did joyne in confederacy with them And 1418. The 3. Societie, which was called the Societie of the 10. Iudgements, did not joyne themselves with the Helvetians, but because it is confederate with the 11. former Cantons, therefore

it continues in amitie and faithfull societie with the Helvetians. Stanum and Valetsa did enter into perperuall league with the Bernatians, Anno 1475. And afterward when there arose a controversic concerning Religion, Hadrsan Bishop of Sedunum and 70. Townes of the Valesians entred into consederacy Anno 1533. at Friburg, with these

HELVETIA



these 7. Townes of Friburg, Vria, Lucerna, Suitia, Vrdernaldia, Ingium Fil. burgum, Saladerum, all adhering to the Church of Rome. Rotwell first entered into confederacie with the Helvetians Anna 1463, for 15. Yeares, which being many times renew'd, at last in the yeare 1519, it was perpetually established betweene them. Mulhusen was joyned in confederacy with the Helverians Anno 1468. Bienna Biel joyned it selfe in confederacy with the Bernatians, in the yeares, 1303, 1306. 1352. and 1367. Geneva did bargaine for the right of a Citie, with the Bernatians Anno 1536. but yet it was joyned to the Common Citic of the Cantons. The 3. are the Prefedureships gotten by force of armes or voluntarie yeelding. Turgen or Turgen was subjected to the Helvetians in the yeare 1460. which is governed by 7. ancient Townes. Aquensis Baden was subdued in the yeare 1415. and is governed by 8. of the chiefe Townes. Rheguste which was gotten Anno 1491. was governed by 20. of the chiefe Townes. Sarunctum or Sarungans Anno 1483. was fold by George Earle of werenberg to the 7. chiefe Townes, by which it is also govern'd. The free Provinces taken Anne 1415. are governed by thefe 5. ancient Cantons or Townes, Luganim, Lucarnum, Mendresium, and Vallis Madia, these 4 Prefecturethips were given by Maxamilian Sforza, Duke of Mediclanum to the Helvetians Anno 1513, and are governed by all the Cantones except Abbatifelle, Biltionum and Bellizona : the government hereof was afterward granted unto 3. chiefe Cantons, Anno 1513. Valefia which is contained also in this Chart, doth containe 3. people and 3. confederacies. The two former are the Viberians and Sedunians, who are called by one generall name, the free higher Valesians, and they are divided into 10. tythings which they call Decimin or Defenies, the Veragrians who are called the lower Valesians are governed by the higher, yet the chiefe of them all is the Bishop of Sedunum, who haththe chiefe authoritie both in Ecclesiasticall and civill matters, and is called the Earle or Presect of Valesia. Here is the County of Werdenbeig and the Barrony af Saxony. This Province hath many great Lakes: the chiefe whereof are the Lakes of Lucernerze: of Zuricherzu: of walenzee: of Numenburgerzee: and the greatest of alis the Lake of Bodenzee, which Selinus and Pliny call Brigantium, Ammianus Marcellinus callethit Brigantium, from Brigcontium a little ancient Towne. The length thereof is 24. Miles, and the breadth at least 12. Miles. We have here set down Ammianus his words, because they contained lively description of this Lake, and of the Cataracts of Rhene. The River khene runneth with a violent course through the windings of the high Mountaines, which nere the Alepontius doth fall downelike the Cataracts of Nilus, the torrent at his first arising doth rush downe, and keepe his course with the supply onely of his owne proper waters, but now being strengthened with the melted snow, it weareth his bankes wider, it runneth into the round great Lake, which the Inhabitants of Rhene doc call Brigantium, it is inaccessible by reason of the thick Woods, except where the Almaine hath made it Habitable, contrarie to the nature of the place, and the intemperatenesse of the Climate. So that the River breaking into this Lake with a foaming

entrance, and possing through the still waters thereof, doth runne through the middle of it, as it were a contrarie clement unto it, without augmenting or diminishing his owne waters, it commeth forth againe retayning the same name and strength which it had before. And which is a wonder, the Lake is not moved with the violent course of the water, nor the hasty River is not stayed with the muddy filth of the Lake, as if they could not be mingled together: and ifit were not seene to runne through the Lake, it could not be discerned by the forcible course thereof. Moreover the Rivers which water The Rivers. Helvetia, are Rhene, Rhudarm, Adna, Ticinus, Limagus, Byrfa, Langarus, Sara, Tamus commonly call'd Dur, Enus, Arola, and many others. It were needlesse to reckon the Mountaines, seeing the names of the Ehettan Mountaines are knowne to all men. But least I should seeme too defective herein. I will mention some of them. The Mountaine of Gothardus is now called the high Alpes, after which the Penine Alpes doe follow: neere to the Salassians there are the Coisian Alpes and the Mountaine stories. Also the greater and lessers Mountaines of S. I e mard The Gra san Alpes belong to the Lepontians: the Mountaine Adulas which the Germanes call the Mountaine der Vegel, toucheth the Misacians. The Iulian Alpes, and the Mountaine Permurna are in the Engadinians Countrie. From hence are the Mountaines Val rius and Brantius, neere the Vendanians: Rhetico is a Mountaine among the Rhucantians. The Mountaine Iwas hangeth over the Lake I eman. The Mountaines call'd Abnoba are in the confines of the Tulingians. And these are the most famous Mountaines of this Countrie. But we will speake more largely concerning the Alpes in the description of u.die. There are innumerable Woods, which are bue parts of the Wood Hiercenia, which beginneth here, although they are called by feverall names. as the Brigantine Wood, the Wood Ryhnwalde, Romwalde, and others. The Helvetian Commonwealth is a mixe government of the Nobles and the people. For some of these People, of whom the whole Citie doth confift, doe usea Democraticall government, where all things are managed by the councell of the Commons, as in those Cantons which have no Townes, as the Uranians, the Suitians, the | uderwaldians, the Glarovenfians, and the Abbatiscellanians : and in the same manner are the Tuginians, although they have a Towne; the other Cantons are govern'd by the Nobles, as all the other Cities of Helveth, as Tigurum, Berna, Lucerna, &c. Bur feeing the people have the chiefe power, and doe chuse the Magistrates, these Commonwealths are mixt, and some parts are more Arithocraticall, and some parts more popular.

HELVETIA.

ZVRICH.

ZVRICHGOVV, AND THE PROVINCE

Have spoken in generall concerning Helvetia; the parts doe follow. Which Mercator in the three following Chartes doth lively describe. In the first are those two Provinces which are called in their speech Zurichgmp and

Bafil; in the second wiftspurgergon; and in the third Argon is delineated, of all which I will make a Chorographicall Description, together with the Lake Leman. As concerning the former Province which is painted forth in the first Charte, it is called in their owne speech Zuricheon, and Cafar calleth it Tigurinus Pagus. The soyle of this Country, and especially by the chiefe City 7 igwum is very fruitfull, and bringeth forth great store of Wine and Corne; yet the Wine for

The fertility.

the most part is tart and sharp, neither can it come to perfest ripenesse and maturity, because the Alpes are so nigh unto it. But the Wine ripeneth and groweth more pleasant after it hath beene kept some yeeres in the Vessell. The chiefe City of this Province is call'd in Latine Tierum, and of late Thurregum, and in their owne speech Zu-The Chie 74. rich. It is an ancient City and pleasantly scated, at the end of the great Lake, which fendeth forth the River Lindmagum, commonly called Limmat, which not farre from Glarona it receiveth againe, and devideth the City into two Citics, the greater and the lesser, which are joyned together with three faire Bridges, on which the Citizens doe often walke. It hach a very great Corne-market, in which great store of Corne is fold weekely. The Lake Tigurine doth surnish the City with great store of Fish. There is also a Market for all kinde of Provision, and the Lake is convenienter for carrying it to divers places. But albeit Tigurum was the fift that joyned it selfe to the Helvetian confederacy, yet neverthelesse it is held to bee the chiefe City both for beauty and strength, and still it hath the preheminence given it in publike Assemblies, in Embassages, and other publike actions : it hath had many brave famous men: as Conradus Pellican, who was very skilfull in the Hebrew, Chaldean, and Arabick tongues: also Theodore Bibliandrus: Comradus G fner, that most excellent Historian, and many other excellent men The Canten Tigurum hath without the City greater and leffer Prefestureships. The greater are nine, Kyburg a County : the Prefectureship of Groeningia: allo Regenspre, Vadifuillana, Wadif bril: Lauffa neere the Catracts of Rheneor, Lauffen : Andelfigmen: Grifence, and Frifor a free Province, the lesser are 22. the Townes Vitadurum, Winterhur, and Steins, doe belong to the Tigurinians, yet they have Magistrates of their owne, but they are governed by the Tigurinian Edicts, and doe serve them in their warres, but they beare their owne Colours in the Field. The Canton Iugium, commonly

ZVRICHGOVV



The Situation.

The Towne Called Zugis reckoned to be in this Province, a Towne with a Country of the fame name, lying Northward neere successive it is fittuate betweenea Middow, and a Hill planted with Vines, neere the fishfull Lake, which is called from the City, the Tugine Lake, which ftreatcheth Southward toward the Towne Irroje. It hath a toyle fit for Pasturage, and it veeldeth gre : store of Wine and Corne. The first Inhabitants thereof are field to be the Luginians, but Strab Lib 7. calleth them the Toygenians, who entring into a league with the Tigurians and Cimbrians, did oppose themselves against the Romanes. See Plutarch in the life of Marius and Entropius, Lib. 5, Ungino was fomerime governed by the Nobles, but afterward it came to be under the power of the Austrians: Those in the Helvetian warre did keep a continual Garrison there, unto the great molestation of the Suitians and Tienrians. So that in the yeere 1352, the Tigurinians with foure other Cantons, made an expedition against I ngium. But the Garrison, not truthing to the Fortification of the Towne, forlooke it before the Helvetians comming, but yet the Citizens to thew their fidelity to the Austrians, did hold out the Siege for 15, dayes. At last they yeel. ded it to the Helvetians, and tooke an oath of them on this condition. that if the Duke of Austria within such a limited time brought an Army to free them from this Siege, they should be free from the oath which they had taken to the Helvetians, and might yeeld themselves up unto him. But when they faw there was no hope of the Duke of Austria's comming, they joyned themselves in confederacy with the Helverians. The Canton of Inguin hath two parts, and four hundreds in them, out of every hundred, cleaven Senators are chosen to governe the Country. The Towne it felfe standeth for two hundreds, the Countrie next unto it hath three, as Montanus, Valles Eg ria, or Aque Regie, and the Parish of Bara. But the Townes of Jugi um by Prefects refident in the City doth governe these places: the Town cham, Andrewes Village, Hunelbergo, Watcheville, Steinhufe, S. Welfargo. So naich concerning the first Province of this Card, the other followes, namely Basil, so called from the samous City Basilea. It is cal-Ted also surgenta, which name we may easily conjecture was derived from the Segnanes, which khenanus also approveth in his third Book of caman. The Country is fruitfull, and bringeth forth good Wine and Corne, so that it supplieth the Neighbour Countries that want Corne. There are also faire Pastures for Cattell. Those whom Ptolem calls Rauricians and Cafar Rauracians (as Scudus witneffeth) did heretofore inhabit this Country, who as he reporteth taking example by the Helvetians, did burne up all their Townes, Villages, and Houses. Basilis now the chiefe City of the Country. Some would have it so called from a Basilisk found here, but their opinion is abfurd. Others from Bafi'e mathe Mother of Iulian the Emperour. Bhenames would have it call'd nafilea because it was a royall passage. And he addeth, it is likely that there was a passage in this place, while .twgusta was yet standing, because here in regard of the Valley through which the Torrent floweth our of the Lake By fathe banke is lower, and thereby more easily to passe, but neere Augusta it is more steepe.

But Munflerus doth reject this conjecture, by the authority of Marcellinus, who calleth that City by a Greeke word Bafileian, that is a Kingdome, as it were Regnopolus, or the Royall City. This City is watered with the River shene, which devides it about the middle of it, where it is united and joyned together againe with a Bridge. The River shere is very commodious to the City, because it is Navigable, and bringeth up many great Vessels to it. Two hundred yeeres since it was much shaken with Earthquakes, but it was afterward re-edified, and Pope Pine in the yeere 1460, did adorne it with an University, which he endowed with all the Priviledges, Statutes, and Immunities which the Universities of Bononia, Coline, Heidelberg, Erdford, Lipfick, and Viensa doe enjoy. Bafil hath these Prefectureships, Faren-Sperg Castle; Rinfela feated on a high Mountaine: the Towne wallenburg: Homburg. Munchenficin, Famflein, the County of Tog gius, where I suppose is Togmy, which is subject to the Abbot of S. Gallus, when the Citizens of Toggins belong to Suitia and Glaronia: also the County of Rappersonil. which I suppose should be the County of Straesberg; and the Barony of Kilekhery. The other Townes of Inginum and Ingurinum are in the Table of Irgon. The Townes in the Country of Abbattum, which are neither mentioned in suevia, nor in all Germany, are thefe, Reichenoune, Schaffusen, Kreutlinge, Pfeffers, or as I suppose Pfefficon, This Country is watered with many Rivers and little streames, all which the River khene at last receiveth. Among which are the Rivers Rhene, By fa, and Wiefa. Byr/a floweth out of the Mountaine Iura thorow many Valleyes even to Balilea, carrying downe with it many Boat-loads of Wood. On the other side the River wiefs doth part it from the Black wood, and much Timber for Building is brought downe this River, and afterward it filleth many Cifternes, and serveth many Houses in the lesser Basil with water. For it driveth a Mill which faweth Trees into Bards and square Studdes, it grindeth Corne, and Grindstones to sharpen Carpenters tooles, it serveth to draw Iron into thin Plates, and for many other uses, besides it hath excellent fith, especially Trouts. And though it be leffe than the River Byr/4 over against it, yet it is fuller of Fish than it, & serveth for more uses, although By sadoth drive many Mills and is very commodious for Paner-men, who have Houses by this River, or rather neere the little Remailt which partech from it, and runneth even to the walls of the meater l'and. There are also here Tolderus, Largus, and other Riverse is of this enough. It remaineth that wee should adde something concerning the government of the Common-wealth in these Provisite. All that are admitted to publike Counfell, are chosen equally ut of the fewerall Canton, as well out of the Tugurians, as Bafiliand But here are two publike Counfels which have chiefest authority in thes. Cities. The greater when many meete together in behalf of the Commons, and this for the most part is called when there are some serious waighty affires, which appertaine to the Commonwealth. The leffe is that which looketh daily to the government of the Common-wealth, and determines matters of controversie betraces the Citizen. The greater Counsell of Tigurum doth confift

of 200, men, that of Bafil of 244. The leffe Counfell of Tigurum hath 50. men chosen out of every Tribe, and Basil it hath 60. For 12. are olected out of every Tribe to make up the greater Counsell, besides at Tigurum there are 18. chosen out of the Nobles. To the lesser Counfell of Tiguri the severall Tribes doe send three men, at Basil soure men, and to these are added two Counsels in every City, who are the chiefe Heads of the City; and moreover at Basil there are so many Tribunes, whom they call the Heads of the Counfell in like manner as they doe the Confuls: besides at Tigurum there are 6. chosen out of the Nobility to make up the lesser Counsell, when there are but 3. chosen out of the other Tribes, and moreover 6. others are chofen by free Suffrages, out of any Tribe which the Magistrateshall thinke fitt. The lesser Counsell is devided into the old and the new: they call those the old Senate who have borne office halfe a yeere: the other although they are called when the Senate is held, yet they are no alwaies called, and there are some matters which the new Senare doth onely dispatch. The greater Counsell also at Basil is devided in the same manner, and of 12. men chosen out of the Tribes, 6. are joyned or added to the new Senate, and so many to the old. The leffer Counfell doth meete for the most part thrice, and sometimes 4. times every weeke. There is one Confull belonging to the Senates, whom in their speech they call Burgermeister, that is, the Master of the Citizens, and the greater Counsell doth choose him. The Tribunes are next to the Confuls in power, whom the Tigurinians call Oberistementer, and those of Basil call Zunstimeister, there are 3. of them at Transm, and two onely at Bafil, who together with the two Confuls are called the foure Heads of the City. But thus much shall suffice. He that defireth to know more let him have recourse to losias Simler, who discourseth copiously and learnedly concerning these matters out of whom we have taken that which we have written here.

WIFLIS-

VVIFLISPVR' GERGOVV

11 ER E followes in our Author the Aventian Canton? commonly called wift spurgeryow. It is so named from the Towne Biffifurg, which heretofore in "blim Cafars time was the head Citie of Helvetia, and was called A-

venticum. The Countrie is contained within the bounds of abunder, although it be subject to the Bernatians and Friburgensie ans, as also the Countrie scated over against it, and beyond the Lake of Biel or Neaburg. It is fufficiently ftored with Wine and Corne. But in this Table the whole Cantons of Berne and Friburg are contain acd. In the former the chiefe Citie is Berna. It is not verie ancient. butif you consider the excellent Situation, the manners and civilitie, the Lawes and Statutes, and the power and vertue thereof, it is not inferiour unto any Citie. Concerning the building whereof we reade thus, nerchealdus Duke of Zeringiathe 4. of that name, built in his time 2. Friburgis, that is free Cafeells, namely one in Brilgois, and the other in Vehtlandia. And to the end that his subjects might dwell more safely in Vehiland, he purposed to build another Citic neere his Castle, which was called Nideck, in a Peninsula which was called Saccus, which was at that time a Wood of Oakes. And upon a certaine time when the fame Berchioldus was Hunting, he faid to his fellowes; we will call this Citie, which we purpose to build in this convenient place, after the name of that beaft which we shall first meete andafter take. And so it happened that they tooke a Beare, which the Germaines call Born. And where (as we faid) there grew many Oakes in that place, in which the Citie was to be builded, yet all the trees were cut downe to build houses: whence the workemen would commonly fay when they cut downe the trees : Holiz laffdich haunten tern : die flat muff heisten Bern : i. e Arbores finite ut (ecemini libenter : Quanom Crostas iffa vocabitur Bern : that is, yee Trees fuffer your felves to be cut downe willingly: Because this Citie shall be called Bern. This Citie is firm ted as it were in a Peninfula, which the navigable River Arola maketh. For on the South fide of the Citie, this River flowwhim a low place, from the West Eastward, and then winding back againe it ru meth Westward, as far a as Cannon can shoote, which is the whole length of the Cirie, so that the River is to the Citie as it were a ditch flowing with fresh water, but that on the West for the length of a Crosse Bow shot, the foundation of the Citic joyneth to the Continent, which Islamus if it were digged through, the Citie Box would be an Hand. On the South and North it hath the water running beneath ictor a prospect; on the East there is a gentle ascent unto the highest part of the Citie. The adjacent foile lying round about it is very fruitfull, but hath no Wine, yet not farre of the Berna-

doe grow also Vines on one side of the Citie, but they are of no account, and doe yeeld but little Wine. But Berchieldus the 4. the buil. der of this Citie ved, before he had finish'd it, leaving the perfecting of this worke to his sonne Berchtoldus the 5, and the last Duke of Ze. ringia. He had by his wife the daughter of the Earle of Kiburg two tonnes, whom the Nobles of the Country made away by poison, for this cause chiefely, because they supposed that Berchteldus out of hatred and emulation towards them, had finished the building of the Ci. ty, that fo he might keep them under the yoke of fervitude. Berna hath under it both Germane and French Prefectureships, among which is Laufanns an Episcopal! City. It hath a strange situation, being seated on two opposite Hills, and a Vale lying betweene them. The Cathedrall Church, and the Canons houses doe stand on the North Hill and from the Southerne Hil over against it, there is a great descent even to the Lake. The Court of Judgement is in the Vale. After the death of harles Duke of Burgundie, Laufanna being redeemed by the Princes of S. Laudia, the Citizens of Laufanna in the meane time did enter into great familiarity with the Bernatians, even to the yere one thousand five hundred 36 at what time Lanfanna came to be under the Dominion of the Bernatians. But yet the Citizens do enjoy all their former Rights and Priviledges. There are 31. Germane Townes, 4. whereof belong to the City, which as many Standard-bearers of the City doe governe, and under their Colours all the Presectureships doe march to Battell in the warres. Namely Hafelis Vallis, Hafts: the Towne Onderfea or Vinderfeunen : Simmia Valis superior : Simia vallis inferior : Fintingen, Sana, Aelen, Thun, Louppen, Signow, Drachfelwald, the Vale of the River Emm, Siconificald, Burgdorff, Bierereck, Landfburt, Arberg, Nidow, Ertach, Bippium, wangen, Arwargen, Arburg, Biberflein, Schenckenbergh, Lenzburg. Also three free Townes in the Verbigenian Canton are subject tothe Bermans: Zoffingen, Araw, and Bru k : Also there are 9. Monasteric, endowed with Lands, 6. whereof are under a civill Jurisdiction. There are also 8. French Cantons and Townes, as Aventium 15 fliping : Minnidunum, Mouilden : Yuerden, Morges, Novidunum, NY 11. Oron, Zilia with Vibifium or Vivey: also Mercator reckoneth up three Monasteries belonging to the Bernatians: which are Money, Schwartzenburg, Granfon, Chalan or Cherlin, over which the Bernatians and Friburgians in their severall courses doe appoint and constitute Governours for 5. yeere, so that if the Governour be chosen out of one City, they may appeale to the other, which may examine and take account of their government. Fribing is a Towne of the Nicetonians fituate in Vehiland by the River Sana, it was built by Berchistdus the fourth, Duke of Zermgia some yeeres before Berne. For in the raigne of Letharius, in the yeere 1527. william Earle of Vehiland dyed, as Nauclerus writeth, at what time the Emperour gave Vehtland to the Prince of Zeringia: who dying in the yeere 1552. his Sonne nerchioldus Duke of zoi gia, the fifth of that name succeeded after him. He founded and built both the Friburgs, Brifgoia, and Vehtland, (as we faid before) in the yeare after Christs birth 1252, and endowed them

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with large Priviledges. As also the succeeding Emperours did shew no lesse favour to both those Townes, than if they had beene Parts and Members of their Empire. Afterward in the yeere of our Lord 1218. Bercholdus Duke of Zeringia dying, Fribug in Vehland with all the priviledges thereof, came into the hands of the Earles of Kibug, in the yeere of Christ 1260. Eburhardus Earle of Hasburg, governed this City. He in the yeere 1270, sold his right to this City for a great summe of money to King Rudolphus. Hence Æncus sylvius calleth Fribug the noble House of Austria. At last the Inhabitants being wearied with these frequent changes, for a great summe of money bought their liberty of the House of Austria. So that it is now under the Jarisdistion of Helveua. And on the wall of Friburg there is such an Epitaph found:

Dum, bus sexceptis ter senis jungitu" annus, In Friburg moritur, Berchtoldus Dux Alemannus.

Unto fixe hundred and eighteene
If thou doe adde a yeere,
Then Bercht dd Duke of Almaine
In Fr.bing dyed here.

The Towne it selfe is wonderfully well seared, for part of it standeth on a Mountaine, and part ofit in a Vale, and the River ans doth flow about the Mountaine at the bottome of the Citie. The Indgement Hall is fituated on a high Rock, where there was formerly a Caill, from which is procede of time the Citie grew large, both above a d beneath. I wo opposite Mountaines doe beare the Walk. although on the Easterne Mountaine there are almost no houses, but Municion and tortifications. Wherefoever you goe in the Citic, von must either ascend or descend. The Country round about it bring th for hall things necessary, except Wine, of which they have none bar that which is imported and brought in. And so much concerning the Cities of this tract, now we will adde something concerning the Civill government of these Cities. The manner of the Common wealth in these Cities, is the same with that which is in the Cities of Helveus which are not divided into certaine Tribes, out of which the Magistrates are equally chosen. But in these Cities they cal the chiefe Magistrate and Head of the publike Counsell, Ein Schu'dtheffen. This Germane word is used in the Lawes of the Longobardians, and it is written schuldahis, but the Etymologie of the word feemeth to be derived from Debito a debt, for fo schuld fignifies, and from commanding, because the Schuldahu doth command the Debtors to satisfie his Creditors. This Schuldahis hath great authority and power in these Citics. Here are alfo two publike Counsels, the greater and the lesse. The greater Counsell of Berne and Ligurum, is called the Counsell of two hundred men, although there are more than two hundred in it. But the lesser Counsell of Berne consisteth of sixe and twenty men. The manner of chusing the Senate at Berne is thus: The foure Standard-bearer of the City doe chuse out of the Citizens sixteene honest sufficient men to joyne with themselves: and those twenty men, together with the Consull doe chuse the greater. Senate: and afterward also the lesse: But the Consuls who have the chiefe dignity, are chosen out of either Counsell by common Suffrages and voices. In like manner the greater Counsell at Filong consisteth of two hundred men, and the lesse of foure and twenty. The lesser Senate doth looke to the affaires of the City, and doth heare the Subjects appeales, except it bee those Sabaudian Countries which were last taken in warre, but those matters which appertaine to the whole Commonwealth, and are of greatest moment, are referred to the two hundred men, or the greater Counsell. The Consul who is President in both Counsels, is chosen by the people. The Earles in this part are Nucnberg, Nucleon, Arberg, and the Barony of Balm.

Mm 3

THE



THE CHORO-GRAPHICALL DE-

fcription of the Lake Lemann, and the adjacent places. By James Goulart.



N this Table you may at the first view behold the Lake Lemann, in the confines of the Dukedome of Sabaudia, the County of Burgundie, the Baronnie or Lordship of Helvetia, and the Bishopricke of Vale. fia. About the Lake there are many Regions, Prafectureships, Baronnies, Jurisdictions, High-wayes,

Rivers, Mountaines, Citties, Townes, Castells, and Fortresses, The People on this fide the Alpes, which inhabite Sabaudia, doe speake French, who heretofore, as Inlines Cafar witnesseth, in the beginning of his Commentaries, were called Allobrogians, from Allobroges, 2 King of France, who flourished about the yere, 2433. And afterward, as the most famous Prelate Fauchetis witnesseth, they were called Bagaude, and at length Sabaudians, in French Savovsiens, & in the Sabaudian speech Savoyarde. Earles have hitherto governed this Country. from the vere of our Lord 1126 and from the yere . 420, to this time it hath bin under the government of Dukes. It is reported that this Country was at first a long time inhabited by a company of theeves. But now in times of peace, the wayes there are fafe and fecure. The inhabitants doe complaine of the temper of the ayre, fometimes for cold, and fometimes for heate. And yet the Lake, and the River Rhodanus, are almost never frozen over. Moreover the heate is not fo violent, as in the Delphinate, nor the cold fo sharpe as in the low Countries, where Rivers are ufually frozen over. The foile is fit for tillage and fruitfull; for it hath abundance of Grapes, Wheate, Peafe, Rapes, Cauly-flowres, French-beanes, Melons, Leekes, Onions, Lentills: Alfo Barley, Hay, Oates, and other graines. These fruites are common heere, Nuttes, Apples, Peares, of divers forts, fiveete and fowre cherries, blacke and white Mulberries, Chefnuts, Almonds, but Figs are more rare. There is also great variety of Fowle, Fish, & Beasts. The V vandalian Helvetians, who inhabite Laufanna and other places nere unto are under the government of the most illustrious Lords of Berne: Vnder whom certaine pratects for five yeares space, doe hold the Helme of the Commonwealth. According to an. cient Chronicles, Argentinus, Hercules Centenarius, layd the foundation of Laufanna in the years of the world 2790, from whom Carprentres the auncient name thereof was derived, which was changed when the Cittie was translated unto the Mountaine, in the time of

THE LAKE LEMANN.

Ire Poits.

Piners.

The Moun-

Atartin Bishop of Lausanna, in the yeare of our Lord 593. The Citie of Nevidunum, heretofore commonly called Benevis, being defo. late and ruinate before the comming of Inlines Cafar, was reftored and reedified in the time of the Emperour Flavous Vespasian, by a Centurion of his, dwelling in it, called Nyon. Caffonex was built in the yeare of our Lord 442. And Abona was built in the yeare 456. and some yeares afterward. Geneva a free Imperiall Cittie, in which white and blacke money is coyned; was at first called Geneura, as some suppose, because it is seated on a hill, amongst Junipertrees. which feate Lemannus gave it (the Father of the Almanes or Ger. maines) the Nephew of Priam, the fonne of Paris, in the yeare of the world 2994. Afterward it was called Aurelia, by Aurelianus the Em. perour, because he was the repairer of this Cittie, which in the time of Heliogabalus, was burnt downe to the ground. Inline C.efar and the Latines call it Geneva, and the Poets for their verse sake call it Geben. na, and alfo by the Regifters. The Germanes call it Genf. the French. men Geneve, to which Vengee is a fit Anagram, for it hath beene oftentimes miraculously preserved from enemies and Traitors, and especially on the 12, or 22 of December in the yeere 1602. The Caftell Morgiarum was built, by the Emperor Clottariu, in the yeare of our Lord 1135. Aquinium, commonly called Evian, was built by Peter brother and Deputy, to Amades Earle of Sahandas, in the yeare 1237. Burthis Lake of Geneva on that fide which lyeth toward Helvetra, is fixteene miles long, and on that fide which lyeds toward Sabaudia, it is 12 miles long, and it is foure miles broad. It bath at least fixteene Ports or Havens. Out of the Port Morgiensis and Rotu. Tenfis, commonly called Rolle, the best wine is brought to Genevarand out of the Port of the Promontory, commonly called Pormenton, and the Port of Nero, commonly called Nervy, great flore of wood and coale is brought to Geneva. The River Rhodams, flowing into Lemann, from the first rising thereof, even to his entrance into the Lake, is not navigable for flips, neither from the Helvetian bridge in the Suburbs of Geneva, evento the next towne called Seffel, which is seaven miles distant from the Cittie. The same River in a certaine place, five miles distant from the Cittie, falleth into a deepe pit under ground. Iuraffus is fuch a long Mountaine, that the Germaines did heretofore call the inhabitants thereof Longimons. For from the top of them you may behold the Churches of Geneva and Bafil, being foure or five dayes journey diftant one from another: Also there is a wonderfull rocke full of holes, which Sebaffian Munfter describeth in his Cosmographie. Also the virgins Castles built by Iulius Casur. Also the Towne of Saint Claudus, because lame people came thither from remote parts for religion fake. Alfo a fnowie fountaine in Summer time: allo a naturall Pit, that is as broad as any Theater, and as deepe as a Church, and as darke as a Cave, being continually full of fnow, Ice and Crystall. Not farre from the Lake Lemann, on that part which lyeth toward Sabandia, there are Mountaines whichin the midft of Summer, are covered with fnow. There is a certaine Mountaine a mile diffant, from the Citty Geneva, upon which fome,

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not without horrow afcend by steps cut out of the rocke, which are very narrow, and almost innunerable: And some setting their soote upon the last step, when they beheld the deepe pracipice beneath them, have gone backe againe. There is also another Mountaine not farre from Aquila, a towne towards Valefia, of whose wonderfull effects, we may reade the whole ftory in the memorable Hiftories of our time, in the Chapter of Earthquakes, lately fet forth in French at Paris. The Mountaine of S. Sergius, is the most fruitefull of all the Chablacian Mountaines, among which there is one other very fruite. full. The other doe beare nothing but wood and fhrubbes, and pa-Iturage for Kine, which in the Summer time doe fatt themselves on the plaines of the Mountaines, and doe give good flore of milke. But who can reckon the memorable chances or events happening there in the time of Warres? Or how great and fearefull is the Pracipice of the Mountaine Muftracenfis, from which every years many horfes loaden, and Merchants doe fall headlong. Concerning the tockes, which are sharpe like teeth or fwords, we must write in a more accurate stile, or else be filent: Concerning the foote of the Mountaines of Aquiane, it is knownethat they are unknowne by reafon of the depth of the Lake, from the bottome whereof they doe arife. The most of the woodsthey doe yeeld Chesiuts, both to the poore and rich, and Acornes for Hogges and Swine, allo fine. wood, and cart-timber, and plough-timber, for husbandmen. In these places there are sew or no Churches, which have reliques of Saints in them, because Idolatric is banisht from hence. But there are many fumptuous and magnificent Temples, especially that at Laufanna, being built within of black Marble; and the auncient Temple at Geneva being full of Iron worke, being twice or thrice endangered by thunder, to that the leaden crofle of it was burnt, and the high Tower fell down; which was built before the coming of Charles thegreat. Adde to these the Temple of Viviacum, seated among the Vineyards, out of the walls of the Citty, and the Temple of Morgum, lately beutified. But all the Images are defac'd. Geneva hath an hospitall for Orphans, and for the sicke, but both of them are in cluded in the Hofpitall for strangers, in which there dwelleth a Catechizer and a Schoole-mafter, who doe take paines in comforting the ficke, and reading prayers to them; it hath also a Physician and an Apothecary belonging thereto. The Municipall Court in General in which every day five and twenty wife and pious Senators doc meete together to confult of affaires, belonging to the Common wealth, and in which also the written records and bookes are kept, is watched every night by the Cittizens. On one fide of the Gate there is placed a magnificent leate of judgement, commonly called the Tribunall. On the other fide of the Gate there is a notable monument of time, occasion, & the means of the renovation of this state. And need the Court there is an Armory well furnished. There are also in and about this Cittie many high bulwarkes fortified with shot. There have beene and are many Castels in this Country, one of which is called S. Catherines Castell, in which those warlike engines or instru-

ments were layd up, which were provided for the feige of Geneva. and brought thither in the yeare 1590. It was taken by King Henry the fourth, who commanded it to be rac'd Anno. Dom. 1601. The other Castle, which the Genevians built over against it, for peace sake and for sparing of charges, they suffered to fall to ruine. The third Castle commonly called Ripaille, by the ayde of the French Cohorts came to be under the power of the Genevians, Anno 1589, and is now desolate, as also the fourth, which belonged to Versonius, when the Genevians tooke it. There are fome Towers cunningly and ingenioully raifed, one of which is called Turris Magiftra, or the Miftris Tower, which defends Geneva, on that fide which is next the Lake and Sabaudia; the other is called the Towre of the Island, or Cafars Tower, which is feated on a high Island for the defence of the Bridge which heretoforeappertained to the Heluctions, & as it is reported it was built by the fame Emperor. The Statutes and Laws of the Com- The Laws mon wealth, and Colledge of Geneva, may be read in a printed book, and Statutes Here is a great number of noble families. As concerning men famous The noble fafor wit, and the profession of Arts, and sciences; there have beene miles, many who have gotten much fame by their divine, and Philosophicall workes. As Peter Viretus Verbigenensis, Gulielmus Farellus, The learnes Tournes Calvinus Antonius Sadeel, Petrus Cevalerius, Nicolas Col-men. ladonus, Cornelius Bertramus, Alberius, Alizetus, Sequierius, Bucamis, all of which in the former age were a long time diligent Preachers and professors, at Geneva, Laufanna, Morgium, and Albona: after whom therefucceded thefe famous writers, Theodorus Beza Vefelius, Simon Goulartius Silvancellinus, Antonius Faius, Ioannes Lacomotus, James Lectius a Senator, Joannes Deodatis of Geneva, profestor of Divinitie, and the Hebrew tongue, If the Cafathon, the Kings Professor for the Greeke tongue, and Gasparus Laurentius, professor of the same Language. Moreover the publike Librarie at Genevais The Libraadorned with many excellent manufcripts. And that at Laufanna, is res. furnished with many excellent workes of the Fathers, and other Divines. Concerning the common people, they are full of Civilitie, and Their manthey receive and entertaine strangers, very lovingly and honourably: neis. andittransporteth and fends into other Countries, great Troutes, fat Capons, good Cheefe, gold, wire, and fishing lines, besides other ding. commodities.

The Court

The Woods.

The publishe

ARGOW

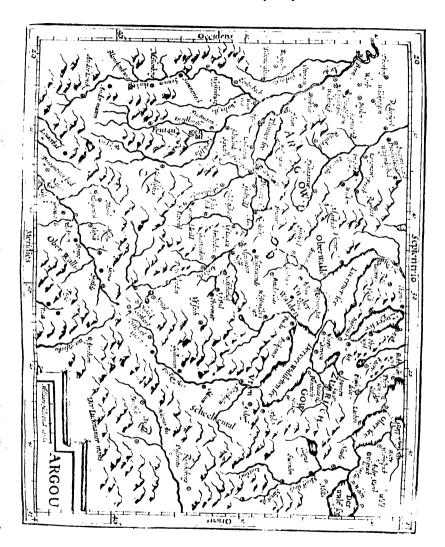
ARGOW.



Regional, commonly called Argon, was a part of the Kingdome of Iranjiura, which comprehended all the Countries lying from the Mountaine Iura, even to the Alpess of which heretofore the Helactions, the Rauracians, and part of the Allobrogians, and now the Dukedome of

Saraudia, I containly 121 ma, Suntgovia, Cremerlandia, and the Prefecturethip of Les on n, or the Camens of Heluetra, doe now hold. But in this Table, the Townes Lucerna, Vren, Smitz, Viderauld, and Glarons, are contained: Lucerns is a Citty of Helvetts which Meyerus Calleth Lacocerna, it is fituated upon the River Rufa, where it breaketh out of a great Lake, by which there is a paffage by Leare to three Townes, unto the foote of the high Mountaine which they commonly call Fractum & Pilati Montent, that is, the broken Mountaine or Pilats Mountaine. The Lake is very convenient for the Citty, because there is a way by it into Halv, by the Legentian Ale which they call now the Mountaine of Saint Gothard: from hence commodities are carried to the Alpes, and from thence by Packe-horfes into Italysand againe, Italian commodities are brough downe the Lake, and the River Kafa to the Rhine, and so unto the Occan. Befides, the Luconations doe make more profit by the Lake, than of the adjacent foyle lying about it, although they have excellent Meddowes for the patturing and feeding of Cattell. It is a very pleafant Citty, and rich, being the common Mart Towne of the Sustentians, the Francisms, and the Iranfilmanians. The originall of this City is uncertained it is reported that there were Castles on both fides of the River, which were built by the dimanes, but there are Cutizens houses in their places. It was so called from a Lampe or light which was hung out there, as a Sea marke for the direction or Marriners, and it is credible and likely that the auncient Towerlesved for this purpole, which at the higher bridge is now named from the waters; The like is at I gurnor, which is called from the Sea waves Wekenberga: the auncients did call thefe kind of Towers Watch towers. Then owne Annalls doe report, that the Lucernations didgo cowaire with Charles the Great, against the Saragins, and that her gave them fome priviledges, and taught them the use of Hornes, will which in these times, they doe found a retreate in the warres. The Colledge of the Cannonifes, had heretofore the greatest power. which afterward came to bee under the authority of the Abbot of sturbacum by the donation and graunt of King Pipin. Afterward 4 bertus, Emperous of Auftria, bought Lucerna of the Abbot of Mer incum. But not long after the Lucernatians oppreffed by the heava buildens layd upon them by the Aufirian governours, being defires of peace and liberty, made a league with them Anno 1323. The: were two Prætecturethips of Lucerna, which Mercator reckoneth,

ARGOW.



which the Prafects dwell in one place, which are as I suppose Wiken, Sempach. But the latter Præfect hath no power over the towne, but is onely overfeeer of the Lake and the fishing therein: the Senators in the City doe governe the other Townes, which are: Willifar, Entlibucha Vallis, Rotenburg or Rott, or some place neere unto itals Habiburg, Berand, with the neighbour Country called Chelam, that is, the Prafecturethip of Michael, also Merischwanden, Waggis, Ebico. na, Krientz: alfo the two Citties, Surferum and Sempachium, which are under the Lucernations protection, yet they have a Counfellof their own, which doth judge both civill, and criminall causes: but the chiefe man of the Surfician Counfell is called Scultbes, who giveth an oath to the Lucernatians: but the chiefe of the Sempachian Coun. fell is chosen out of the Senate of Lucerna, but yet out of the number of the Citizens of Semphachium. The next is the Towne of the Vrians or Franca. In Iulius Cafars time, the Romanes did call the inhabitants thereof T.urrsfer, and the name of Vrians, by which they are now called, is thought to be derived from the Vrantans, whom the ancients did call Tauriferans, as alfo they now call the Siebentalenfrans, Turrians, after the Germane manner. Moreover, the armes of this Country is a black Bulls heads in a yellow field. The Vrians Cantonis divided into ten parts, which they call Guoffammem, that is, to shares, or participations, because those Senators onely, which are elected out of them, are capable of publicke offices, & are called to the annuall meetings. The next is the Canton of the Suttans: Suitia or Suicia. is a Towne which communicateth his name to all Helvetia, for they first built it, who sed hither out of the Kingdome of Sueciato seeke themselves new habitations. There is one of the three Cantons, who joyned themselves in confederacie against the insolencie of the nobility, and it brought forth many front and able men for fervice, who were often a terrour to their enemies. All the Country doth live upon the fruites which the earth bringeth forth. From this Towne or Canton, ftrangers and forrainers doe call the Helwetrans Suiteers, because they sought first for liberty in their Country, or because they contended long with the Eremitans, and were the first of the 3 Towns of the Austrians, that was inforced to breake into the Country, and was the chiefest in power of althe three Cantons, & the other Cantons were comprehended under their name, as being of most noate, and from the name was afterward communicated, to all the confederates: or laftly because the Frians, Silvanians, and Suitersians, began the confederacy in their Towne. The Country of the Suntzers is divided into five parts, which they call Quartas, retaining still the name of the new division, in this new and fixtfold division. There is also the Canton of lower Silvania, which is commonly called Vnderwaldia. This is a free Canton, being mutually joyned in confederacy with Suitia and Frania, in the yeare of our Lord 1315. It is environd round about with the Alpes; it hath pleasant pastures, for breeding and seeding of Cattle, by which the inhabitants of S Junaria doe reape much profit. But the Vrians, the Suitenfians, the Silvanians or Vinderwaldie ans, although by some covenants they were subject to the Abbies

of certaire Monasteries, yet they had liberties of their owne, and received Prafects from the Empire, which they call Voites, by a Greek word, as heretofore the Pra feets of the Romanes. For their of. fice was the famewith the Burgraues in these Countries. For they had power to give judgement of life and death. I conjecture that the other forme of government remained from the auncient Monarchie of the Romans, in which the Parfects did not live as they lifted, neither dal create magistrates out of their owne number, but they received them from the Senare or the Emperour. But the Canton of Vnderwaldia, is divided by the wood Keenwald into two parts, namely the higher and the lower, yet all the Country neverthelesse is compreheaded, under the name of Vnderwaldia. There remaines Glarona, Glarona commonly called Glaris, a Country of the Helvetian confederacy, feere the River Limagus, not very large, being three Germane miles long, and taketh its name from the speciall Towns in this Countrie, being three parts of it encompassed with the high A/pes; on the South and North it joyneth to the Rhettans, on the West to the Vrians, and Suttans, on the North to a Country called Caffra Rhetica or the Rhenan Tents, where the River Limagus entereth into the Vale. The junidiction of this Countrey, and the revennewes thereof, was given government in the time of S. Fridoline by a certaine Earle to the Monasterie of Seckingenfe, namely in the time of Clodowius the first Christian King of France, in the yeare of our Lord 500, who was the first King of France, that raigned and governed Rhetta, Almania, and Helvetia. This Land afterward obtained her liberty, and her owne jurisdiction, and did joyne it selfe in confederacy with the Helvetians, in the yeare of our Lord 1252. The Inhabitants doe now live upon milke, Cheefe, butter, and flesh. Among the straites of the Mountaines there is little ground fowed, and few Vines are planted. They have Orchards full of fruit, and flourishing Meddowes. Wine and corne are brought in from other parts. The Lakes afford fish; and the wood- The Lakes; dy Mountaines doe furnish them with fowle and flesh, of wild beafts. Henry G'arcanus, and Ægidius Y seudus, two learned men were borne in this Countrie. To these is joyned the Countie of Hambiarg, and the Baronic of Humbert and Ringenbereg. But Glarona is diffributed into 15 parts, which they call Tagwan. Werdenbergen doth command the Country, which they bought, Anno 1517. They and the surtions doe by turnes fend prafects to Vzenscum, or V.f. nic, and into the Rhettan Tenes at Wessime. But so much hitherto, let us now adde something in generall concerning this part of Helvetia, and here the Lakes are first to be considered, among which is the miraculous Lake, called Pilates Lake, which is fituated on the broken Mountaine asthey call it, not farre from Lucerna, almost on the top of the Mountaine it standerh solitarily, being encompassed on every fide with Woods, fo that none can ftirre or provoke it. For they report, that if any thing be purposely cast into it, it will stirre up a great tempest, and make it over-flow, as many have found by experience. but those things that fall in by accident, doe occasion no danger at all. It is a place fearefull to behold, and the water standeth still in

L'aderrealdia

ine Towne

the channell of it, neither hath it any vent, neither doth it receive any River into it, neither is it encreased by show or raine water. It is fearfely mooved with the winde, but the waters thereof are alwayes blacke, and strangers are not permitted to come unto it, least they should rashly cast anything thereinto, whereby the neighbouring Country may be endangered. Among the other Rivers which doe water this Country, there is one called Limagus, which rifeth in Gla-

rina, and in the middle of the Country, it receiveth Sermphus another River which runneth our of another Valley. Afterward beneath Frat (which is the name of two Townes) above the Laterician bridge (for fo they call it) having borrowed fome water out of the

Lake Vefenius, it parteth and divideth Marcha (which was heretofore the boundes betweene the Helvetians, and the Rhetians, for fo the Helvetians calla bound) and the Tents of the Rhetians. Afterward entring into the Lake Tigurinum, at the mouth thereof it divides Ti-

gurum a large Cittle of the Helectians: and from thence it flidethto those waters which the Gracians, call Bathes, which are so famous for their hot waters. And not faire from thence it mingleth it felfe with the two Rivers, Irfand Arola. The River Irfa, which by transposition of the two former letters, they commonly call Ruft, arifeth on the top of the Alpes, which are now called Saint Gothar's

Alpes, and forumeth straite North-ward, whenon the other sice Treinus, ariting out of the fame Mountaine runneth by the Lepontrais Southward, first through Frfula or Frfella a Rhetian Valley, and aiterward it commeth to I rea of the Taurifeians, the remainder of the French Nation, where it mingleth it felte with the Lake, where it

watereth the Frians, the Suizians, the Silvamans, and Lucerimans, four Citties of the Wood, for fo they call them now. Afterward having received the Rivers of Tuginum, it glideth by Bremgaric, and Melleges (which are Townes of Helvetia) and fo beneath Bruges minglethit selfe with Arola. And at their confluence, or meeting together, three Rivers of Helwetia, Limagus, Vrfa, and Arola, doe difcharge themselves into the Rhene. But let so much suffice concerning

Heiretia, and the parts thereof, we passe to the Low Countries, or lower Germany.

THE RHETIANS novv called the GRISONES:



He Rheijans are accounted an auncient people by the confent of all men. For fome ages before Christs bitth the Tuferans being beaten by the French out of their owne habitations, under the conduct of their Captains Rheins, feated themselves in an Alpine Country, which

was called from their Captaine, Rhetta, and they themselves Rhett. ans. But whereas this Countrie was heretofore very large, and that the name of the Rhetians, for warlike matters grew famous amongst their neighbours, fo that they were a terrour unto many which oud declareth in this verte:

> Rhatica nune prabent Thracia q, arma metum, The Thracian armes, now every where, And the Rhatian doc put us in feare.

At length being conquered by the Romanes, they made two Provinces of it, namely the first, and the second Rhetia: which did not onely containe the Alpine Countries, but a great part of Suevia and Bavaria. Now by this name we understand those people, whom they call Grifones, for their grifely habit which was made of their owne Countrie cloth; but the Germans at this day doe call them Grannbuntner, who doe inhabite the ancient Alpine Rhatia, neere to the Spring-heads of the River Rhene and Oenus, who are perpetually joyned together by a threefold tye of amitie, and confæderacie. The first confæderacie, which is called the higher, hath eighteene affemblies in it, among which the chiefe heretofore were, Difentinus the Abbot, the Barons of Rhetra, and the Earles of Mifmeium; but those families are long fince worne out and extinguished. Although they that now possesse the Castle of Rhetta, doe challenge that title, from the Plantinian familie. The feverall conventions or affemblies, have one chiefe annual Magistrate, whom they cal Ammanus; hetogether with the ludges chosen by the same assembly, judgeth of controversies, doth lay mulcts and fines upon offenders. The second confæderacy is called the house of God, or der Gotthus bunt, in regard of the Bishopricke and Colledge of Currense; it hath 21. conventions or partnerships in it, which are fometimes contracted into cleaven greater. The Citty Curia is the head of this confæderacie,

RHETIANS Novv called the



and bath a speciall Commonwealth; not unlike unto Tigurinum. After them the chiefe partnerships, are Ingadinus, and Bregalianus, in whose Territories are the heads of the Rivers Athesis and Ocuus. The third confaderacie hath 10 Inrifdictions, the first whereof is Dave-fian, so called from the Towne Davofiam, in which is the Court for this confaderacie, and the Assifes for all the jurisdictions are held. The second is the Belfortian jurisdiction, the third the Barponenjian, the fourth the Pralonganian, the fifth of S. Peter, the fixth the Canobienfian in the Rhetian Valley, the feaventh the Caffellanean, the eighth the Accrenfian, the ninth the Malantienfian, the 10 the Maie willenfian. But these 3 contraderacies have 50 jurisdictions, of which one Common-wealthis framed: For albeit the most of them have meetings of their owne, and also Magistrates, Lawes or rather customes, and power to judge of civill and criminall matters, yet the Senate of the three confederacies hath the greatest power and authoritie. And fometimes they have entred into other confaderacies, notwithstanding this perpetual confæderacie. In the yeare 1419, the Bishop and the Curiensian Colledge made a league with the Tigurinians for 51. yeares, having formerly entredinto societie with the Glaromans. The Rhattans also of the higher confaderacie, did a long time joyne themselves with the Vrians; and the confaderates of the houseof God, did joyne themselves in perpetual league, with the 7 Cantons (asthey call them) of the Helwetians. He that defireth to know more concerning these matters, let him have recourse to Sprecherus his Rhatia, and Egidius Scudius his Rhatia, and Simlers Helvetia. I will onely adde, that the length of Rhatia at this day, if it be taken from the South, unto the North, is about 15 Rhetian or Germaine miles, accounting \$000 paces to every mile; the breadth of it from the East to the West, is thirteene miles, or there abouts.

DESCRIPTION of the Low COVNT RIES.

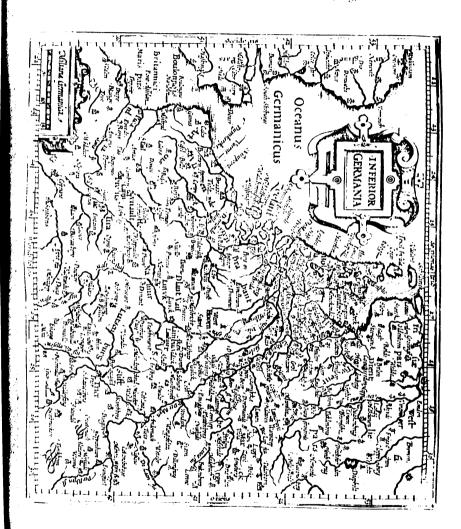
Eing now to describe that part of France which belongethed the King of Spaine, I will follow that order which I have observed in the description of France.

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3. The Low Countries in genera	ll. 17. Gelderland.	13. Artefia.
2. Flanders.	8. Zutphama.	14.Hannoma.
3 The Eafterne part.	9. Vltrajcitum.	15. Namurcun
4. Brabant.	10. Mechlima.	16. Lutzenbur
. Holland.	II. Grochinga.	17. Limburgh
6. Zeland.	12.Transifulania	•)

T Have hitherto faithfully described the Kingdome of France, now Icometo the Low Countries, being my dearest and Native Country. And first to begin with the name. Some would have this part of Europe, the which is now called the Lower Germanic, to be called Belgium by Cafar, in which he writeth that he billited three Legions, and Hircius foure. But Marlianus and Glaroanus doe take it for a Cittie not for a Country. But Vegetius will hardly beleeve that one Cittle can containe five Legions. And Cafar himfelfe sheweth in his fourth booke, that many Citties were comprehended within Belgium, where he faith that they did inhabite the Sea cost of Bristime, who passed over out of Belgium, to get some prey and book, who were all called after the names of those Citties, from whence they came. But yet he doth not undestand by Belgium all Gallia Belgica. For in the same booke, he doth distinguish the Nervinus, the Morimans, and Ehmans, who are people of Belgica, from Belgician. Therefore it feemeth by Ortelius that he calleth a part of Belgica Belgium, and that part most likely which is toward the North, which doth containe Holland, Zeland, Flanders, Gelderland, and Cleveland Some call that Belgica which Cafar maketh the third part of France which name some doe derive from a famous Cittle in this Countrie, others from Belgius, a certaine Captaine of the Belgians, and others from other occasions. Hadrian Jumus, supposeth that it was cal-

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE LOVVCOVNTERIES.



led Belgium from the fiercenesse of the Nation, being named Belga as it were Velga, that is, fierce and violent; or else they were called Belgaby changing of the fecond vowell into the first, as it were Balgas, from their hotnesse and pronenesse to fight: for Balgen fignifies to fight. But the Country which we now entreate of, is but the halfe part of Belgia. It is called now Lower Germany, Germany, because it differs little in speech, manners, lawes, and cultomes, from the Almanes, and the other Germaines. It is called the lower, because it is neerer the Seathanthe other part of Germanie, and in respect of the higher Germany, the fields and grounds doe lye lower. It is com. monly called the Netherland, the French call it Le Pais Bas. It is cal. led also almost throughout all Europe by the figure Synecdoche, that 15, by taking a part of the whole, Flanders, either in regard of the power and beauty of that Country above the rest, or for the chiefe and famous Mart Townes, or the ancient Faires kept at Bruges; or laftly because it is better knowne, and is neerer to France, England, Spaine, and Italie. And formuch concerning the name, the fituation and quantitie followeth. The bounds of Lower Germany or Belgion (for these words I will use promiseuously) are on the North the onein: on the South Lotaringia, Campania, and Piccardie: on the East the Rivers Rhene and Molas on the West the Sea. These Princes are peighbours unto it, the Earle of East Friseland, the Bishop of Municipal the Duke of Cleveland, the Bishop of Colen and Trevers, and the King of France. This is the fituation: the quality of the foyle followeth, which arifeth from the Climate. Low Germany is under the middle of the seaventh and all the eight climate, betweene the degrees of longitude 22 and an halfe, and 30, and betweene the degrees of La. titude 48, and a halfe, and fiftie three and a halfe. The longest day in Summer towards the middle of the Climate is 16 houres long, and at the beginning of the ninth climate, it is 16, houres long, and three quarters. It containeth all the Parallels, which are betweene 16 and 21, the Aire in the Low Countries is moift, yet wholefome to the inhabitants. The fummers are delightfull, pleafant, and temperatly Not: they have not too much heate, nor no great flore of flies and gnatts, nor fildome any thunder, or earth-quakes. The winters are long and windy, and when it is a North or East winde, it occasions fudden frosts: but when the winde is in the South or West, the ayre is more milde, and the cold is turned into raine. The foyle for the most part is fandie and gravelly, as a great part of Flanders, and almost all Brabant, it is reasonable fertile in producing corne, and other fruites, and some places are very fertile, as Zeland, Flanders, Hannenia, Artesia, Gelderland. And it hath abundance of Corne, Bailey, Rye, Hempe, and Cotton. It produceth also all kindes of fruitesin great plenty, as Apples, Peares, Prunes, Cherries, Mulberies, Peaches, Apricockes, Filberts, Medlars, and in some places Chefmas. And heere is abundance of Madder gathered for Dyers, and a great gaine is made of it, by transporting it into other Countries. There are no mettall Mines of any great note: As concerning the trees; they doe yeeld a pleafant prospect, standing thicke and very orderly, and

being loaden with fruite, and besides they serve for fire-wood and timber for building of houses, being very high and wondrous thicke, and there are great store of them here. There are few Bay-trees, and Cypresserves. There are also great store of Teile trees commonly called Linden, which are like to Elmes in shape, and leaves, but they be bigger and doe sooner come forward. For in 16, or 18, yeeres they will be as big as a mans middle. They use them also inbuilding: and they make coales of them which are better to make gunpowder than Willow coales. Betweene the Barke and the wood there is a kinde of downe like Cotton, of which they make roapes and cordage. But many beasts will not eate the leaves thereof though they be new budded forth. As Virgill sheweth in this verse:

Net Tilia leves, nee tornor afile Bruxum;
Neither the light teale Tree
Nor Boxe that cannot turned be.
And Ovid. Nee Tilia leves, nee Fagus, & innuba Quereus,
Not the light Tealetree, nor Beech which spreads,
Nor the Oake that never weddes,

It hath also great plenty of Ew trees which is a poysonous tree, but excellent Bowes are made of them. Of the juyce thereof a poylon is made, with which Cafar reporteth that Cattivaleus king of the Eburonians did make away himselfe. There is also another kind of tree which is not found any where else, which is like a white Poplar, the inhabitants doe call it in the plurall number Abcelen. There is great store of them in Brabant, which serve for divers uses, especially at Bruxels. The Low Countriemen may prayle the goodnesse of their foyle for bringing up of Cattell. For Oxen, horses, sheepe, and great heards of cattell are bred there. And especially great, strong horses fit for service in the warres. There are also the best Oxen, especially in Holland and Friesland, where an Oxe often waighetha thousand and two hundred pound waight. Ludovicke Guicciardine an Italian, unto whom our Country is much beholding for making an accurate and true description thereof, saith that the Earle of Mechlin had an Oxe given him which weighed two thousand, five hundred, and eight and twentie pound, which he caused afterward to be painted in his Pallace. The Kine have loofe great Vdders, and full ofmilke. For in some parts of Holland in Summer time, they will give foure and forty Pints of milke. I passe by many other things, least I should bee tedious. For hunting they have abundance of Does, Hatts, Goates, Boares, Badgers, Hares, and Conies, and othergames belides. And for Hawking they have Hernes, Kites, Vultures, Partridges, Phesants, Turtle Doves, Starlings, Thrushes, Storkes, Duckes, Geese, Woodcockes, or Snipes, which Nemesianus describeth thus.

> Prada est facilis & amana Scolopax Corpore non Paphijs avibus majore videbis, Illa sub aggeribus primis, qua proluit humor Pascitur, exiguos settans obsonia vermes

At nonilla oculis, quibus est obtusior, etsi Sint nimuum grandes, sed acutus naribus instat Impresso in terram rostri mucrone, sequaces Vermiculos trabit, atý, gulædat præmia vili.

The Woodcocke is casic to ensure,
Their bodies no bigger than Dowes are;
And by some watry ditches side
Feeding on wormes he doth abide:
Not by his eyes though they be great,
But by his bill he finds his meate,
Thrusting his bill into the ground,
Where when he a worme hath sound,
He drawes him forth, and so doth live
By that soude which the earth doth give.

They have also Affricke Hens, and great plenty of other Hens, But enough of these things, let us now proceede to other matters; It is worth your knowledge to know how the Provinces of the low Countries were united, and grew to be one body, and how it fell to Charles the fifth and his sonne Philip. Ludovicke Malanus Earle and Lord of Flanders, Niverma, Rastella, Salina, Antucrp, and Mechlin, and after his Mothers death, Earle of Burgundie and Artefia, many. ed Margaret, daughter to John Duke of Brabant, by which marriage he came to be Duke of Brabant, Limburg, and Lotaringia, By his wife he had one onely daughter, who was the inheritrix to her fathers Lands, who in the yeare 1369. at Gandave married Philip Valefius Duke of Burgundic, who for his fingular Valour, was furnamed the Bold. He lived 70 yeares, and dyed at Halla neere to Brux. ells, in the yeere of Christ, 1404. He left these children behind him, Iohn, Antony, and Philip Valefius : Catharine, Mary, and Margard. All of them did encrease their Patrimonie by marriage. Catharine married Lupoldus Duke of Austria: Mary married Amedees Duke of Sabaudia: Margaret married the Earle of Holland, and Hannonia, Antonius Vaschus was made by his father Duke of Brabant, Lots ringia, and Limburg, he married Elizabeth Dutcheffe of Lutzenburg, by whom he had these sonnes, John who married Jacoba Countessed Holland, and Philip, both Dukes of Brabant. Antonius, and his younger brother Philip Valefius, were flaine in the French warres neere Teroina in the yeare 1415. Antonius his fonnes, dying afterward without iffue, left their Vncle Iohn Valcfius, their heyre, and Iohn Valefius, who was called the Vndanted, being the elder brother, succeeded his father in the yeare 1404, and obtayning by his brothers and Nephewes death many large possessions, was miserably and unjustly put to death, in the yeare 1419, by Charles the Dolphin, for the Duke of Orleance, with whom he alwayes lived in continual enmitie and hostilitie. He left these children, Philip, Margaret, I sabell, and Catharine. Philip furnamed the good or godly fucceeded his Father, in the three and twentyeth yeere of his age, in the Dukedome of Burgundie, the County of Flanders, Burgundie, Artefia, in the Mar-

quiship of the Empire, of Salina, and Mechlin. He at Atrebatum made a league with Charles the 7 and with the Duke of Orleance, and freed him out of prison, having beene five and twenty yeares prisoner in England, and payd his ransome, and gave him his fifter Mary to wife. Heafter the death of Theodericke, Earle of Murcium was made heyre of this Countie and after the death of Philip, he had the Dukedome of Brabant, Lotaringia, and Limburg: and after the death of Incoba, he had the Counties of Hannonia, Holland, Zeland, and Friesland: And alfothe Dukedome of Lutzenburg, came to him by his wife Elizabeth, the widdow of his Vncle Anionius: fo that it came to paffe, that the large and rich Provinces of both Burgundies, of Brabant, of Limburg, of Lutzenburg, of Flanders, of Artesia, of Hannonia, of Holland, of Zeland, of Namurcium, of Friefland, of Mechlin, and the Marquiship of the Empire were all subject to Phillip the good. Hee had to wife Isabell, daughter to the King of Portugall: he lived seaventy two yeares, and dyed in the yeare 1457, leaving one fonne called Charles the Bold, to be heyre unto formany Provinces, who did not onely keepe his fathers Empire, but also enlarged it, by joyning unto it Gelderland, Zutphania, and the Iuliacensian Dukedome. And this is that Charles who was the Grandfather of Charles the fifth, who was borne in the yeare 1500 of Ioane the daughter of Ferdinand King of Arragon, the wife of Philip of Austria: which Phillip was the sonne of Maximilian of Austria, by his mother Mary the daughter of Charles the bold; under whom, these Provinces which before had many Lords, being united, grew to be one body, and now they are commonly called the Low Countries. Long fince the Low Countrimen were accounted brave souldiers. And Cafar Lib. 1. Commentaries, concerning the French warre, doth call them the valiantest of all the Gaulls. For he writeth thus. The valiantest of all the Gauls are the Low Countriemen, because they care not for trimnesse of attire, and merchants have not frequent recourse unto them, and therefore those commodities are not brought to them which doe effeminate the minde; and they are necre to the Germaines, who live beyond the Rhene, with whom they wage continuall warre; by which reason also the Helvetians doc exceede the other French-men for valour, because they have dayly skirmishes and fights with the Germaines, when either they drive them forth out of their borders, or they doe make inroades into their Territories. And hence wee may colle & their ftrength and courage in defending their liberties, that in the time of C. C. efar, they endeavoured to shake off the Romaine yoke of subjection. And so they mustred & joyned armies to contend with them. The Bellovacians fet forth 6000 fouldiers, the Sueffones 5006, &the Nervians (who were then fo wilde and uncivill, that they would not fuffer Merchants at that time to bring them wine or other commodities) did fet forth 5000. The Airebatians and Ambianians did set forth 10000, the Morineans five and twentie thousand. The Menapians 60, thousand. The Calerians 10 thousand, the Velocasisans and Veromanduans, did fet forth 10 thousand a piece : the Advatisians 18, thousand : the Condrusians, Eburonians, and Camanians, 40 thousand. So that the whole summe of choyse Souldiers was 273 thousand, as Orosius witnesseth: or as Cafar himselfe delivers, their number was 368 thousand, whereby it appeareth that the Low Countrie men were alwayes noble Souldiers. And Cafar in the fecond of his Commentaries faith, that it was they alone who in our fathers time did vexe all France, and did keepe out the Teutomanes and Cimbrians, out of their Territories; whereby it came to paffe, that the memorie of their archivements, did make them valiant and full of courage in Militarie affaires. And forreine armies have found it in our age, who being fresh souldiers and joyning battell with the old soul. diers, they found that the Citizens, Countrymen, and Sea-men, were al stout of courage. There are 17 Provinces in the low Countries, all of which the Emperour Charles the fifth did possesse : in which there are 4 Dukedomes, the Dukedome of Brabant and Limburg, which together with the Countie of Dale and the Lordships of Valckenburg, and Rode le Duc, is joyned to Brabant, and it dependeth on the Chanceric of Brabant: alfo the Dukedomes of Lutzenburg and Gelderland, There are 7 Counties, Flanders, Artefia, Hannonia, Holland, Zeland, Namurcium and Zutphania : also the Marquiship of the holy empire, which hath foure principall Citties, Nivella, Lovanium, Bruxeli, and the Metropolis Antwerpe; it is now a part of Brabant. There are five Lordships, or Signiories, of West-Friesland, of Mechlin, of Vltrajettum, of Tranf-Isaliana, and Groneland. There are many Citties, in the Low Countries, which are well fortified, the number whereof as also of the Townes and villages you may finde in Mercator. But the chiefe Citties are Lovaine, Bruxells, Antuerpe, Silva Ducis, Gandavum, Bruges, Hipra, Mechlinia, Cameracum, A. trebatum, Tornacum, Valencena, Infula, Dort, Harlem, Amsterdam, Lugdunum Battavorum, Namurcum, Neomagum, Trajettum and o. thers. There is a great company of Lakes, Pooles, and Marshies, in the Low Countries, which doe not onely hold great store of fish, but doe also fortifie those Countries, against the invasion of enemies Few Rivers doe rife in this Country, but many Rivers, which have their spring head farther off, doe glide through it, and doe much enrich it. The chiefest are Rhene, Mosa, Scaldis, Amisi: the leffer are Mosella, Lifa, Aa, Sambra, Dela, and many others. Wee will speake of Rhene and Amasis in Germany, and wee have spoken of Mosellain Germanie, now we will describe the rest. Mese doth flow out of the Mountaine Vogesus, which is situate on the borders of the Lingonians, not farre from the Fountaines of Araru and Matrona, and forunning Northward it glideth by the Churchof Saint Theobald, or Saint Tibaut, where it beginnes to be navigable: from thence it flideth to Virdunum, and from thence bending towards Cacia, it runnes straite forward to Mosa and Maseriacum. From thence turning Northward, it visiteth Carolomont, Boviniacum, Dinantum, and Namurcum; and there growing wider by the receipt of the River Sabis, it turneth it selfe Westward, and so having viewed Hoium, and Leodium, and glided by Trajectum, and Stochemum, it passeth by Ruremunda and Venloium: where turning West-ward it watreth

warreth Cuicka, Ravellienum and Megena: afterward being received into the Rhene, neere the Towne of Herwerd, and fo afterward minelethit felfe with Vahalus, and straiteway they part againe, yet still keeping their owne names: and to they fall in two divided ffreames, into the River Love Jernam: where they doe encircle the Bomelian Island, and so joyne together againe, and losing their ancient name they are called by the name of Merova: and fo gliding by Worcomumand Gorcomium, they come at last unto Dori, and there making the Island of Iselmond, it is called Mosa, and so retayning still the fame name, having glided by Roterdame and Vlacedinga, it entereth into the Sea, about the Brill with fuch a violent current, that for a long way together it preferveth his water fresh and sweete. And Sturgions delighting in this fweete fresh water are allured to come up the River, and to are eafily taken, which doth not happen to other Rivers, because they entring the Sea with a quiet gentle streame, their water prefently becomes falt, as Seyne, Therus Thames, and many o. ther great Rivers. On the contrary, Eridanus, Tiber, Rhodanus, Garunna, and other Rivers which runne into the Sea with greater violence, doe in like manner as Mofa allure and entice the Sturgeons to come up into them, but not in fo great Plentie. Besides, the Sturgions which are taken in the Rivers Mofa and Rhene, are greater and more pleafant in tafte than those in the Mediterranean Sea. They are of a filver shining colour, of a great bignesse. There are some taken which do waigh above 400 pound. Gueceardine doth report, that he faw in the Market at Antwerp a Sturgeon of 420 pound waight. & that it was above 12 feete of Animery long: and on another day in the morning he faw 70. Sturgeons together, the least of which was above five foote long. This fifth is first feene in Holland, Zeland, and Friefland, in the Moneth of Aprill, and it is found three moneths together or longer, during which time great store of them are taken. And from hence transported into other Countries, especially into England, being falted up, and fo kept from putrifying, & alfo at other times, all the yeere through, they take leffer sturgeon, which are delicate in taste. Out of this, being enticed by the freshwater, they come up into the mouth of the River Mofa, in which there are very fatte Salmones, Trouts, which are taken here all the yeere long, also Lampreys, Mulletts, Congers, and other kinds of excellent fish, which here for brevitie fake I omit. But this is wonderfull, that those fish are bad if they betaken in the Sea, but very good and fat, when they enter into fresh water. Besides, this River doth naturally breed besides other fish, Trouts, Lampries, some greater & some les, but more delicate in taste. Schaldis which Ptolemic calls Thahuda, the Lowcountriemen Schelt, the French Escault, doth rise in Veromanduum, neere Saint Martines Alby, as they call it, where it gently flideth betweene Caftellet, and Beau-revier, two French Fortifications, & forumeth to Cameracum: thence going toward the Country of Hannonia, it watreth the noble Citty of Valence: and afterward growing navigable, having received the River Hania, it glideth by the Condatum; and afterward being enlarged by the receipt of the River Scarpa, it vieweth S. Amandum,

and fo bending Northward toward Tornacum, it glideth by Aldenar. da, and the famous Cittie Gandanum, where it receiveth the Rivers Life, and Livis, and other streames. From thence with many windings and Mayander-like turnings it runneth forward to Teneremunda; and there having received the River Tenera, flowing on the right hand, it gooth toward Rupelmanda; and there it receiveth Rupela, and a little after Dela: and being now growne bigger, it by and by watheth the walls of Antwerp, and maketh a faire Haven or Harbour for thippes before the Towne: afterward having runne a little further, it parteth it felfe into two channells, and fo divideth Brabant and Flanders from Zeland: for on the left hand, it windeth and bendeth Southward, and forumeth by the shores and borders of Flanders, and is called by another name de Hont, from the barking novie thereof, from whence it paffeth by Zuytbeweland and Walachria into the Westerne Ocean: on the right hand leaving Brabant, it keepeth one continuall course in his old channell, by the Island of Scaldia, and fo with a violent current runnes into the Sea. Moreover the tyde followeth up into this River, even to Gandauum, which is thirty miles from the mouth of it, if you count them by the winding courle of the bankes. There doe come up into this River Sturgeons, Salmones, Troutes, great Lampreys, Turbotts, Congers, Cuckow filles Mullets, Crabs, Lobtlers, Sardins, and many most delicate fish, which come up out of the Scainto Scaldis, and doe there feede, and cast their fpawne; fo that for two or three monethes, betweene the Spring and the Summer, befides the greater fifth, there is taken fo great a number of finall Frie, that many men doe live by them. Also many Sea Dogfithes, and Porpoifes doe come up this River, which two Lind of fithes doe not cast forth any spawne, but doe bring forth their young ones perfectly formed. The Dogfishes doe bring forth their young on the Land, and doe fuckle them with their dugges, untill they are growne to a good bignesse. Moreover, this River without the helpe of the Sea, doth yeeld divers kindes of fishall the yeare long, of which thefe are the chiefe: Pikes, Barbells, Tenches, Carpes and Breames of an unufuall bigneffe, fo that they doe fometimes, weigh 20 pound, also Gudgeons, and many other kindes of fish both great and small. Also divers kindes of Ecles, and Crabbes, and in the mouth of the River, there are some Oysters, which come thither out of the Sea. And therefore this River for multitude of fish and variety, is not inferiour not onely to any River of France, but also of all Europe. A riseth neere Teroana, and so bending towards Cafia, it flideth by the Church of Saint Audomare, and so comming to Griveling (neere which in the yeere 1558 that famous battell was fought betweene the Burgundians and the French) it doth difcharge it selfe into the Brittish Sea. Lifa commonly called de Los, rifeth in Artefia, in the Towne Lisburg, which taketh his name from this River, neere Teroana: and having viewed Aria, Armenteria, Wervicum, and Meenen, and from thence cutting through the middle of Cortracum and Gandauum, it mingleth it felfe with Scaldis: it hath abundance of very good fish. Sambra commonly called Sambre,

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which Cafar calleth Sabris, doth rife in Hannoma, neere the Towne Novien; and so having view'd the Townes, which are commonly called Landrecy, Saffene, Barlaymont, Mabeuge, Merne, and Caffele: at last it glideth by Namarcum, and so discharges it selfe into Mosa and is full of delicate fish. Dela rifeth in Brabant, neere the Village Towne Tila, and so bending Northward it runneth to Waveta; and afterward it floweth by Louanium which is three miles distant from thence, and so keeping on his course for three miles, and afterward bending Westward, it embraceth Mechlinia with many spreading armes, and afterward foure miles from Rupelimunda, being now growne very bigge it falleth into Scaldis. The River La Seine, as it feemeth, was fo named from the Senones a people of Brittaine, when they came into these Countries to vexe and disturb the French. It rifeth neere the Towne Soigni in Hannonia, and fo runneth to Halla, and having glided by Bruxells, it floweth by Viluorda: and afterward bending toward Cacia, it leaveth Mechlin on the right hand, and having gone a little further it powreth it felfe into the River Dela. Dizarifeth neere the little Towne called Per: and fo turning Northward it watereth Eindovia, and so keeping his former course it commeth to Silva Ducis, beneath which it powreth it felfe into Mofa. Demera doth flow forth neere the Tungrians, in the Diecele of the Leodienfians, and forunning West-ward it watereth Bilfenum. 'Hallelt, and Dieft, and from thence gliding by Sichenum and Arfcho. tum, it powreth it selfe into Dela, Netha riseth neere the Towne Rhetum, and floweth by the Towne Herentalls, and from thence keeping a direct course, it runneth to the Signiorie of Grobendoncke, and having received the little River Aade, it passeth by Lira, and fowatreth Duflen and Walem, and a little further it mingleth it felfe with Dela. Rucur, or Rhoer, which Tacitus calleth Adrana, as Ritheimerus writeth, doth rife neere the Towne Bullinge, and cutting through Cafinit glideth by Dura and Iuliacum, and at length neere Ruremun. dawhich it nameth, it falleth into Mofa. There are also other leffer Rivers, which for brevitie fake I forbeare to describe. And I passe over also the Torrents, and greater Rivers, least I should betedious to the Reader; which doe not onely yeeld great store of fish, but are also an ornament and fortification to the Country, and are very convenient for the passing of commodities to and fro. And the Country people by the helpe of these Rivers making Sluces and Dams to stay the water, doe afterward digge channells for some miles together, and after letting the water into them doe make them navigable: forhat there is no Cittie which hath not great Barkes, which come up unto it. But this Countrie hath but few fountaines, or Springs of water, except in the Mountainous places. And thus having shewed the Rivers that are in the Low Countries, it remaineth that wee should speake somewhat concerning the Ocean: seeing in regard it is so necere unto it, it may be counted not only a member of this Province, but the chiefe head thereof. If ay therefore that the Ocean is wide and large, and in rough weather, it is fearefull and terribly furious: for some times when tempests happen, the waves goe so high, that

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it doth overflow and drowne whole Countries: and especially it breaketh oftentimes in about the coast of Zeland; but the inhabitants doe cast up trenches and bankes, which do prevent the danger which might entue thereby: unlesse when a westerne winde doth contend and blow against the spring tide. The windes which doe most trouble the fea, and thereby doe endanger the Countrie, are the Northwest, the West and the South windes. Also it is much troubled at the New Moone or Full-moone, and the two Æquinoctialls, at which time (as Cornelius Tacitus witneffeth) the Sea doth fwell very much. For every new Moone, and full Moone, wee fee that there are fill the greatest tides and greatest tempests. These tides doe produce some good, and some evill effects. As for the former, it purgeth the water (as common experience doth teach us) and will not fuffer it to corrupt : and also it maketh ships sayle more speedily. For as Vegefius faith, Lib. 4. concerning Military matters, Cap. 42. Hec reciprocantis meatus ambiguitas cur fum Navium fecunda adjuvat, returdat adversa: that is, Those tides if they be with a ship, doe hasten her courfe; but being against her doe foreslow and stay her course. The other evill effects, are the inundations, and violent irruptions of the Sea: For the Ocean doth fometimes come up into the land with fuch violence, that it driveth backe great Rivers, and doth overflow spacious fields, as we fayd before. Pomponius Mela doth write as much, and the miferable experience of many ages doth confirme it. But so much concerning these things. And now having spoken of the Detriment and loffe, which fome Countries of this Provincedoe receive by the Ocean, when it is rough and troubled, we must speake somewhat of the commodities, which the whole Province doth reape by it, when it is quiet and peaceable, which commodities are fo many and fo great, that if they should want them, the Country could not sustaine the halfe part of the inhabitants. And hence it comes to paffe, that this Province is as it were the Haven and Martof all Europe, so that there is an infinite multitude of Merchants and Factors, and as it were a confused Chaos of inhabitants and forceiners. Befides, the Ocean bringeth many commodities to this Country, as Herring fishing, and other fishings, which serve not onely to fatisfie the voluptuous desires of the rich, but also to sustaine the poore: and the inhabitants doe not onely get their foode, but all their wealth by it. For the over-plus of that which they take, doth furnish a great part of France, Spaine, Germany, England, and other Countries: yea great store of barreld salt-fish is sent even into Italy, especially Salmones and Herrings. Now there are three kinds of fifth which they falt, namely Herrings, Codfish, and Salmones. But first we will speake of their Herring fishing of which they make a great commodity. Herrings are found in no River, nor in the Mediterranean Scanor the Spanish nor any other Sea, but onely in this Northerne Ocean: their bignesse, forme, and goodnesse is sufficiently knowne. And when they goe out of the Northerne Sea, which is alwayes in the Spring time, as if they fleeted from their owne native quarters, and went to feeke shady places, they come in such great shoales, that

no Nets can hold them, but that they breake through them, and do even darken the face of the Sea. And many broade bottom'd veffells, which they call Buses, are fet out from Holland, Friesland, Frince, Brittaine, and Scotland; and doe all to avoyd contention, fifh in feverall parts, and quarters, either about England, or the Coasts of Scotland, and the orcades. These fishes are unbowelled alive if it may be (for affoone as they are out of the Sea waters they are dead) by one who hath good wages for doing it; and then another falts them. and so they are presently barrelled up, and afterward sold; afterward the Herring men and Coupers doe falt them anew, and take out the Pilchers which have no Milts nor Rowes, they are barrell'd upagaine with new pickle: afterward they are surveyed by men sworne for that purpose, and so scaled up, in like manner as Diana's Priest did seale up red Vermilion, as Galen witnesseth. And these are the first kind of Herrings which with Plantus we may call salt or pickled Herrings: the other fort are those which are lightly salted; and so dryed in the smoake, being as yellow as gold, whence they call them Soretum, because they call a red colour in their language Sorus. This Herrng fishing is very commodious and advantagious to the Commonwealth of Holland and Zeland, feeing not onely one Citty, but many Citties doe wholy depend and live on it, and the Citty and Country get their food by it, pay their debts, maintaine families, and doe get wealth by it. There is another speciall kind of fish which they use to salt, called in Latine Asellus Major, or Cod-fish, thereby to difference it from that which is commonly ealled Caballian. It is a great fish, so that some of them are threescore pound weight. It is taken at many times of the yeare, but especially in Lent time, and chiefely in the Friesland Sca, and great store of it is usually salted up, whereby the whole country reapeth yeerely great profit. The third kind of falt fish is Salmon: being very good when it is fresh as well as falted. Holland and Zeland have store of this kind of fish, in all moneths, but most plentie in Aprill, May, and Iune: of which there is such great store salted up, that the gaine which is made of them amounteth to 200000 crownes. But of these things enough, let us proceede to the rest. The Low Countries are plaine and levell: there are few Hills in it, and fewer Mountaines, unlesse it be in Lutzenburg, Namureum, and some parts of Hannonia, where they are very thicke, and there are many also in Leodium. It is every where beautified with Forrests and Woods, which both grace the Countrie, and afford much pleasure in hunting. The Forrest of Arden, in Iulius Cafars time, as he himselfe writeth, was the greatest of all France, tunning betweene the Treverians, from the River Rhene to the Nervians, and the Rhenicans, being above fifty miles long. And now at this time no wood in all France can be compared with it: but now there is a great part of it converted into arrable ground, fo that it is farre lesser than it was: and that part which remaineth hath many glades made in it, which the husband men doetill, and call it by another name, but the greatest part of it is from Theonis Villa even to Leodium, which is thirty miles in length. In the middle of it is

the Citty of S. Hubert, which as Gemma Frifius witneffeth, lyeth under 26 degrees of Longitude and forty minutes: and 50 degrees of Latitude, and 4. minutes. This Wood hath all kindes of pleafant trees, which are very high, and broad-fpreading, which afford both pleasure and profit. Strabo calleth it Arduenna, the Inhabitants Arddenna; Rhenanus, Luitticherwald, which fignifies the Leodienfian Wood. Mormavia, or Mormau, is a faire wood in Hannonia, which beginneth necre to Quefnoy, and fo runneth out Southward toward the Veromanduans: and hath many Townes in it, and Villages, and many cleare fprings and pleafant Fountaines. Here is great flore of Charecoale made: whence some supposed that it is a Part of the wood Carbonaria, but some affirme that the wood Carboina did lye more Eastward betweene the Rivers Mosa, and Sabis; and that the pleafant wood Archia is a part of it, in which there is a Towne of the fame name, fortified with a strong Castell, and there the Lords of Berlaymont, were wont to refide: There is also in Hannonia the pleafant wood of Saint Amand, which is also called the Ramensian wood. because it is necre unto it. It beginneth on the edge of Flanders neere the towne of Saint Amand, whence it receiveth his name, and fo runneth forth Eastward toward the Valesians, with a great breadth. The Ramensian wood belongeth to the Lord of Emen, who is the chiefe ranger of Hannonia, which title belongeth unto him onely. Salva Faignensis, or le bois de Faigne, beginneth in Hannoma neere Avenna, and reacheth even to Massieris, which is sixteene miles, though heretofore it were farre larger. It feemeth that it was focalled from the Fannes and Satires, whom perhaps the Poets did therefore faine to have hornes, and Goates fecte, because the first inhabitants of this Wood were fo rude and favage, that they were like beafts. The Soniculian wood is three or foure flight shots offfrom Bruxells, and it runneth Southward toward Brenna, evento Alleuds, and the Castle of Brenna, for three miles in length. It is a greatspacious Wood, so that it is seaven miles compasse round about: and there are very may Citties, Towes, Abbies, and Monasteries in it, so that in Summer time many of the Nobles, and wealthier Cittizens doe goe thither with their whole families for recreation fake, and tarry three or foure weekes. Saventerloo is enclosed with Lovanium, Bruxells, and Vilvordia. It is a pleafant wood, and receive th his name from Saventria, a Towne lying neere unto it. Alfo Grootenhout is a Wood in Brabant, which standeth not farre from Turneholt, in which the River Adariseth, which dothafterward discharge itself into the River Natha. It is a great Wood, in which Queene Mary, to whom Turnholt did belong, was wont to hunt much. There is also Marlaigne, a Wood in Namurcum, which beginneth neere the Cittie Namurcum, and runneth Southward toward Phillipolis; and fo reacheth even to Mofa. Niepa is a chiefe Wood in Flanders, not fatre from the confines of Artefia, it is two miles distant from the River Lifa, from the Castell of the Morineans and Baliolum: it is a pleasant, spacious and ancient Wood, having a strong Castle in it. Also Nonnen is situate in Flanders, and extending it selfe Northward in agreat

breadth, it doth contains many Villages & some Abbies. Poods bergia is a great wood, between Flanders & Hannonia, not far from Gerardia montium and Lessina, and is pleasant in regard of the roundness of it. Gulielmi Silva, or Williams Wood is situate in Artesia, nere Rentiacum where the Emperour joyned battell with the King of France, in the vere 1554. Engelerwallia, is a pleafant wood in Gelderland nere Arnhemum. The 7 woods, are 7 great woods, which are nere unto the Tranfilamans, from whence one part of Fiestand is denominated, which is now called Sevenwolden, that is to fay, 7 Woods: every one of them is very spacious & hath many faire towns in them. But so much concerning the woods. I come now to the publick works. There are in these Countries innumerable magnificent Temples, and Churches, many Abbies, infinite numbers of Monasteries, & Friaries, many Hospitalls for strangers, for the fick, for the poore & for Orphans. Truly in Antwerp only there are 42 fuch like buildings: the chiefe of which is the Cathedral Church of S. Mary, which is very spacious, having a Tower Steeple, which is 400 & 20 foote high, being built of white Marble, from the top whereof you may view the Cittie, the River covered with ships, and the Countrie round about which is full of Townes and Citties. What should I describe the other Temples, Monasteries, and fuch like places, of which there are great store both heere and in other Citties and Townes! What should I reckon up the fumptuous Pallaces belonging to Dukes, Earles, and Noblemen! Or what should I mention the other publicke or private buildings ! for if I should endeavour to reckon them up, I should fooner want time than matter; wherefore it is better to be filent, than to speake too sparingly. The politick state of these Countries both in generall and speciall is threefold: the first is the Ecclesiastick state, in which the Abbots are the chiefe, the second is of the Nobility, as the Duks, Earles, Marcgraves, Princes, Barrons, and great Lords. The third is of the Citties, which the chiefe Citties of every Country doe represent. These states the Prince calleth together, when they are to confult concerning matters appertaining to the Prince, or to the Principality, ortothe preservation or utility of the Countrie. The Ecclesiasticke state is thus; there are foure Bishops in the Low Countries, the Camaracensian, the Tornaycensian, and the Atrebatensian: these three are under the Arch-bishop of Rhemes, and the Vitrajettine who is under the Arch-bishop of Colen. I proceed to the Vniversities. which are 4, the Vniverfitie of Lovaine, and Doway, of Leyden, and Flankford. Lovaine is famous for the many Colledges, Students, and learned men, the chiefe Colledges are Lilium, Caltrenfe, the Colledge of Porus and Falcon, in which Philosophie is read. The Buflidian Colledge hath three languages taught in it, namely, Greeke, Latine, and Hebrew. This Vniversitie, at the request of the Nobles of Brabant, was first instituted and adorned with Priviledges by John the 4, Duke of Brabant, in the yeare 1426. Martinus the fifth being Pope. The other were erected in our memory. Out of which as it were out of the Troian horse innumerable learned men have proceeded, and doe dayly come from thence. For in the Low Countries

Countries there are learned men, skilfull in all faculties and sciences. and as heretofore, so now it produceth famous Schollers, whom it would be too tedious to reckon up. Here are divers Libraries in fundry places, which are replenished with excellent rare Bookes. Among which that at Leyden is the chiefe. The inhabitants are faire, quiet, not cholcricke, nor ambitious, nor proud: not much given to venerie; civill, plane, curteous, affable, ingenious and ready, witty, and fometimes talkative . laborious, industrious, faithfull, gratefull towards those that have done them a curtesie, capable of all Arts and Sciences, flout in defending their liberties, and Priviledges even to death. And this may truely be spoken in the generall prayle of them, that the Low Country men are frugall house keepers and thrifty husbands: who following the example of the Ant, do lay up before winter, that which cannot then be gotten; and doe buy fish and flesh, which they either pickle up, or doe dry it in the smoake. For every house, according to the number of their familie, doth kill in Autumne an whole Oxe, or provideth halfe an one, befide a Hogge, which they falt up, and then it will ferve them to spend a good part of the yeare, untill the Spring returne againe. Yet many of them are very covetous, and defirous of wealth. The Women are beautifull, well bebay'd and curteous. For according to their Country fathion, they are used from their childhood to converse familiarly with every one; and therefore they are very ready both in action or speech or any matter: neither doth this freedome or liberty make them lesie honest. Neither doe they onely walke alone through the Cittie, but they will goe for fellowship to the next Townes, without any the least fulpition of diffionestie. They are very continent, and apt and ready in their affaires. And they are not onely carefull of houshold matters, of which their husbands take no care, but they also use Merchandise, and diffratch and conferre of bufineffes belonging unto men: and that with fo great dexterity and diligence, that in many of the Provinces, as in Holland and Zeland, the men do commit all their affaires unto them. And by this manner of living, joyned with the innate defire which women have to rule, they become for the most part too Imperious and proud. It is the fashion both among Princes, and men of inferior ranke, as alfo among other Nations, on this fide the Alges, to give the first born their Parents names, although they be yet living. And the Noble of what quality and condition foever they are, doe more effecte of their eldeft daughter, than the rest of the younger, although they have all an equall dowry: fo that they marry the rest to those unto whom they denyed her in marriage, referving her for a better husband. And they are to be prayfed, because they easily contract marriages with forrainers, if occasion to require, and are not bound to match them in their owne Country, which is a matter very profitable and commodious: for these alliances by marriage are very advantagious to themselves and the Commonwealth. Moreover it is accounted undecent and abfur'd, for young men to marry old women, or on the contrary for old men to marry young maydes: as also for a noble personage to marry an ignoble person, or a master

to marry his Maide, and a Mistresse her servant. But the Low Country men are chiefely given to Mechanicke Arts, but not of the base and service fort, but the more nobler, as weaving, clothing, and making of hangings, & tapestry, which serve not only for the use of their ownecountry: but are also transported into France, Spaine, Germany, and other parts of Europe, and also into Asia and Affricke. For Pi-Aures, there is no Nation that doth excell it, nor none doth excell in Musicke, or for variety of Languages. John Eickim a Lowcountryman, did first shew the way how to mingle colours with oyle. And every one in Flanders, Brabant, or Zeland, can speake not onely their owne Country speech which is Low-Dutch, but also French. The Sea men, Merchants, and Schollers, can speake also Italian, Spanish, and Greeke for the most part : and some can understand Hebrem, the Chaldean, and Arabicke language. The Lowcountrie men are also skilfull Seamen. I come to their food, the Lowcountrymen doe use Wheate, Ryc, Oates, and Barly: they esteeme of no pulse but Beanes, and Pease: they have few Vetches and no Millet at all. For the great strong windes doe lay it, and spoyle it. The Common people maintaine their families foberly and frugally. Their drinke is for the most part Beere, which is made of Malt, into which they afterward put some ground Barly, and Hops. And this is a very good and wholesome drinke for those that are used to it: they doe also drinke much milke. The rich have wine. They eate commonly Ryebread. They are wontalfo upon Festivalidayes. especially those which beare their owne name, to make great feasts. and to invite their Parents, Kinsemen, and friends unto them, and to banquet sumptuously with them, and to shew themselves generous and magnificent. They keepe their housesvery neare and cleane, being furnished with all kinds of necessary houshold stuffe. And truly it is a faire fight to see what store of housholdstuffe they have, and how well ordered it is, and how cleane it is kept; in which, without doubt it doth excell all the Nations of the World. But the Low Countriemen are too much given to the Vice of drinking, in which they take great delight, fo that oftentimes they never give over drinking day nor night; and thereby besides other inconveniences, they domuch wrong their bodyes and witts: and without doubt it is oftentimes the cause of their untimely death, according to that of Properti-

Vino forma perit, vino corrumpitur atas.
Wine maketh beautie fade,
And strength by Wine is decay'd.

And they themselves doe know it, and confesse it, and condemne themselves for it: but in vaine; for the evill custome doth prevaile over them. Albeit they may be partly excused. For seeing the ayre is alwayes moyst and melancholy: they have no other meanes whereby to cure their hatefull, and unwholsome Melancholy: which Horace seemeth to intimate, saying: Vino pellite curas, that is;

With wine drive cares away, Which haunt us every day.

But it were to be wished that they would observe that noble saying of Terence: Ne quid nimis: Doe nothing too much, which now the civiller fort doc begin to observe. The inhabitants doe goe in good apparrell, and are well complexioned. Lastly, they use much trading and traffique, in which they are very skilfull. And all the Low Countries for the most part doth subsist by Merchandising and Machanicke Arts.

THE

COVNTIE OF FLANDERS.

Landers although it be not of any great antiquitie, yet no reason can be given for the name of it. Some derive The Country it from a Cittie of that name fituated there where Ar- whenee fo

denburg is now, Others derive it from Flandbertus, the fonne of Blefinda, who was fifter to Clodion King of France: Flandbertus lived in the yeare of Christ 445. Some suppose that this Countrey was so named from Flandrina the wife of Lydenicke the first Earle thereof. Some derive it a flatu and fluttibus, that is, from the winde and waves, which in regard of the neere Vicinitie of the Ocean doe beate upon this Countrie. So that even to the veare 1340. it was a caution used in selling or conveying of land, that if the Sea broake into it within ten yeares afterward, the contract and bargaine should be then voyde and of none effect: The bounds of it now are on the South Artefia, with Hannonia, & part of Picardie: on the East Hannonia & Brabant: on the North the Ocean, with Hon- The Situation ta or the mouth of Scaldis, which parteth Flanders from Zeland: on on: the West the Brittsh Ocean or Germaine Sea. It is three dayes journey inlength, namely from Scaldis on the other fide of Antwerp, cven to the new ditch, which is 30 miles. The breadth of it is twenty miles. The ayre of the Country is temperate: the foyle fertile, effectively that part which is percently Ocean, and France. These are the ayre. cially that part which is necre the Ocean, and France. There are faire Meddowes, which may appeare from hence, in regard that Horse-riders doe yearely bring Colts out of other neghbour Coun- The fruitfultries into Franders: which through the goodnesse of the pasture, and fosse of the sweetenesse of the ayre, being leane before, doe quickely grow fat and plumpe. It breedeth also diverse forts of tame Cattell; very The variety pleafant and delicate in taste, and also an incredible fort of wilde of living creabeasts. There are also divers kindes of sowles, as Pheasants, Partures. tridges, Peacockes, Hernes, and Storkes. The inhabitants of this Country were heretofore so addicted to warre, that they never fearfely lived quietly or peaceably: fo that their armies have invaded Syria, and the holy Land, and Hierusalem. There are 30 walled Cit- The names of ties in Flanders. Gandauum, Bruges, Ypra, Infula, Duacum, Torna- the Cuttes. cum, Cortracum, Aldenarda, Aloftum, Hulfta, Teneramunda, Birfletum, Newporte, Slufe, Dunkerck, Graveling, Burburg, Dammum, Dix. muda, Furna, Ardenburgum, Ninova, Berga, Gerardmontium, Cafellum, Donza, Orchianum, Lanoyum, Axella, and oftend. Belides thefe, there are also free Townes, which are not inferiour unto Citties neither for nobilitie, or Priviledges, nor magnificent structures, or po-

puloulnesse:

pulousnesse: as Bella, Poperinga, Hondiscota, Eccloa, Gistella, Middlebur. rough, and twenty others. There are in all 1556 villages fo that it is a usuall Proverbe, that Flanders doth exceed all the Countries in the world, and when the Spaniards came into this province with King Phillip, they thought that all Flanders was but one Cittie. It is now divided into three parts, the Dutch, the French, and the Imperiall part. The chiefe is Gandavum which was built by C. Iulius Cafar. when he stayed in Morinium: it is called in Dutch Gendt, the Italians call it Guanto, the French Gand. It is situate foure miles from the Sea, and is watered with four pleafant Rivers. For Scaldis com. meth to it out of Hannonia, Lifa out of Artefia, Livia out of the Haven or Sluce, and Moero from the Ambaita. It isten miles distant from Answerpe, and as many from Bruxells, Mechlin, and Middleburrough. The compasse of it within the walls is, 45640 Romaine feete, that is scaven Italian miles. It hath 26. Islands, and two hundred and eight Bridges, and foure watermills. And an infinite number of hand. mills. And an hundred wind mills. It hath five and fifty Churches, and five Abbies. The Cittizens of this Citty are famous for Nobi. lity, wealth, and courage. Here the Emperour Charles the fifth was borne. It also brought forth these learned men, Indocus Badius, Ichannes Cornarius, Lavinus Brechtus, and the other, Lavinus Tor. rentius, Baldvinus Ronfaus, Vtenhovious, and many others. There are two and fiftie kindes of trades in this Cittie. And seaven and twenty forts of Weavers, which were first instituted by the Earle Baldwin, the sonne of Arnold the Great, in the yeere 865. Bruge, or Brugges, taketh its name either from the many bridges belonging to it, or from the bridge Brug-flocke, neere Oldenburg, and Ardenburg; out of the ruines of which Cittie eight hundred yeeres before, the Castell of Brugges was first built; it is situated three miles from the Sea, in a plaine place. The compasse of it within the wall 26600 Romane feete, that is, foure Italian Miles and an halfe. It is the pleafantest Cittie not onely in all Flanders, but also in all the Low Countries: it hath threescore Churches, the chiefe and fairest whereof, is Saint Domatians Church, which was heretofore confecrated to the bleffed Virgin; it was built by Lidericke the first, Earle of Flanders, in the yeere 621. There are threescore and eight kindes of trades in it. Tprais so called from the little River Tpra that floweth by it, commonly called Tperen, it was built in the yeere 1060. The foundation on of this Citty is fayd to be of Lead, and that in regard of the many leaden pipes, which doe convey water through the whole Cittie. And these are the chiese Citties. The Havens follow: Sluce is named from the Catarracts or falling of waters, which the Flandrians doe call sluys, it is a Sea Towne: it hath a great Haven, whereinfif. ty ships may conveniently ride. Over against it is the Isle Cadsini, where George Cassander was borne. Ostend is situated neere the Ocean, being famous for that grievous seige, which the Arch Duke Albert layd against it, which it valiantly sustained and held out three yeares, and some monethes, with great losse of men on both sides. Nieuport

is three miles from oftend, being a Sea Cittie, where Iodocus Clich-

THE COVNTRIE OF FLANDERS.



The Rivers.

Mountaines.

The Govern-

Woods.

toveus was borne, necreunto which is the Abbey of S. Bernard, in which heeretofore there was the most famous, and best furnished Library in all the Low Countries. Dunkerke was built it the yeere 1166. by Baldwin the fonne of Arnold, and Earle of Flanders. It hath a very flort Haven, which troubleth aff the neighbouring Seas. This Citty belongeth to the King of Navarre. I passe over the other Citties of Dutch Flanders. In French Flanders there is the Isle fo called from the auncient featethereof; it was once invironed with Lakes and Marthes: it is a famous Cittie, both for populoufnesse, wealth. and good lawes, and ftrongest except Antwerpe, and Amsterdam, Dou. ay is fituated by the River Scarpia, heere Robert Gaguinus was borne: It hath an Vniverfitie, which was built not many yeares agoe by Philip the second King of Spaine. Also Orchies is in this tract of ground, and Lannoyum famous for the Lords thereof, and by Francis Raphe. lengius Cittizen thereof; there is also Espinoyum, Armentiers and Tornacum, or Tournay. In the Emperial part of Flanders there is Aloflum, which is a faire Cittie and well fortified by the River Tenera, and adorned with the title of a Countie. It hath 170 Villagesumderit: 2 Principalities, the Steenhusensian and the Gavarensian, and many Baronies: there is also the Territorie of Wassia, in which there are foure Townes: Hulfta, Axela, Bochoute and Affenede Rupelmonda is a Callell by the River Rupella, which we cannot omit in this place. in memory of our Gerard Aterestor, a most famous Mathematitism, and Cosmographer, and the Ptolemie of our age. The Rivers are Scaldis, Lifa, Tenera, Livia, Tpra, Aa, Scarpa, Rupela, and others: there are few Mountaines, but there are many Woods and those very profitable, the chiefe whereof are Niepenfian, and the Nonnenfian. The Politicke state of Flunders consisteth of three members. The first are the Ecclefiafficall Prelates, as namely scaven Abbots of the order of Saint Benedict: as the Abbots of Saint Peter, and Saint Bach, S. Winnocke in Bergen, Saint Andries, Saint Peter, of Ename, of Murchiemie. Five Abbots of the order of Saint Bernard: of Dunen, of Boudeloo, of Doch, of Ciammerez, of Marchiemie: and the Prior of Waerchot. Three Abbots of the order of the Pramonstratensians : S. Nicolas in Vuerne, of Drogon, of S. Cornels in Nicoove. Seaven Abbots of regular Cannons: the Abbots of Ecchoute, of Sociendale, Warneston, Sunnelecke, Cisoing, Falempium. Seaven Provosts of the fame order of S. Marten in Ipera, Wormesele, of Watene, of Loo, of Everfa, and Petendale. The second member is of the Nobility, in which are five Viccounts. The Viccount Gendt, of Tperen, of Vuerne, of Bergen, of Haerlebecke. Three Principalities: of Steenhuse, of Gavere, of Eshinoy. Foure Barons, 2 in the Counties of Cyfoing and Heyne: 2 in the Lordship of Pamale and Boelare. The Military Tribunes are of Banderheereen, in the Teutonicke Countie, also the Lord of Nevele, of Dixmunde, of Beneren, of Praes neere Brugges: of Haerskerke, of Watene, of Hevergem, of Wasteine, of Caetlen, of Ingelmunfter, of Pouke, of Gruithufe, of Male, of Maldegem, of Of. camp, of Winendale, of Colfeamp, of Chiflele, of Sevecote, of Rouffelire, of Waestene, of Hondscote, and also of Cassel, of Norturie, of Ils-

weskerck,

weskerek, of Halewyn. In the French Countie are the Lords of Lille. of Waurin, and of Comene. In the Lordshippe of Flanders there are the Lords of Rhode, of Gavero, of Sotteghem, of Gontero, of Scorife. of Poliz, of Liekerck, of Lumbeke, of Rolfelar in Meerbeke: Alfo of Wedergraet in Neyghem, and of Steenehuse. The third member doth consist of the speciall Citties. In the Dutch Flanders, foure speciall Citties doe make up this member, Gandavum, after which Burgracontus Gandensis, Oudenarde and Biervliet. Inthe Signiorie there are some certaine Fee Farmes of the Empire, as Ambachten, dat Landt vanWaes, 't Graeffchap van Aelft, and other free Lordships, as Bornhem, Dendermonde, Geerdsberge. Bruges by whom are cenft both for armes and Subfidies, namely the whole Franconate ('t Vrie) and the walled and not walled Townes, therein contained. Tpra, under which both for matters of arme and fubfidies, are Tperen-Ambacht. Bellen-Ambacht, and Caffel-Ambacht : the Champion Franconate (Het platte Vrie) under which Vuern-Ambacht, Bergen-Ambacht and Brouchorg-Ambacht. In the French part are three principall Citties, Lille, (Ruffel) Donay, Orchies. The Lordship of Tournay and the state adjoyned to Flanders, doth confift of three members: the Clergie, the Nobility, and fixe supreame Instices. Flanders hath one Bishop of Tournay, who is subject to the Archbishop of Rhemes, which is neverthelesse divided into 4 Episcopal Diocesses. Vnder the Bishop of Trajectum, there are five townes that doe homage thereunto, Hulff. The Ecclefia-Axele, Affenede, Bochoute. Vnderthe Bishop of Tournay, are Ganda. vum, Cortracum, Aldenarda, with their Castells: the territories of Waes, Bruges, the Franconate and the Island, with their Castells. The Atrebatensian Bishopricke doth comprehend Ducacum, and orchianum. Vnder the Bishop of Cameracum, is the Lordship of Flanders beyond Scaldis Southward. The Tarvanensian Bishopricke hath these Castelships under it, Ypra, Cassel, Vverne, Bergen, Brouchorg, Belle. In Dutch Flanders there are 14 principall Courts, Viefburg, Gandani, Burgus Brugis, Sala Tpra, Castellum Cortraci, Curia in Harlebeck, in Tielt , Domus in Dienfe, Curia in Bergen, in Bruchorg, in Caffel and in Celle. In French Flanders there are three Court Leetes, Salain Lille, Castellum in Donay, Curia in Orchies. In the Lordship of Flanders there are five Court Leetes, Tribunal in Aelft, Dominus in Vendermonde, Pratorium Wasia, and Castrum Beneren . All these Courts and Iurisdictions aforesaid to appeale do the Princes Provinciall Councell, which is at Gandavum, and from thence to the Parliament at Mechlin. But of this enough, I passe to Brabant.

THE

EASTERNE part of FLANDERS.

naffa, with the 4 officiall Townes.

Efore I come to Brabant, I will briefly describe that which this table doth exhibite, which the Printer pleased to infert, for the benefit of the Reader. In it that part of Flanders is described, in which in our memory many worthy acts have been atchieved, as it shall appeare by that which followes. But that we may orderly describe this Track, in the first place wee meete with Wassia, commonly called 't Landt wan Waes, which is a rich sertile territorie, having soure Townes which doe homage unto it, two whereof are walled, as Hulsta, and Axella: two unwalled, as Bouchouten and Assentum. Hulsta, or Hulstam, is the chiefest of them, being a neate Cittie, and well fortified. It endured a grievous feige for some moneths in the yeere 1596. But at length after many assaults, and underminings, and the losse of many thousand men, it was yeelded up to the Archduke Albertus. Axela is a pretty towne, being soure miles and halfe from Hulfa, and soure from Gamelous and the losse of the stind along davum. In the third place is Bouchouten, which is two miles distant from Axela. The fourth is Assented which is two miles distant from the aforefayd Axela. And these foure Citties have many townes under them, as Watervliet and Bouchoute, in which two armies were sometime Billited; the states armie under the conduct of Grave Marrice in the former: in the other the King of Spaines Generall, M. Ambrosius Spinola. Moreoverthere are in this tract many Castells and Fortresses, which may be seene in this table, among which are those which are commonly called *Philippinen*, *Patientie*, *Tsendijeke*, S. Philip, S. Cateline, Coxie, and others, the chiefest whereof and the best fortified is T sendycke. This with the three other following Castells Duke Mauritius in the yeare 1604 enforced to surrender themselves. In the Countrie of Tsendijcka, is Birstetum or Bieruliet situate in an Island of the same name. There lived in this Cittie William Beuckelens, who they report did first pickle and barrell up falt Herrings, and did transport them to forraine parts, which was a happy invention, whereby the Low Countriemen got much wealth, in regard that forraigne Nations did greatly esteeme of falt Herrings both for use, and delicacy. It was hereto a Towne of Note, having a convenient Haven. But as all mortall things are fraile and transitorie, and **fubject**

THEEASTERNE

Birflet.

for that nothing remaines as it were but their bare Carkaffes: and now

it is onely a Fortrelle. There followeth Sluce with the Island of Cad-

fanto. Sluce is a neate Towne in Dutch Flanders, which was hereto-

fore called Lammer adjet, as it appeareth by publicke letters: which

was heretofore very rich, it is five miles from Middleburrough, and

three from Bruges; where by an artificiall Aquaduct, or great chan-

nell, all the water in the Countrie, is collected and gathered into one

place, and so brought to the Citty by navigable channells: and so ga-

thering it together againe into one pond as it were, at the Towne cal-

led Danne, they bring it from thence to the cataracts or fall thereof

which they call the Stuyfe: at the mouth or iffue whereof, there is a

famous Haven which fometime did enrich Sluce, when the Hanfe-

merchants dwelled there as well as at Bruges. It is able to receive

an hundred thippes, as also the Annalls of Flanders doe testifie, that

in the yeare 1468, a little before Christmas, there arrived in this

Harbour at one time an hundred and fiftie shippes of great burthen,

which was a coyfull fight to the Townsmen. On the side of the Town

there is an ancient Cattell. In which the Duke of Bouillon, and the

Admirall of the Seas, (the first being taken at Hisdinum, the latter a

Saint Juniors Cittie,) were both kept prisoners. This Castle al-

though it be now disjoyned from the Towne, yet it was formerly

jouned thereunto, by many edifices, which the Brugians did purpole.

ly pull downe. For the Towne of Sluce wearied with their owne dif-

fentions and their wars against the Brugians, and lastly the Prince ha-

ving fold it unto them, they came to bee under their jurisdiction.

Scace is now a strong fortified Cittie, being entrenched with walls,

and a double ditch. Grave Maurice, in the yeare 1604. did beseige :

the Moneth of May, and 3 moneths after hiscoming thither hee com-

pelled them to yeeld for want of food. Nere the Haven of Sluceon

the fix and twentieth of May in the yeare 1603 there was a Sea fight

of 8 Galleys of Frederick Spinolaes, with three thips and cleaven

Gallies belonging to the States of the confederate Provinces, which

lay at the mouth of the Haven of Sluce. In which fight the Admiral

Spinola was flaine, and a thousand and 400 men were kill'd and

drown'd. The Zelanders loft Lames the mafter of a ship, the sonne

of Michael, and his Mate. There were in the Haven of Sluce 2 Block

houses, the one in the very mouth of the Haven commonly called it

Hase schamse, the other is seated not farre from the Towne common-

ly call'd Beck-of: the former whereof was yeelded to Grave Mak-

rice, and the latter taken by force. Over against this Cittie is a small

Island which the inhabitants call Cadfant, in which there is a Towne

of the same name. It was heretofore much larger, having a Cittle in

st, and many pleasant and rich townes. Neere unto which at several!

times there have beene many sea fights: when either the Brittaines,

the Batavians, or any other enemies to Flanders did arrive heere. But

this Island is more than half worn away by the tempestuous Seas, &

by the tides and ebs thereof. In this Island there are two Fortresses

the one whereof Grave Maurice tooke being unprovided, the other

commonly

Sluce is Ardenburg, which was heretofore called Rodenburg, and Ardenburg was heretofore the Metropolis of Flanders, containing Tourout and offburg, and Bruges, (which were not then walled,) and all the Sea coast even to Bononia. But now it is all wasted. It hath a Church confecrated to the Virgin Mary, which is the fairest and most sumptuous in all Flanders. There is also Middleburrough, being two miles Middleburand an halfe diftant from Bruges, being now walled and ditched a- 104gb. bout. Mauritius in the same yeare tooke these Townes. There is allo Damme two miles from Sluce, which is a very rich Towne, being Damme. very popujous, and full of Merchants, and a great Haven for wines, being a key of the Sea, in regard that it did shut and open the Ocean, both to those of Bruges, and to all Merchants. But now by the incurlions of the French, and the civill diffentions of the Gandavians and Brugians, and having loft the recourse of Merchants, it is now but like a Towne or Village, and the Haven is a digged Channell, being onely navigable at a full tyde, three Flanders miles, even to Sluce. Bruges followeth, which we described before, with the Territorie of the Francones or Free-men, because they did shake off the Brugeans Yoke, and freed themselves from it: and contayneth all that ground which lyeth eight miles round about Bruges, and is commonly called 't Landi Vanden Vryen; it hath jurisdiction over many free Townes. And these doe make the fourth member of Flanders. Lastly this Table containeth oftend, which was formerly a poore fifther Towne, wanting munition, but in the yeere 1572 it was walled about. Often. It hath a convenient Haven. There came hither eight great Whales inthe yeare 1404, every one of them being 4 foote long. Alfoin the yeare 1426, there was a great Sea Hogge taken, being like unto a Land-Hogge but that it was greater. But in the yeare 1099. and inthe yeare 1200, in the Archduke Alberts time, the Flandrians to restraine the incursions of the enimie, did ditch it round about, and yet they could not hinder their inroades, although it were entrenched with 17 Baracadoes and Bulwarkes, as the Bulwark or Fort of S. Catherine, of Isabell, of Albert, of Clara; wherfore the Flandrians were very defirous to befeige this Cittie, which they attempted on the 5 of Inly the yere 1601. The beginning of the feige was very terrible, and continued so to the end thereof, as it is well knowne; yea it was such a long and grievous feige, as there was never the like in the memory of man, so that during the time of this seige, there were slaine on both sides about 110000 men. There was a Table book found about a certaine commissary of Spaine being dead, in which the number of menthat were flaine, were fet downe, and the number of women and children by themselves: of which this was the totall summe: Tri-

bunes or Prafects of the Souldiers, commonly called Marshalls of the

field 9. of Colonells 15. of Sergeants 29. Captaines 165. Ancients

321. Lieutenants 20 2 and 1 , masters of the Horse 101. Common-

Souldier 54663. Mariners 611, children and Women 119. The to-

tall summe of all was -2126. It would be tedious to mention all their

trenches and Fortresses, all their engines and warlike Instruments, and

other matters. Moreover, therewas a battaile fought betweene Oftend and Newport, on the second of July in the yeere 1600, between the Archduke Albert, and Grave Maurice, in which there were flaine on both fides seaven thousand foote and horsemen. The battell continued doubtfull for three houres together. But at length Grave Maurice got the victory, and overthiew the Spaniard. The Archduke Albert lost in that fight 6000 men; there were taken befides a great number of common Souldiers, the Admirall of Arragon, and with him many of the Nobles, and there were 105 Banners taken from the enemies footetroopes, and foure from his horse troupes. Yet it was a bloody victory to Grave Maurice, for there were a thou. fand flaine on his fide. A mile distant from Oftendis Aldenburg. It hath onely onegate, being an auncient Cittie, and heretofore afamous Mart towne. The other matters which are contained in this table are unfolded in the next description. And therefore I passe to Brahant

Aldenburg.

DVKEDOME OF BRABANT.

THE

Rabant for the most part doth contains the Countrie of the Advatians, Ambivaritians, and Tungrians: but it The Country the Advatians, Ambivaritians, and Imperians. Due to Incoming is uncertaine at what time this Country was called Braz whence to called. bant, some deriving it from Brennus a Frenchman, some

from a Cittie of that name, of which there is no mention meither in the Country nor in histories: some derive it from Bratuspandiam a towne of the Bellovacians, which Cafar mentioneth Lib. 2. Some doe mentiona Captaine called Salvius Brabon, an Arcadian, who came with Cafar into the Low Countries, whose wife Suana was Cafars Nephew. Some also thinke that it was called Barbantia, from Gotefridus Barbatus Earle of Lovaine, and afterward Brabant. I had this name of late, which is manifest, but the originall thereof is unknowne. The length of Brabant from Gemblours, even to the holy The Simula Mountaine of S. Gertrud, is about 22 miles. The breadth from Hel- on: montium to Berga, is 20 Miles. And the compasse of itis 80 miles. It hath on the Norththe River Mofa, which parteth Gelderland, from Holland. On the South Hannonia, the Countie of Namurcum, and the Leodiensian Bishopricke, which confineth on it on the East. On the West is the River Scaldis, with the countrie Alost. It hath a The tempered wholesome ayre, and a fertile soyle, abounding with all sorts of the ayre. fruites, but yet the countrie of Kempen, is barren by reason of the nesseof the fands; which part yet is not altogether unfruitfull. There are 26 Cit- foyle. tics in this Dukedome. As Lovanium, or Loven, which is an auncient Cittie, and the first seate of the Grudians, in which the Duke doth binde himselfe by taking the Sacrament. It is a pleasant Cittie, and now somewhat enlarged, the compasse of it within the walls is fouremiles. It is watered with the River Dela. Brusells is a faire great Cittie, fortified with a double wall, and fituate in a fertile foile, abounding with all things. It is a wonderfull thing that this Citty could yeeld plentie of provision to serve the Dukes Court, the strangers, and forreine Princes which lay there with their whole trayne. There is also Antwerpe which they commonly call Antwerpen, the French call it Anvers, the Italians Anversa, the Germaines Antorff. Peter of ppian thinketh that it is the fame with that which Ptolime and Cafer, doe call Atuacutum. It is supposed that this Cittie was so called from the casting forth of hands. For a certaine Giant called Druo who dwelt in these parts before C. C.elars comming, when any travellers came by, if they did not pay him the halfe of their commodities, he caus'd their right hands to be cut off, and to

it thus:

be cast into the River: which appeareth by the armes of this Cittie, and certaine great bones of this Giant Druo, which are kept untill this day; some say he was called Antigonus. But these things are fabulous. But it is more likely that the inhabitants called it so from the heape or rising of Earth neere Scaldis, which the Lowcountrimen doe call

rifing of Earth neere Scaldis, which the Lowcountrimen doe call Aniwerpen, for by making banckes on both fides they fraitned the River, and made the channell deeper. It is situate by the deepest part of the River, under the 26 degrees of Longitude, and 42 minuts. And 5 r of Latitude and fiftie eight minutes. It is 4 miles distant from the Sea, and as many from Mechlin, 7 miles from Lovaine: 10 miles from Gandavum, 15 miles from Bruges, 8 miles from Bruffells, three. score miles from London: 29 from the Agrippine Colome, do miles from Franckford. It was thrice walled. First with a narrower wall, Anno 1221: afterward with a larger wall Anno 1314, which yeare there was a great famine, and the next a great pestilence. Lastly, the fuburbs were enlarged toward the North, Anno 1543. The compasse of it without the walls is 4 miles, and eight hundred and twelve paces. There are eight ditches which are brought into the Cittie out of the River, and are able to receive many great shippes. It is a great Cirtie for traffique. Guicciardine giveth anestimate, that the yeerely trading in this Cittie doth amount to above twelve thousand Crownes, which was lesse than it came to when the Cittie of Am-

Oppida quot specilant oculo me torva sinistro,
Tot nos invidia pallida tela petunt.
Lugdunum omnigenum est, operosa Lutetia, Roma
Ingens, ros Venetum valta, Tolosa potens.
Omnimoda merces, artes priseas, novas,,
Quorum insunt alijs singula, cuneta mihi.

werpe flourished. And therefore Iulius Scaliger doth worthily praise

Looke how many Townes doe lye on our left side,
Even by so many Townes we are envide.

Leyden and Paris painefull are, Rome great,
Venice is rich, Tolouse in power compleate.

All wares, and strange inventions that there be,
In severall Citties, are all sound in me.

There are two and forty religious houses in Antwerp, also Churches, Monasteries, and Hospitalls. The chiefe Cathedrall Church is dedicated to the blessed Virgin Marie. It is a faire and sumptuous worke, and hath a famous Tower steeple, which is all built of free stone curiously carved, and is soure hundred and twenty Antwerp seete, that is, two hundred Florentine Ells in height, so that it is very beautiful to behold, and yeeldeth a faire prospect: for from it you may behold not onely all the Cittie, and the pleasant fieldes and gardens lying round about it, but also you may cleerely discerne some Citties that are a sarre off, as Mechlip, Bruxells, Levaine, Gandavum, and more.

THE DVKDOME OF BRABANT.



over you may see to the end of the River, and discover the Sea, and the Zeland Islands. In this Tower there are threescore and eight Bells, some greater some lesser, some of which like musicall Instruments will yeeld an harmonious found of foure or five parts. The greatest of them, which is of a wonderfull great weight, was named by the Emperour Charles the fifth, which is not rung but upon some extraordinary occasion. There are foure and twenty Cannons be. belonging to that Church, over whom there is a Deane, and a Bishop, who was first instituted in the yeare 1567. This Church is kept very bravely, &the revenues belonging to it are great, and the Priviledges & immunities belonging to the Priefts. Bufcoducum or Silva Ducu. which is called in Dutch's Hertogenbofch, and in French Boldue, is fo called from the Woods: it is a faire pleafant Cittie, strongly forisied, being feated by the River Difa, being a mile from Mofa, and twelve from Antwerpe. And these are the foure chiefe Citties, the first three whereoftogether with Nevella, doe make the Marquiship of the facred Empire. Some reckon Mechlin to be in Brabant, yet indeede it is parted from it, being a faire, and neate Cittie: having an A: chbishopricke, and a faire Councell, unto which the last appeale in Belgia, may be made. Moreover there are these Citties in Brabam, Trajectum neere Mofa, commonly called Maestricht, Lira, Vilvora, Gemblacum, ox Gemblours, loudoigne, Hannut, Landen, Halen, Leci. wen, Schienen, Herentals, Eindoven, Helmont, Grave. There are alio many free Townes unwalled, as coflenrife, Oor fehot, Turnhout, Duffel, Waelem, Merchtem, Afche, Vveren, Duisburch, Hulpen, Waure, Breine, Genape, Cheele, Arendone, Dormal and Ifca. There are also 700 Villages. There are refered to Brabant the Lordship of Ravefrom the Dukedome of Limburg, with the Lordship of Dale and Vacklenburg. The Lakes and Rivers are very commodious and profitable to Brabant. The chiefe Rivers are Mofa and Scaldis, and there are also other lesser Rivers. This Country hath many Woods, the chiefe whereof are five, Somenfis, Saventerloo, Grovenhour, Grootenheist and Meerdal. Heere are many publicke workes both facred and prophane. The chiefe whereof is the Church at Lewane, confecrated to Saint Peto, being very faire and fumptuous. The Churches at Bruxells are very fumptuous, being beautified with faire and rich ornaments. Also Antwerpe, hath many Churches, of which S. Maries Churchisthe fairest and largest. I passe by other Churches, which are innumerable in other places. There are allo many prophane workes: as Pallaces, noblemens houses, Castells, Towers, and the like. Moreover the Politicke state of Brabant hath three members: the Clergie, which are the Abbots, Afflightmenfis, Crimbergenfis, Tongerleo, Grunendalenfis, of S. Gertrad at Lowaine, of Saint Bernard, of Vileer, of Dielegem, Parckensis neere Le. vanium, Vheritkensis neeve Lovanium. The great Prior of the order of S. Augustine in Lecuree, the Prior of Gemblours. The Nobles, which are, the Abbot of Gemblacum an Earle, the Duke Arfcotenfis, the Marquesse of Bergen neere the little River Some: The Bar rons, Dieftenfis, of Brada, Boxtelenfis, Guesbeeckenfis, of Wesemach, Peter (eni,

The Dukedome of BRABANT.

Petersem, Perweys, Hoochstratensis now an Earle, of Renes: the Lords Aschenfis, Merchtenfis, Vuerne, Gheel, Lummen, Thurnout, Oofterwije, S. Oedenroy, Walem, Duffel. The foure principall Citties are Lovane, Bruxells, Antwerpe, Buscoducum. Concerning the state Ecclesiasticke it is partly under the Leodiensian Bithop, and partly under the Camaracensian Bishop: the Leodiensian keepeth his Ecclefiafficall Court at Lovaine. The Camaracenfian at Bruxells : Lovaine hath a famous Academie or Vniuersitie: of which wee will speake more largely in the generall description of the Low Countries. The Babanters, are merry, jefting, and full of comicall conceits, as Lemmus witnesseth. Besides Brabant, there are conteined in this Table, the Dukedome of Iuliacum and Cliveland. The Politicke state whereof we will describe out of Aterestor. The politicke state of Inliacum doth confift likewife of three members, which are the Clergie, as namely the Abbots, the Colledges and Monasteries : the Nobilitie, the Cittizens. There are 24 Lordships in this Countrie Caster, Brugge, Born, Borfeler, Euskirchen, Munftercyfell, Moniou, Efchwiler, Grevenbroich, Waffinberg, Geilenkirchen, Hensbergh, Durem, Thonberg, Berehem, Heimbach, Wilhemftein, Gladbach, Millen, Rangenrayd, Norvenich, the Counties of Nuenar, Iuliacum, and Nideken. In like manner Cliveland doth conteine three orders, the Clergie, the Nobility, and the Citties. But the governour of the Province of Cleveland hath these eight Citties under him. Clivathe Metropolis, Calcaria, Sonsbeke, where he hath his refidence, also Santen, Buric, Vdem, Griet, Griethusen. Here are 14 Lordships, Cranenburg, Duffel, Gennep, Goch, Orfoy, Hueffen, necre Arnhem, Lymers, Emmeric, Hetter, Afpel, Ringenburg, Biffelic, Dinflaken, in which are five Citties, Dinflaken, Wefel, Duysburg, Schermbeke, Holte. The Lordship of Ravesteyn is joyned and annexed to the Court of Cliveland,

THE

COVNTIE OF HOLLAND.

The Country whenes to

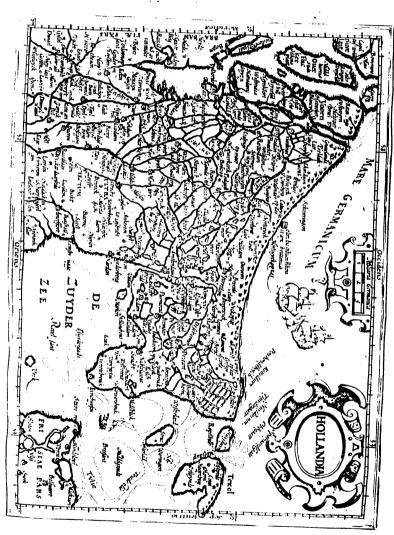
Ome derive the name of Holland from the many Woods and Forreststherein, for we cal a Wood Holt or Hout, and Hollant fignifies a woody Countrie, for they report that heretofore all Holland was full of woods and bushes.

Some suppose it was so called from the hollownesse thereof, as it it were Hol. landt. For the whole Countrie is Moorish, and loose under foote. Some suppose it was called from the Hay made there in Hollandia, as it were Hoylandia. But learned Junius is of another opinion, that Holland and Zeland, are Colonies of the Gothifh, and Da. nilb Nations: and that the Danes and Normanes for faking the Island of oland and actiand, did transmigrate into these places, and named them after their owne Country Holland and Zeland, as Virgill reporteth of Hellenus, the sonne of Priame, who built a little Towne in Epire called Troy, with a Castle, and made the resemblance of the gate, See a, and called the River Zamhus by a Troyan name: as the Europains did erect and make a new Spaine and new France in the In. dies. The Brittish Sea doth encompasse ir on the West, on the North the Cimbrian Sea beateth on the shoares thereof, on the East sidest openeth alarge Bay toward Friefland, on the North-East lyeth Trans-Islama and Velavia, on the South is Trajectum. The compasse of it is nine miles, it is very narrow, fo that a man may travell over it from one fide to another in foure houres space, and in some places it is not above a mile over. This Countrie hath fruitefull fields, which doe yeeld excellent good Corne, but in regard the Countrie is very finall and populous, therefore it cannot maintaine fo great a multitude of inhabitants. But there are very fertile meddowes, in which infinite heards of Oxen doe graze: and very faire milch Kine. It iscertaine that in some parts of Holland the Kine in Summer time, dee of long case yeeld unto the Paile foure and forty quartes of milke. Also Iohn Beningus a counseller of the Court of Holland, as Guicciardine reporteth. doth finde by certaine observation and computation, that Assendelph only and foure neighbouring Townes have as much milke from their Kine, as there is Rhenish wine sent out of high Germany to Dordretch. Out of this great plenty of milke they make butter, which is an excellent daintie dish, not onely for barbarous Nations, as Pliny would have it, but also for Kings and Princes. They make Cheeses also which are not inferiour unto those of Parma and Placentia. The chiefe are the Tessalican, and Gravesandican Cheeses, the next to themare the Edammensian, which are best when they are old: It breedeth

The Situation

The fruitfulneile of the forte.

THE COVNTIE OF HOLLAND.



ber of Conies. Alfogreat store of Harts, Does, Hares; and in the

Hartenfian wood there are heards of Goates, and great store of fowle

especially Duckes. Also Geese, and in harvest time Woodcockes

which we call Snipes. There are excellent turfes, which being dig.

ged out of the earth, and drawne out of the water, and so dryed in the

wind and funne, doe make very good fuell. There were heretofore

Kings of Holland, of which Suctomus maketh mention in Califula, cap.

44 But in the yeare of Christ 868 Charles the bald, King of France,

reduced it into a Countie, and Theodore being descended of the roy.

all flocke, was governour thereof. After Theodore the father there

fucceeded Theodore, the fonne, and after him Arnold, and after Ar-

reld Theodoricke, and others after him, of whom you may have a Ca-

tor matters of warre, fo that the Batavians were joyned in fraternine

and amitie with the Romaine Empire. And heereby they got the

goodwill of other Princes. Now wee are to describe the Citties:

Which are Dordretch, Harlem, Delpth, Leyden, Amfterdam, Gouda,

Nacrdenum, Muda, Welopum, Edamam, Monachodamum, Purmero.

day Almeria, Embuyla, Horna, &c. Dordretch is the chiefe Citieo?

Holland. The figure of it is long like a Gallie, it is very rich and plen-

vital, and a Granarie or Storchouse for corne and all other provision.

It hathoutlandish commodities brought up the River unto it, and

there layd in warehouses untill they be folde: and are carryed from

thence againe in Hoves. This Priviledge of storing of goods they call

a traple. Harlem is anoble Towne, both for the largenesse of the Cittie, the fairenesse of the houses, and the pleasantnesse of the situ-

etion. It hath the fairest Church in all Holland, being built on strong

Pillars by the market place. The River Sparnus glideth by the Cir.

tie. It is thought it was built by the Triffins, about the yeare 506.

In this Cattle the Art of Printing was invented. Another honour of

this Cittie was the taking of Pelulium by a new device, which they

call Damata, and in remembrance thereof, they have two tacring

bells of braffe, which they call ere Damiate. Next followes Delpin

which is famous not for Apollow Tripos or Trevet, but for plemy of

wine and corne. For the best beere is brew'd in this Cittie except it

be English beere. It is fo called from a Ditch, which the Baracians

call Delph, which is brought from Mofaeven to the Cittie. In the

vecre a thousand five hundred 36, on the Nones of May, the beauty

of it was much blemissed by fire, and the better part of the Citte

was burne down; but afterward it was built up againe more faire than

before. Leyden which Prolomic calls Lugdunum Batavorum, is a Cit-

the fituate at the middle of the mouth of the River Rhene. It fulfain'd

and held out in the year 1574 a grievous feige, but at last it was freed,

and the enemies were enforced by the overflowing of the waters

to raise their seige. Amsterdam is the noblest Mart Towne in all the

world it is so named from the River Amslela, as the learned Poet

Nicolas Cannius hath noted, being a Cittizen of Amsterdam, in

these verses.

The Countie of HOLLAND. Hacilla eft Batava non ultima gloria gentio.

Amnis cui nomen, cui cataracta dedit Dicaprius Damum, rarifi, habitata colonis, Cum contenta casis rustica vita fuit. Hine Amfterdamum jam facta celebrior at que Fortune crevit tempore nomentem. Vrbs bene nota prope at que procul distantibus oris. Doubus innumeris sufficienda bonis. Dives agri, dives pretiofa vellis & auri, Vi pleno cornu copia larga heet. Quod Tagus atg, Hermus wehit & Pactoliu inunum Vere huc congestum dixeris effe locum.

This Cittie Hollands glory, whose name From the River, and the falling waters came. It was called Damum first, and inhabited With Rurall Cottages, which here were fred. But growing famous, t'was call'd Amfterdam, And fo increas' d'in fortune and in name. It is a Cittie knowne both farre and neere And is admir'd for many gifts are here. Tis rich in foyle, in garments, and in gold, Plenty doth blese her with guifts manifold, What Pague, Hermus, Pallolus doth beare, You may truely fay, that it is floard up beere.

It confifted at the first of a few fishermens houses, and was under the jurisdiction of the Lords of Amstelium. After Gilbert Amsteliu, about two hundred fourescore yeares since, fortified this Cittle with Bulwarkes, gates and Towers; which being burnt by the envious neighbours, it was walled about in the yeare 2482. And afterward, it was fill enlarged, and belonged unto Holland. But now it is a place of refuge not onely for Holland but all the neighbour countries, even to the Surmatians, and Gothes, and Cimbrians. For there are in this Cittie not onely Italians, Spaniards, Portugalls, Brittaines, Scots, Frend, Sarmatians, Cimbrians, Suevians, Norwegians, Livonians, and Gern sins, but also Last-Indians, Americans, Moores, and others out orall parts of the world. Gouds is so named from the Cimbricke word 6 w, which fignifies a Ditch, and a Trench against it: it is situate neere Ifela, being a plentifull Cittie, and abounding with all things. There arcallo tome free Townes, the chiefe whereof is the Hage, in which the Councell of the States, and Princes doe sit, and there is Court for deciding of fuites, and controversies. Concerning the Politicke state of this Countrie, it doth confift of three orders, the first are the Knights called Ridderheren, the chiefe whereof are the Earles Egmond and Lione, under whom are these Dominions, W. fenar, Valkenhor, h, and the Viccountship of the Cittie of Leyden. I finde also these Counties in Holland, Muestint, Texel, Goylandt, Kennemerlant, Steenberge. The Lords and Barons, are Brederode, under whom is

Tomasson a valogue, in Munifer and others. They were heretofore very famous

the Lordship of Vianen, and the Barony of Liffelt. I finde also in the Chronicle of Holland, that these Lordships are reckoned among the Baronies, Lecke, Sevenbergen, Yoorn, Iffelftein, Stryen, Teylingen, Put. tem, Harlem, Leerdam, Aperen, Arckel, Altena, Botterfloet. The fecondorder is the Lords, the chiefe whereof that are wont to appeare at Hage, are these, the Lords of Poelgeell, of Polanen, of Lochorlt. of Affendelfi, Warmont, Sparwoude, Matnes, Schooten, Noortwije. Verdoes, or Does, Myne van Amflel, Spangen, Alkemade, Benthuy. fen, Kencborch, Rasphorft, Sweten, Heemskericke, Ruven, Duyn, and Sprangen. Moreover there are these Lordships in Hell and, Hoesden, Outhoefden, Papendrecht, Wijngarden, Gluffenborch, Ameyde, Woer. den, Waserlant, Schagen, Purmerende, Gonde, Naeldwine, Rijfwije, Schoonhoven, Wateringen, Soctermeer, Heemfiede, Heuhtwoude, Merwen, Haestrecht, Dalen, Spije, Hardischfvelt, Bardtwijck, Wijck. The third order are the fixe great Citties, which are called and summoned to appeare at the Hage, for all the rest : as Dordretch; this Cittie hath a Prætor and a Magistrate, whom the Cittizens obey, and a Bavly that governeth the whole Country round about, both in civill and criminall matters. Harlem hath a Prætor and a Magistrate within it felfe: and a Bayly for the Country, who hath jurisdiction in civil and criminall matters. Amsterdam hathalfo with it selfe a Prator and a magistrate, and a Bayly for the Country to judge of civilland criminal causes. Gouda hath a Prator and Major for the Cittizens, and a Baytiffe and a Governour of the Castell.

THE

THE COVNTIE OF ZELAND.

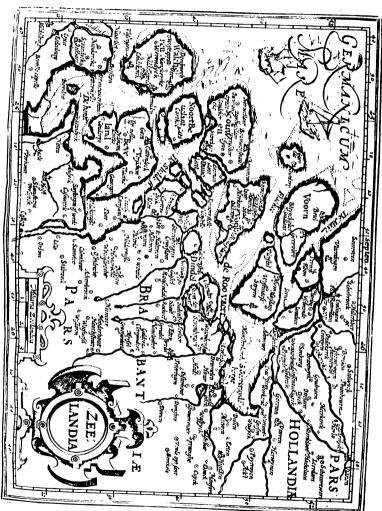
Eland fignifies nothing else but a Sca-land, the name there The Country of being compounded from Sea and Land. For it is en-whence to

compassed on every side with the Sea. Lemmus doth cole called. lest out of Tacitus, that it was not unknowne unto the ancients, but not by that name by which it is now called, but the people and inhabitants thereof, did vulgarly call it Muct. For hee nameth them Mattiacans when he faith: Eft in codem obsequio Mattiacoum zens Battavis similis, nisi quodipso terra sua solo ac calo acrius ammantur: that is; The Nation of the Mattiacans, is also subject anto them, and are like the Battavians, but that their foyle and climate doth make them more couragious and lively. It was called Zeland from the Danes and Normanes, who comming out of the Cimbrian Island in Denmarke, which is called Zeland, tofecke new Countries; being pestered with multitudes of inhabitants, they invaded the Coasts of Brittaine and France, and they called Walachria, and the neighbour Islands Zeland, after the name of their own Island. These Islands are situate betweene the mouthes or outlets of the Ri-The Situation vers Mofa and Scaldu; on the North they have Helland, on the East on-Brabant, on the South Flanders, on the West the Germanie Ocean. The temperor Zeland hath somewhat an intemperare ayre, for in some parts it is the temp very cold and sharpe, and not so wholesome as the neighbour Counthes, especially in Summer, in regard of the Vapours arising from the ditches and flanding Pooles, and also because the Country is not planted with trees. But yet it hath this bleffing, that it is not often troubled with plagues or peffilent difeafes, but when it hath a plague itismost violent, and it is long before the cessation of it. But it hath a very fat, and fruitefull foyle, and fields which yeeld abundance of the fruitingwheate, fo that no Country hath the like for whitenelle, and waighti-foyle. nefle, and many other fruites: also Coriander seede, and Madder, which is good to dve cloath in graine, and make it hold colour: and alfogicat ftore of faire Baytrees loaden with Berryes; and alfo many wholfome hearbes both to eate, and to cure diffeafes withall. Heere are also excellent Meddow Pastures for fatting of Cattell, not onely inclosed within hedges and ditches, but also upon the very shore by the Sea fide, in which many thousand head of Cattell doe graze, to or living cleathe great gaine and commoditie of the owners, being not onely of an tures. unuluall bignesse, but of a delicate and excellent taste, by reason of the sweetenesse and goodnesse of the soyle & grasse, so that they are much edeemed by forceiners. In the yeere 8 3, in the yeere of Charles the The sancient b stars principality was first erested among the Buttavians and Ze. Government.

landers.

of was I headericke the fonne of Signbert, Prince of Aquitania, who having beene Earle thereof eight and thirty yeares, left his second fonne Theodoricke, successor thereof; after whom these Countries by along fuccession of Earles, came and was devolved over to Phillip king of Spaine. The Islands of Zeland are feaven, three beyond the mouth of Scaldis, toward Battama and the East, which are therefore called the East Islands, as Scaldia, Duvelandia and Tolen. And 4 onthis fide toward the West, Walachria, Zuythevelandia, Northevelandia. and Wolferdye. The greatest and chiefest He of them all beyond Scaldie is Scaldia, the inhabitants doc call it Landt van Schouwen: the compasse whereof is 7 miles, yet heretotore it was greater, and was divided onely by a little straute of the Sea from Northewelandia. The chiefe Citties in it ave Zirizaa, and Brouwershavia. Zirizaais supposed to be the auncientest Cittie in Zeland, being built by one Siringues, about the yeare 869. It was a long time a famous towne of traffique, in regard of the commodiousnesse of the Haven, and the refort of frangers unto it; but when the Haven was filled up with fand, stgrew out of esteeme: yet there is hope that if a new Haven were digged, it would be as famous as ever it was. In this Cittle Levinu Lemning, a learned and famous Phisitian was borne and lived. Fithemen doe inhabite Bronwershavia, who live by the Sea. These. cond Island to Scaldia is Dwelandia, fo called from the great flore of Doves, that are therein; and it is foure miles in compafie. There are init some Townes onely and Villages, but no Cittie. Inthe yere 1130 it was overflowed with the Sea, to the loffe of many people, but afterward the banckes being repaired, and the Sea kept out, that loffe was foone recompensed. The third Island is Tollen, which is neere unto Brabant, being onely parted and divided from it by a straite narrow fea, in which is Toletum; which the Lowcountriemen in regard of the custome and tribute which is payd there, doe call Tollen, being an auncient little Towne: and not farre from thence is the Martinian bancke, commonly called S. Martines Dijek, being a pleafant place, and planted round about with trees, in which great flore of fowle, especially Hernes doebreede. The chiefe Island on this fide Scaldis toward the West is Walachria, which the inhabitants call Bewefter Schelt, being to called from the first inhabitour, or from the Welch or Frenchmen. This Island lyeth on the East over against Brabant, on the South against Flanders, on the North against Batacia, on the West against Britisine, This is the chiefe Island of all Zeland, being famous both for the fituation thereof, the wealth, popu-Joulnesse, and for the beautie of the townes and traffique, being to. miles in compasse. The Citties in it are Middlebrough, Veria, Fluthing, Arnemuda. There are also many townes in it. Middlebrough is so called from the situation thereof, for it is a towne in the middle of the Island. It is a faire Cittie having many private and publicke edifices, being excellently adorned with Bridges, Towers, and Forrresses, both for use and beautie: and it is the chiese Cittie in all Zeland, being also a famous Towne of traffique. Heere Paul of Middle-

THE COVNTIE OF ZELAND.



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burrough, was borne, who was the chiefe Mathematician of his time And also Nicolas Everbard, who was first Passident of the Court of Holland, and afterward of Mechlin, in which office he dyed, in the veere 1532. He had fonnes that were fingular learned men, Peter Everbard Doctor of Divinitie, Nicolas Everbard President of the Court of Frielland, and afterward of Mechlin, Adrian, Marius, and John a Poet. Ferra or Campoverra, is so called from the passage over which the Zelanders call Veer; It was first walled about in the veere 1357. Afterward it began to be a Mart towne, for Scotch merchandize. Flufbing hath his name and armes, from a Flaggon, which the Countrimen call een Flessche. It is a new Cittie, but powerfull and commandeth the Sea, and it is full of excellent shipmasters, and Pilots. Arnemudaisa free Towne belonging to Middleburrough, and a fafe roade for shippes. The second Isle to Wallachria is Zuidbevelandra, which fome suppose was so called from the trembling and shaking of it; we suppose that it was so called from the Bavarians, whole arms may be yet feene in the Scutchions of the Itland. It extendeth it self in a large and pleasant tract towards the coast of Flanders& Brabant, albeit some few yers ago, a great part of it being lost, it is now leffer by halfe than it was. There is a pretty Citty that stands offthe Land, called Romer swalin, that hath no tilled fields round about it no: no garden places, but the fea doth wash it on every fide, to it subfifteth onely by trading in falt. In this Cittie the Earles of Zeland take a fo. lemne oath: which when Philip King of Spaine, was to doe according to the usual custome, in the yeare 1549. Nicolas de Constilte, in whose house the Prince was entertayned, caused these verses tobe written over his gate:

> Lidimus adfucto privatum lumine Solem: Pallida turbato vidimin aftra dic. Fidemus undante horrendos aquores aftus. Nos miferos Belgas quum obruis Oceanis. Vidimus aft postquam to Gloria nostra Philippe, Cafarea proles, Semideûmis, decus: Cuneta refutamus transacti tristia facis, Quod prafens nostrum testificatur opus. Sit licet exigunm, fit pro ratione voluntas, Nil facit ad nostrum parva carina fretum.

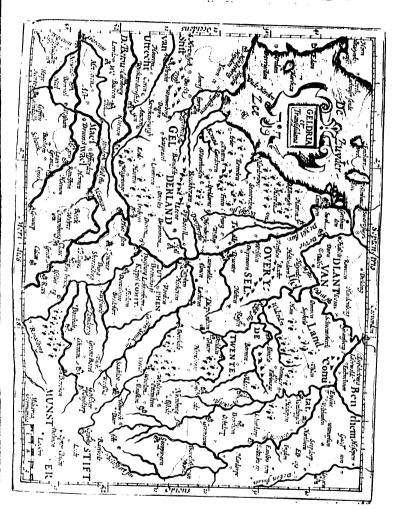
We have seene when as the suns elecre light did faile, And in the day time seene the starres looke pale. We have feene the fearefull featides rifine fo. Till the Oceans did us Belgians overflow. But Philip when thee, our glory, weefpy'd, Of Cafars flocke, and halfe a god belide, We made up all our former rents againe, And this prefent worke doth teffific the fime: Thought be fmall, yet to accept it pleafe, For no fmall thip can fayle upon our Seas.

Moreover in the Westerne part of this Island the Cittie Goefa is fituated at one of the mouths of Scaldis which they call Schenge. It is a Cittle not very large, but pleafant, and rich, being the onely Citie in the Island: It hath very civill and curtoous Cittizens, and a prudent Senate. The third Island of Zeland on this side Scaldis toward the West is, Northevelandia, in which is the Cittie Cortgreene, and very many Townes; but this Citty was all drowned with water inthe yeare 1532, but now it is a little reedified. The fourth Island is Wolferdije, as if you should say Wolfords ditch, it is very sinall having onely two Townes in it. There are tenne Citties in Zeland, and more townes, they being about an hundred and more. The inhabitants are wittie, craftie, and provident, and of a middle stature. But the Annalls doe report that Withelme Bonus, Earle of Holland, at the folemnity of the marriage of Charles the faire King of France, did bring a woman of an unufuall great stature, borne in Zeland, in comparison of whom the greatest men did seeme but boyes: for she was to frong that she would carry two hoggsheads full of wine in both hands, and drinke of them, which hogilicads did weigh foure hundred Italian pounds; and she would carry a beame or piece of timber up and downe, which eight men could not lift. They are very skifull in the Art of Navigation: They boyle blacke course falt Their Arts. which is brought out of the Westerne Countries, in great large cauldrons, untill they have made it as white as snow. They powre sale water on the rude Spamshand Armorican falt, and so boyle it, and doe make of a hundred weight of Spanish falt, an hundred and five and forty weight of pure falt. And they fell this falt, in France, England, Denmarke, and other parts of Eurpe. Besides they reave much figure. profit by their corne and choyse wheate, also by their Madder, Saltfish, and great plenty of cattell, and especially sheepe. They keepe their houses very neate and well furnished: they are provident and very painfull in merchandifing, and also bountifull, and liberall to the poore. The politicke state of Zeland was wont to consist of three members, the one whereof was the Prelate, who flood for the whole Clergie, which was the Abbot of S. Nicolas, in Middleburrough: and one noble man, who was the Marqueffe Veria: and also of the generalitie of the Citties, the chiefe whereof were those above mentioned, namely Middleburrough, Ziriz ca, Veria, Flushing, Tola, Martinfdijk, Romerswalia and Goefa. But let so much suffice concerning Zeland.

THE DVKEDOME OF GELDERLAND, GELDERLAND, Containing the Countie of ZVTPHANIA, and the Lordship of TRANSISILANIA.

Elderland was so called from the Castell of Gelre, which Wichard of Punthe together with his brother are reported to have built: though many doe suppose that it was so called from the Towne Gelduba, which Tacitus mentioneth. Others doe bring other reasons for this name. It hath on the North Friegland, and a Bay of the Germaine Sea commonly called Zuyderzec; on the East the Dukedome of Cleveland, on the South Inliacum: and on the West Brabant and Holland. The ayre of this Countrie, is pure and wholesome the soyle fruitefull and fit for tillage, and especially it hath abundance of Corne; it hath fruitefull meddowes which doe breed up all forts of Cattell; and great droves of Cattell are brought out of the farthest part of Denmarke to be fatted here; for there are many faire and flourishing meddowes, especially about the bankes of Rhone, Vahalis, and Mosa. At the first Gelderland was ruled and governed by Præfects: and afterward by Princes. For Leopold, Nephew to Martin governour of Austria, or Guidus as fome report, was governour of these parts. After the time of Charles the Great, the Lords of Ponthe governed it. Afterward otto Naffavius was Prince thereof in the yeare 1079. if we may credit Libius. After whom followed Gerard, Henry, Otto, Reinald, who was in fuch g eat favour with the Emperour, that at Frankfort, in the yeare 1339 on the four eteenth day of Aprill Ludovicke Cafar Augustus, did make him Duke of Gelderland. Edward after many battailes tooke his brother Reinald, and kept him ten yeares in prifon: Williamfuc ceeded after himsand after him his brother Reinald, and after Reinald William Arculanus, he dyed without iffue at Gorichem. His Sifter married John Egmundan, & after many changes the matter came to that paffe, that in the yeare 1.412. Charles the fon of Adolphus, being called by the States of Gelderland out of Holland, did make William the founc of tohn Duke of Cleveland his heire, who against the will of the Emperour Charles the fifth, was for a time governour of Gelder Lord, un-

GELDERLAND.



till in the yeare 1543. being put out of a great part of Iuliacum, hee came as a suppliant, and yeelded himselfe to the Emperour, being then in his tent at Venloe, on this condition, that hee should refigne up the possession of all Gelderland, and release his subjects of their oath: yet notwithflanding Cafo did give him backe all the Territo. rie of Iuliacum, excepting onely two Townes, Hensberg and Sittar. tum. And thus the Gelderlanders who were free at the first, lived afterward under Princes, yet keeping their owne lawes and ordinances. But now they are governed by the States, and doe valiantly for their liberty against the Spaniards. This Dukedome doth contains The names of two and twenty Citties, the chiefe whereof are Novromagum, Rure. munda, Zutphania, and Arenacum, which they call now Arnheimam. Noviomagum, or Nymegen, is an anneient Cittle, fituated on the left hand banke of the River Vabalis, which is very deepe in that place: it seemeth that it was heretofore the Countrie of Batto, ha. ving the Castell of Battenburg neere it, and within the Cittle the Mountaine Heffies, which some suppose was so called from Heffies the fonne of Batto. The Cittle is fortified by Art and Nature, bing very tich, and abounding with all things: on that fide which looketh toward Cleveland, it is feated on a hills fide, with an old Caffell, which fome suppose was built by Iulian; on which side the Countrie ore. neth and layeth forth her beautie being full of woods, and fpringing Fountaines: the lower part of the Cittle lyeth toward the Marilles, and the other part of the foyle is on continued hill. Ruremunds is feated by the mouth of the River Rura, where it dischargeth it selfe into Mofa; it is a pleafant, rich, and potent Cittie, in the old Countie of the Menapians. Zutphania on the right hand banke of Ifala, hath a Councie belonging to it, of which we will fpeake hereafter. That which Tacitus calls Arenacum, Pofferity did call Arnheimum, or the Engles house: it is the chiefe Cittie of Gelderland, where the Counfell is kept, being neare, plentifull, and well fortified: and fituated neere the right hand mouth or outlet of the River Rhene. There are alfo these lefter Citties Hattem, Elburg, Harderuic, Wageninga, which Tacitus calleth Vada; Tiela, Bomelium, Bronchorflum, Doesburg, Dettecomium, and many others. Gelderland is watered with three famous The Pareis. Rivers, namely Rhene, Mofa, and Vahalis. And befides thefe, there are some lester Rivers that glide through it, as Worm, Roer, Suaim. old Isala, Berekel, Niers, Regge, As, and Vidrus. On the North it looketh toward a Bay of the Sea, which they call now Zuderzee: As we call that the Southerne Bay which looketh South ward, where Holland layeth forth her felfe, as having fufficient flore to trade with all the world. The ground is plaine and low, and there are few Mountaines, and those are full of Woods and Forrests. Concerning the politicke state of this Dukedome, it hath 3 members, the Baronies of Veluwe, of Beture, of Bomielweert, and Trielweert. Allo the Countie of Zutphania, under which are the Counties of Brone horst, and Herebergensis. Also the higher Gelderland in which are Reremunda and Gelder. The Nobles are the Earles of Broncherft and Herenburg. The Lords are of Butenborch, of Groesbeeck, Mountfort

Wel, Watchtendonck, Grol, Anholt, Keppel, Bredefort. Buren is a Countic by it felfe within Gelderland. There are also foure chiefe Citties, as Neomagum, which is a free Cittie and the Metropolis of the whole Dukedome of Gelderland, which hath under it Batavia um, or de Beteuwe, the Lower, and the higher; also Bomnerweert, Tichreert, and Macfivael, being a Territorie betweene Vahalis, and Mofa. Also Ruremunda, which is the chiefe Cittie of higher Gelderland, which hath under it Venlo, Gelder, Vagedie, Strale, Wachtendonck, Erckelens, Montfort, Echt, Nicuftat, Kefel, Midler, Gricekenbecke. Alfo Zutphama, under which are Donsburg, &c. Arnheime, under which are, Wagheninge, Hattem, Harderwijck, Elborch, and all Velavia. At Arnheimethere is a Councell kept, and the Præsident of all Gelderland refideth there, before whom all tryalls are brought, of the foure aforefayd Citties, without any further appeale to be made; and to them the tryalls are brought from other townes, and places which are subject unto then. The Ecclesiastick state in this manner. Geldria was subject to foure Bishops, Neomagum, with the Territory belonging thereunto, was subject to the Bishop of Colen; Ruremunds to the Bilhop of Leodium, Zutphania and the Territories thereof to the Bishop of Munster, and Arnheimum to the Bishop of Trajestum. The inhabitants were warlike, and wonderfully given to martiall af- Theirmanners faires: but now they are more addicted to studdies. The most part doe busie themselves in Merchandising and trading, the rest doe partly give themselves to Machanick Arts and trades, and partly to hus- Then Tiabandry, and in regard of the fruitfulnefle of the foyle, they doe reape figure. much profit thereby. This Dukedome doth contains besides many other Counties and Barronies, the Countie of Zutphania. It was The Laymo. to named, if we many credit Goropius Becanus, from the condition of logic of the the foyle, namely from the Marishes which they commonly call Ve-name. nen. The inhabitants of these Countries as likewise their neighbours doe fill retaine their auncestors manners and disposition, for they are valiant and very ready in warre. Moreover many are of opinion, that the S. cambrians did heretofore possesse Gelderland, and the chiefest part of the Countie of Zutphania, who were more fierce and Their ancient desirous of warre, than any other of the Germaines, whence it came valour. topasse that they vexed France, with continual lineursions. For which cause when there was peace throughout all the world, yet offautan Augustus, could not for a long time shut up the gates of Ianus his Temple, which they used to doe in times of peace, because he understood that the Sicambrians did still molest the Frenchmen. But Otho Nafferius, Duke of Gelderland, befide his fonne Gerard, who fucce. The auncient ded him in the Dukedona of Calendard health of the Continuent. ded him in the Dukedome of Gelderland, had by Sophia Daughter to the Earle of Zutphania, a fonne called Gerlacum, who fucceeded him in the Countie of Zutphania. Who dying without iffue, the Countie of Zusphania, was annexed to Gelderland, and never afterward did-Joyned from it. It hath a Cittie of the same name, which lunius supposeth to be the Cittie Fisereum, being populous, plentifull, well fortified with water, and seated on the right hand banke of the River Ifala. Alfothe River Berekel floweth by it, and there mingles it felfe

with Ifala. Moreover these Citties and Præsectureships following, are in the Countie of Zutphania: the Citties are, Doubburg, Docteomium, Lochemum, Grolla, Bredeworda, Broinkhorst, and the Præsectureships are those which are named from the Citties. And over these there is one chiefe præsect, whom in their owne language they call the Drosart of the County of Zutphania. Here is also the Citty Herebergensis, having a Countie belonging to it.

Tran' I/ita : ma whi mee to call it.

The Seminer

The to milreflect the today

It remaineth now that we should adde somewhat concerning Trans Isalama, being so called in regard it is situate on the otherside of Hala. It looketh on the North toward West Friesland, on the South toward Gelderland: on the Baft is Well phalia: on the West it hath a large bay (which is now called Zuydersee) and the River If a. Li. It is a plaine low Country, the foyle being very fruitfull, effectally for corne, and also it hath pleasant meddowes. The Province of 7) bij Halama for many ages was subject to the bishop of Vitraedum, untill in the years 1528, by the advice of Henry Palatine Bishop of Iltrajectum, udid fubmit her felte to Charles the 5. and his fuccessors In this Province there are 8 walled Cittie, namely Daventria, Camper Swella, Steenwijekum, Vollenhova, Haffela, Octmarfia, Oldefeela,Da ventra, or Deventer aboundeth with all things, which is a rich and well fortified Cittie: being feated on the right hand bancke of Ilea. I passe by the rest. It hath also beside the River Isala, the Rivelet Fidrum and other leffer Rivers alfo: And mare pleafant woods, although they be small and of no noate. The pol ticke State of Trans Isalama doth confift of two orders, the Princes offices, and the Nobilitie, as Albemo, Ghoer, &c. and that inthree parts of the Countrie, If Mand, I went, and Drent. The chiefe Parliament is in I ollenhove, from whence there is no appeale.

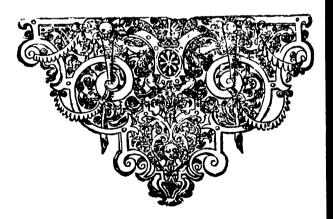
TEL

COVNTIE OF ZVTPHANIA.

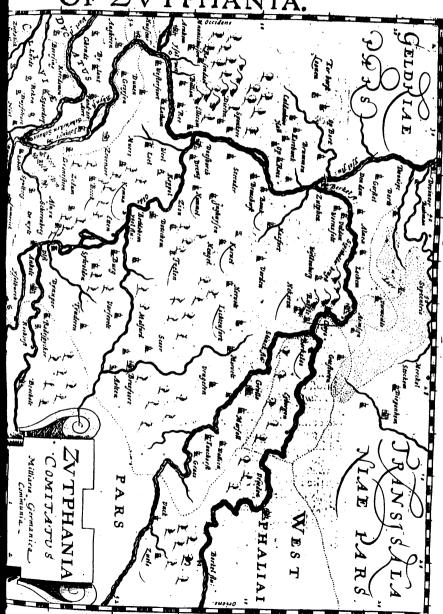
Ome fuppose that the Zutphanians were herefore called by the Romanes V fipetes, which lumin conjectureth in his Batavia, But Bertins thinketh that the posterity of the Tentle-rians did possesses and possesses the Chaverins dothalwayes joyne thefe two people, the Teneterians and Pfipetians, as Cafor witnesseth: who being driven out of their Countrie by the Catte, after they had wandered three yeares together through many parts of Germanie, afterward paffing over the Rhene, received a great over through by the Romanes: the remainder of them being by Sigamber, admitted within the confines of the Countrie, they afterward lived there continually, as he delivers, Lib. 3. cap. 10. of his learned commentaries of auncient Germanie. And also Recanus Franceor doth af firme, that the Tenelerians did obtaine the feate of the auncient Sygambrians. But it is likely that the limits thereof were heretofore farre larger, feeing they write that it reached unto Friefland, and to the fea. But now they do possesse more Towns and Villages, from the Drufian ditch, that is, I ffela, even to the Well phalians. The chiefe Cit tie thereof is Zutphanium, whence the Province is named, which fee meth to be so called from the Marifles, as if it were Zuriveen, that is the Southerne Marsh; being situate at the mouth of the River Bere. kel, and on the right hand bancke of I sfela. It hath beene a Countie from the yeare of Christ, 1107, at what time the Counties of Gelder land, and Zutphamawere united, by the marriage of Otto Nafforus, with Sophia of Zutphania, the daughter of Wichmann. But now Zutphania with the Territorie thereof, is one of the 17 Provinces of the Low Countries, and albeit, as Sandenus faith, they were united together 500, yeares before, yet they used their owne lawes, and rights different and distinct from Gelderland. This Cittie is populous, explentiful, being seated on a Low ground, and fortified with waters It was alwayes governed by a learned Senate, skilfull both in the Commonlaw, and their Countrie Law, to which the Judges of the neighbour Townes, when they doubted of any matter which was brought before them, were wont to referre the hearing, and to defire their opinion of it; which when they had received, they efteemed as an Oracle, to that the ordinarie could not reverte or change any thing. There are four eleffer walled townes in this Countrie, which havey yes unthe publicke affemblies, Doesburg, Doesnum, Lochemum, Greek. But the free Territoric is dulinguished into foure Prxfecture: 11/2 and as many Baronies. The Præfectureships are: Her

Droften Ampt Van Zutphen, het Schotten Ampt Van Zutphen, Richter Ampt Van Doesborch, Droften Ampt van Bredefort. The Baronies are Bergha (which is also a Countie) Bronckhorft, Bearwisch. And there is at this day a controversie betweene those of Atunster, as Sandenus witnesseth, and the Lords of Anholt, whether Anholt doe belong to this Province. But that I may come to a conclusion, this Cittie endured much miserie in the last warres; for it was taken and sackt by the Spannards, in the yeare of Christ 1572; and afterwards was taken by John Bapt. Taxius, in the yeare 1583. At length in the yeare of Christ 1591. Grave Maurice beseiged it for the States of the Low Countries, and freed it from Spanish servitude, and joyned it to the united Provinces. it to the united Provinces.

THE



THE COVNTIE OF ZVTPHANIA.



BISHOPRICK OF VLTRAIECTVM.

Ld Batavia was governed by Kings of their owne, but the royall line being extinct, it was divided into parts. The inhabitants of the River If ala, the Bishops of Vitrajectum, the Earles of Holland, and the Duke of Gelderland, did every one challenge a part to themselves.

That part which belonged to the Bishop of Vitr nectum, was called the Bishopricke. The first Archbishop hereof was D. Willibrordus a Saxon-Brittaine, who came to these coasts about the yeare of our Lord 690, being fent into Friefland to convert Ratbodus and his fub. accesto the Christian faith who stubbornly resisting his godly and pious purpose, he returned to Flerageetum, where he brought thein. habitants to the Christian religion, and reedified a Church builtby Dagobert King of France. From thence he went to Rome, and was created Archbishop of Flirajectum, by Pope Sergius: and after hee returned to Fltrageitum, he caused a Church to be built in honour of S. Martine Archbishop of Turone, and made it an Archbishopricke both for himselfe and his posteritie. After him there succeeded in the Archbishopticke Divis Bonifacius, who together with 52 more suffered Martirdome at Doccomum in Friesland. But in regard of the grievous Norman perfecution, the Archbishopricke was translated to the Agrippine Colonie. But afterward it was restored by King Pipin, and his fonne Charles the Great, who did not onely dignifie the Cittle with the auncient honour of the Bishopricke, and gave the Bishop temporary power and meanes to defend himselse against his enemies; which temporary power was so large, that it did almost containe all Batavia. Truely it is manifest that the Countrie of Trans-Islama, and Graninga, were subject to this Bishopricke, even untill the yeare 1527, when Herry Baccarus, being much injurd did commit himselfe to the Protection of the Emperour Charles the fifth; and that he might recover his Ecclefiafficall state, did passe over all his temporall power unto him; of which when hee had certified Margaret, who was Governesse of the Low Countries at that time, it was agreed that the Earle of Hoogstrat should come to Trajettum, on the 15 of November, where the Bishop of Virajettum, did willingly and freely refigne up to the Emperour Charles the fifth, as Duke of Braham, and Earle of Holland, and alfo to his lawfull Posteritie, all his temporall state and jurisdiction in Vltrajectum and in Tranf-Isalania: which being done, the Bishop did free his subjects from their oathe of alleagiance which they had taken a little before;

THE BISHOPRICKE



but on this condition, that they should take the same oath to be faithfull fubjects to the Emperour, and his lawfull heyres being Dukes of Brabant, and Earles of Holland; referving to himfelfe and his fucceffor the Ecclefiafticall jurifdiction, and revennewes onely, with the Bishops Pallace. Afterward the Citties and Countrie of Flira. jectum, were united with the other Provinces, and it was agreed, that the Countrie of I Itrajectum, should be so firmely united to Holland, that they should be afterward ruled by one Governour, and that the States of either Provinces, should be called together; and that it should be in the Præfects power to change yeerely the Magistrates of all the Citties in either Province. And also that those who had beene banished in Holland, should not be received into Fltrajectum. And that all Tenures should runne in these words: That they should hold in Fee of the County of Holland and I Itrajectum. But in the yere 1580, after the decease of Fredericke Bishop of Tautenburg, the States did affume unto themselves the government of the Cittle of Fliraccium, and afterward the Fliraccienfians as confederates with the other States of the united Provinces, did acknowledge noother Lord but the States. These things being unfolded, let us come now to the Cittie. This countrie is encompassed on the North, West, and the South almost on every side with the Countie of Holland: on the East it is bounded with the Dukedome of Gelderland. It hath a good fertile foyle. Which as it is higher and dryer, fo is it much more firther tillage. Heere are five walled Citties, namely Vltrajectum, Bataca. durum, Rhena, Amers ford, and Mont fort. Vitragectum which is the Metropolis of the Province was so named, as Iunius Hadrian wit. neffeth, from the Romaine armies which lay by Rhene. For in that place where the Cittie now standeth, the five and thirtieth Legion was quartered, which was thus written by abbreviation, V. Trig. Lig. Stat. that is, the flation or quarter of the five and thirtieth Legion: but those which were ignorant of the Latine tongue, reading those words together which should have beene divided, did pronounce it Virieliaisfor the middle letters Leg. were left out. Afterward this word Virieffat was changed into Virecht. Neither isit a strange matter, seeing the Cittie Cantstat in Southland, did take his name from these words, Lez. Ant. Stat. that is, the Station of the Antonian Legion. It is thought also that it was called Antonia from Antoniaus a Romaine Senator, who having left Rome, in regard of Neroes Tyrannie; came into those coasts and built this Cittie. And afterward the Williams did depopulate and waste it, and built there a faire Castell, which they called after their name Wiltenburg, which Caftell Dagebert the sonne of Clotarius did take by soice of armes, and having fortified it more strongly than it was before, called it Trajetlum, because it is a passage for those that travell that way, and there is a certaine Toll payd there: Which appeareth by these verses which are to be seene in S. Atartines Church:

> Circumquaque fluens Hollandia our oite Rheni, Cingitur, Oceani fluminibufque maris.

In qua cum muris urbs Antonina novellis
Tempore Neronis adificata fuit.
Hanc devastavit fera flammea gens, & ibidem
Castrum Wiltorum conditur inde novum.
Turribus excelsis quod adhuc plebs Abroditorum,
Funditus evertens diruit usque folum.
Hinc Trajestense castrum cum manibus altis
Conditur à Francis Christicolis: sed idem
Vulgus Danorum confregis humo tenus, omnes
Cum Clero cives insimulense necans.
Denique Baldricus Prasid nova mania struxii,
Qua modo sibsifiunt auxiliante Deo.
Sie Hollandens terra veraciter omni
Trajestum constat urbs capitalis adhue.

Holland is compast'd in on every fide By the Rhene, and by the Ocean Sea fowide. In which that Cittie which they Antonia call Was built in Neroes time with a new wall; Which a fierce Nation did with fire foone wall. And the Wiltian Caffell was built there at laft With high built Towers, which the Abrodition People did raze even to the ground againe. Then the Castell of Trajectum with a wall The Frenchmen builded, who were Christians all. The Dines did cast it to the ground againe, When they the Clergie and Cittizens had flaine. At last the Bishop Baldricke did command, That new walls should be buste which yet doe fland. Sothat it feemes, that fill Trajectum is Hellands chiefe Cutic and Metropolis.

This Bifliop Balderick, who (as these verss doe mention) walled this Cittie, was furnamed Clivensis, and Charles the Bald, King of France, and Emperour of Germany, gave him the Citties of Daventria, and Tiela, with all the Territories thereunto adjoyning, both for repairing the Cathedrall Church, and for his government in his Bishopricke. It appeareth that this Cittie was heretofore called Antonia, not onely by the aforefayd verses, but also by the testimony of divers writings, and by inferiptions upon coyne and auncient stones, and monuments found heretofore. Yet it is doubtfull whether this name were derived from Antoninus, the Romane Senator: for fome do report that it was so called from Marcus Antonius, who was at that time Cafirs embassador in France, who afterward together with Offavianus Augustus, and Marcus Lepidus, did assume unto themselves the whole government of the Romane Common wealth. Lastly, others doe alleage, that it was fo called from the Emperour Marcus Amoninus Pius, who did reëdifie it when it was decayed. Vlirasectumis fituate by the old channell of Rhene, which River before

that it broke into Laco, did runne that way, and from thence did ha. from onward to the Ocean. And now the inhabitants by tren. thes and ditches have brought the two Rivers, Woords, and Ley layunto the Cittle, that way which the River Rhene came hereto. forc. Morcoverit is observe able, that this Cittle is so feated that in one day you may goe on foote to which you please of fiftie Townes which fland round about it, being no farther diffant from it than wee fay d before as appeareth alfo by the Geographicall Table,) all of which before thefe trouble fome times of warre, did belong to the King of Spaine. Moreover any one that fetteth forth in the morning. from Paragectum, may walke foftly to any of those fixe and twenty Citties aforefayd, and there refresh themselves and make merry, and at evening come home. This is a great Citue, pleafant, and powerfull, having many flately publicke and private a diffees it hath a faire flrong Caftell, built by the Emperour Charles the fifth, and called in their speech Fredenburch. The Churches thereof arevery magnificent, and especially these five which belonged heretoforeto to many nuncient Colledges of Cannons: Namely our Saviours Church, S. Martines Church, S. Peters, S. Johns, and S. Marie. But the fumptuous and faire Church of Saint Martine, doth exceede all the reft, which is a Bithops feate. The Bifhop Adelholdus, carfed this Church to be pulled downe, and afterward to be built upagame more fairely; it was reedified in the yeare 1023, and twelve Enthops did confectate it in the prefence of the Emperour Hemy the first, as these verses doe declare?

Tempore Francorum Dagoberti Regis in islo
Prasfenti sundo conditur ecce decens.
Primitus Ecclesia Sanch Thoma, prope Castrum
Trajectum, quam gens Frisica fregit atrox.
Sect prior Antistes Dominus Clemens, ob honorem
Sanch Martim, post renovavit cam
Desidis Henrici subtempore Regis: at islam
Prassid Adelboldus fregit, abinde novam
Ecclesiam sundans, Henrici tempore primi
Casaris electi, quem duodena cohors
Pontisicum pariter benedicust: denis, Prassid
Henricus capit hanc renovare sum
Ecclesiam, Regis Gulielmi tempore, qvi tum
Hollandenss crat inlytus ecce Comes.

When Dagobert was King of France, they did found Saint Thomas Church upon this present ground: Even by the Castell of Trajectum placed, But by the Friesland Nation it was raced. Then the reverend Prulate Clemens call dby name, Inhonour of S. Martine built it up againe, Even in the time of Henries stothfull raigne.

But Adelbolde puld it downe unto the ground

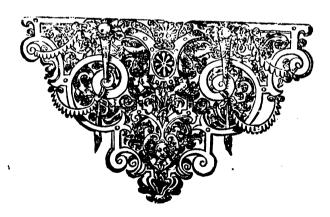
The Bilhopricke of VLTRAIECTVM.

And afterward a new Church he did found In the first Henvies time; which with great state, Twelve B. shops solemne by did consecrate. Lastly the Bishop Hencry began For toreed see this Church againe, Even when King William this same land did guide, Who was then Earle of Holland too beside.

This Saint Maries Church is very faire and beautifull, and was built by the Emperour Fredericke, as a mulch and charge imposed on him by the Pope of Rome, for wasting the samous Cittie of Mediolanum, and destroying the Churches therein. It was strange that at the laying of the foundation of this Church, there was a quick sand found, on which they could not build, but that it would still sincke; at length they cast Oxe hides into it, which made the ground sollid and firme, so that they built this Church on it, in remembrance whereof these verses are extant in Plirapestam:

Accipe Posteritas quod post tua secula narres; Taurinis Cutibus sundo solidata columna est.

THE

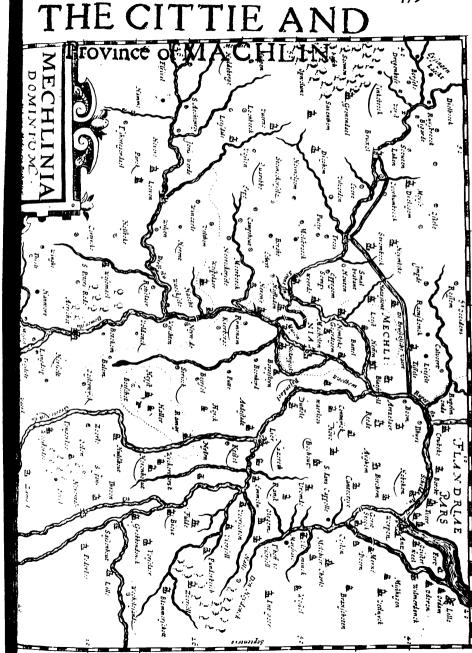


Aris

CITTIE AND PROVINCE OF MACHLIN.

Achlin is fituated almost in the middle of Brabant, and is as it were enclosed withinit, neere the River Dilia, which cutteth through the middle of it, being equally distant from Antwerp, Bruxells, and Lovanium, in a Champi. on Countrie and fertile foyle, having a light and fandie ground; the Cittie is very faire & conspicuous, both in regard of the pleasantnesse of the situation, the cleanenesse and breadth of the streetes, the largeneffe and curiousnesse of the houses: some reckon it as a part of Brahand, but yet truely it is a diffined country from it. There are divers uncertaine conjectures concerning the original thereof, but this is mainteff, that in one of the letters Pattents of Pepin King of France, dated in the yeare 753, there is mention made of it, and that it is there called Mollimas, as it were the line of the Sea, because the Sea doth flow and clibe before it; which Etymologie pleafeth some better, than to call it Machel from one Michael who possessed these parts, as Orte: He doth deliver in his Itinerarie of the Low Countries. Other doe deduce the name from other derivations. But as we fayd, Machin, after the yeare 753, had Adon to be Earle thereof, which he held by tealty and fervice. But who were his Prædecessors, or successors is not yet knowne. Long time afterward therefollow'd the Bertol. di, who denyed fealty and homage to Godfrey Barbatus, Duke of Brabant, which occasioned warres betweene them. After the Berltolds, Machlin had various fortunes, and divers Lords; at lengthic recovered libertie, and was not subject unto any in the yeare 1336. And afterward it came to the Burgundian family in the yeare 1383. And lastly, unto the Austrian family, in the yeare 1477. And it is now one of the 17 Provinces of the Low countries, where the chiefe Counsell doth sit, whither the last appeale in the Low Counties is made; & instituted by Charles of Burgundie, Prince of the Low Countries, and at length in our time it was made an Archbishopricke, the chiefe Metropolitan seate, whereof is Saint Rumolds Church. Besides, there is an Armorie in it, which in the yeare of Christ, 1546. in the moneth of August, the Gunpowder being set on fire by lightning, was burnt downe, and the Cittie much defaced thereby.

Here Nicasius of Woerden, a most learned Lawyer, although hee



were blinde, was borne; also Christopher Longolius, Rombert Dodonaus, the Emperours Phistian, and professor of Phisticke at Leyden, and also Philibert of Bruxells an excellent Lawyer. It doth also produce many excellent artificers and workenen, especiall stone-cutters, and carvers of Images. He that desireth to know more concerning this Cittie, and the antiquitie of this Province, let him have recourse to Iohn Bapt. Gremajus his large description of Atachlin, and he shall finde very good satisfaction there.

THE



LORDSHIP OF GRONINGA.

Roninga is the head Cittie of the Province of Groninga, and the fairest Cittie in Friesland. Some thinke it to bee that which Ptolemie calls Phileum. They derive the name from Grano a certaine Trojan or Friesland Prince, but Vbbo Emmus, rejecting other opinions which are grounded on fabulous reports, supposeth that it was so called from the greene Meddowes, and tufts of trees therein. It is diffinguished from the other parts of Friefland, in the middle whereof this Province is feated, by the River Amafin, and the Lavician Bay; and now fince theyeare 1536, it is counted one of the seventeene Provinces, at what time the Groningians did put themselves into the protection of Charles the fifth. Heretotore this Lordship did doe homage and fealtie to the Bishop of Vltrajettum, being given him by the Emperour Henry the third, and afterward by the Emperour Maximilianthe first, in the yeare 1494. And also he gave the Government of Groninga, and all Friefland, to Albert Duke of Savome: the Gromngians refuling the government of the Saxons, who having made many treaties of peace but in vaine; they committed themselves in the yeare 1506, into the Protection of Edzard hale of East Friefland, and afterward dismissing Edzard, because be was not able to refift the Saxon, and the Emperour, they tooke the oath of alleagiance to Charles Duke of Gelderland; to at length George, the sonne of Albert Saxon, did surrender and yeeld up all Groninga and West Friesland to the Emperour Charles the fifth, as to the chiefe Lord thereof. This occasiored warres betweene the Austrians and the Gelderlanders, whereby it came to passe, that the Groningians being wearied with continuall warres, did yeeld themselves in the yeare 1515 unto Cefar, as Prince of Braham and Holland. It is a pleasant Countrie and full offaire pasture grounds, except toward Druenttum, where it is moorth. The Cittle is strongly fortified with ditches and trencles, being very wide and spacious, adorned with many magnifeent publicke and private buildings. The fuburbs whereof fome iew yeares agoe was much enlarged, and the new Cittie was joyned to the old, and so the Cittie was more strongly fortified against the my afton of enemies than before. There are twelve Churches in it, of which there are three Parish Curches, as they call them, five belonging to Monasteries, and foure belonging to Guesthouses. The tancest and auncientest of all the Parith Churches is S. Martines, ha-

ying a high fleeple, although the top thereof be fomewhat decayed. and heretofore it was devoted to heathen superstition. It was made a Bishops scate in the yeare 1569, by Pope Paul the third, which a Bishops scate in the yeare 1569, by Pope Paul the third, which tolm Carifus of Fliracetum, was the first and last that possessed it. This Cittie is populous and rich, and it hath a large jurisdiction. Here Rodolphus Agricola the learned of man in those times was borne, whose bookes are still approved by the learned. He dyed at Heidelberg in the yeare 1485, on whom Hermolaus Barbarus a noble man of Venue bestowed this Epitaph :

> Incerds clauferunt hoc marmore fata Rudolphum Agricolam Frify (pemá, decufá, foli; Selliet, hoe vivo merut Germania landis, Quicquid babet Latium, Gracia quicquid babet,

The envious fates beere have flut, Within this Marble Tombe, Rudolphus Acricola, by whofe worth Frielland much honour wonne. For while he lived, Germany did inherrit All praise which Greece and Italy could merit.

Alio this Cittie was the birth place of Weffelm Baßilim, a mostercellent Philosopher, who dyed in the yeare 15 84;also Reinerus Pre. dinius, Hieron. Verutius, and many others were borne here. Thereis a great Free Towne in this Province called Damme which is but wo miles distant from Groninga, and it hath 145 villages; some whereof are fairer and greater than the rest. Concerning other mattersyon shall finde them accurately described by Vbbo Emmins.

THE

THE LORDSHIP

THE LORDSHIP OF TRANS-ISSELANIA.

He Tranf-Ibilanians doe inhabite that part which was the Seate of the auncient Frenchmen; which the most learned Hadrian Iunius, doth largely and accurately declare. And the name of Frenchmen fignifics as much; for the Low countrey men being wearie of fervitude.

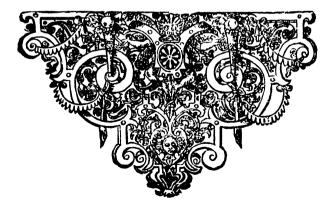
when they increased in wealth, would needs be called Franci, because they had gotten their liberty and enfranchifed themselves; whom Azathias a Greeke writer, did place about Rhene, in these words: The Frenchmen doe dwell about Rhene, and doe inhabite the adjacent Countries round about, and they were next unto the sicambrians; which Claudianus and Sidonius Apollinaris doe exprelly they, as also Gregorie Turonensis, and Venantius Fortunatus. Itisnow called Trans Illulana, because it is situate beyond the River Isla. It was also the feate of the auncient Salians, and also of the Teneterians, which are now thought to be the Drentinians, and the Tubantum, which as Innius writeth in his Batarra, were the Tuenteniam. This Countrey is now divided into three parts, that which is neere to Hala is called Salandia, that which is beyond Fig. ht is called Dinenta, that which is next to Wellphalia, is called Incata, But Denenta and Incata were conferred on the Bishopof old Trajectum, after the yeare of Christ 1046. Also Amelandia, 60ra, Daventria, and also all Trans-Affidana, by the donation and guittof the Emperour, and fo it continued for many yeares under his governmen, even untill the yeare 1528; when being wearied with warre they yeelded themselves to the Emperour Charles the fifth, oncertaine conditions, as Duke of Brabant, and Farle of Holland. Trans-Iffula, hath on the North West Friesland, on the South the Countie of Zutphania, on the East Westphalia, and on the West the River Is-La. The Countrie is plaine and fruitfull, and full of Corne. It containeth eight walled Citties, which have their owne priviledges and immunities, as Ateppela, Geelmuda, Coevordia, Hardenberga, Omms, Almelos, Gors, Diepenhemium, Delds, and Enscheds. The States doe confift of two members, the first whereof are the officers and nobles, the latter are the Magistrates of the three capitall Cities. Daventria is scated by the River Iffela, which is the Metropolis of the Country, which is a large Cittie, and beautified with many publike and private buildings, and fortified with walls. Towers, and Bulwarkes: heretofore it was a famous place of studdie, from whence came Gerardus furnamed the Great, whose workes are much esteemed by Divines; also Alexander Heggins, who first revived the Greeke tongue in Belgia, and may worthily boaft of his scholler Erasmus. In this Cittie also there were borne lames of Daventria,

THE LORDSHIP OF TRANS-ISSALANIA.



an excellent Geographer, Freezard Branckorft a Lawyer and Profef. for at Leiden; allo Orturnus Gracius, Ioannes Dorrius, Iohn Simbemins, and Rodolphus Pythopaus, and others. It is now the chiefe Cittie of the Anguarans, whom they commonly call Ange feden. Campi is on the left hand bancke of the River Ifela, not farre from the mouth thereof, being foure miles diffant from Daventria. This Cittie is alfo very large, lying lengthwayes, and hath faire houses in its here Alborus Pighius was bone, also John Campenfis a Divine. Harmanus Cruserus a Physician, and I beodore Peter were borne heere. Heretotore it was more famous for merchandifing in regard of the depth of the Haven than it is now. Swolla is a pleafant Cittie, and fortified with a double ditch. It hath on one fide the River Ifelic on the other Ferchia, which are not farre from it. There are also other leffer walled townes: as Folenhovia by the Lake Flevum, Steenviews by the River As, and Hasseletum by the River Vidrum or Veelis, Also ocimersia and oldensalea, the last of which is an auncient Towne of the Salians, which Baldericke of Vltrajectum walled about, and did found there a Colledge of Cannons.

THE



COVNTIE OF ARTESIA.

YER MIN Riefia, containeth a great part of those people which Ce. far calleth the Atrebations, from the chiefe Cittle which he calleth Atrebutum. But Marius Niger doth place here the Ambimians. And Prolomic also doth place Mirchatum betweene the river Seam, and Phrudum, which is now called la Somme. But the new name of Artefia, is derived from the Metropolis called Arras, as it were Aratefia by the figure Syncope, and itis commonly called Arters. The bounds thereof are on the North . Flanders, from which it is parted by the River Lifa, and the New dich: on the South and West it is bounded with Preardie, on the East with Flanders and Cameracum. The ayre is cleare and five e, the Countrie fruitfull, and especially of corne, of which it hath not onely fufficient plentie for it felt, but alfoir furnisheth Flanders, Braban and other Countries. It is the barne and Granarie for Antwerp and Mechlin. It hath no wine, rather by flothfulneffe of the inhabitants than the unfruitfulnesse of the soyle or climate. This Countrie heeretofore belonged to Flanders: for Charles the Bald gave it to Baldwin Arduennatus for a Dowry with his wife Indith. Afterward Philip Alfafius whenhe marryed his Nephew Ifabella, to Philip fon of Ludwon ke the feaventh, King of France, he gave her all West Flanders for her dowry, that is, all that tract of ground, which lyeth from the new Ditch even to Picardie. Afterward Philip in the yeare 1195 made it a County, and gave it to his fonne Ludovake, who was first Earle of Artesia, afterward King of France, and the father of Ludovicke the holy. But in the yeare 1382 Ludovicke Malanus, Earle of Flanders, after the decease of his Mother, was made Earle of Artesta, and so both the Counties were united againe. But after the decease of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundie, Ludovick theeleventh King of France, did regaine Artefia, which afterward by an agreement and covenant made betweene Charles the eighth King, & Maximilian the Emperour, was passed over Anno 1492, to Ph lip of Aufreathe fon of Maximilian the father of Chailes the fifth. The chiefe Cities are Airebatum, the Church of S. Audomare, Bethuma, Aria, and Rapalma, the others are lesse. Atrebatum commonly called Arras, or Aircelit, is fituated necre the River Scarpa: it is a great Towne well fortified with ditches, and Bulwarkes; it doth refemble two Citties, one of which they call l.: Cué, which belongeth to the Bishop, and the other lav. lle which belongeth to the Prince. The former part is lesser, but very pleasant, and hath a Cathedrall Church dedicated to the Virgin M.rry. Heere a certaine kinde of

THE COVNTIE OF ARTESIA.

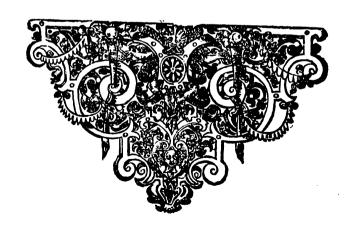


Manna was religiously keptas arelique which Saint Hierome in his Epiftles doth report, did raine downe in his time in this Country. This part is larger and hath faire houses and streetes, and agreat Market place:befides, it hath a Library in which are all kind of written manufcripts, especially of Divine. Heere Francis Baldvin. a famous Lawyer was borne, upon whose Monument at Paris there is this inscription: Cujaci, Balduinus hie jacet. Hoe tecum reputa & vale. Mortus nobis juris prudentiam gravis corript & fopor. Franc. Bald, Inrife. ob. anno at. 54. November 11. a partu Virgiuis 1563. Papirius Massonis Baldum auditor P; that is, Whose monument is this? Banlduine lyethhere. Thinke on that and so farewell: Franc. Bald, a Lawyer, dyed in the yeare of his age 54. on the 11. of November. and after the birth of Christ 1563. Papirus Massonus an hearer of Balderm did place this monument. In this Cittle the most learned and cloquent Charles Clufius was borne, who after he had travelled through many Countries, he spent his old yeares in this Athen, and Balasya, and there he finished those his famous workes, which deferve immortall fame. The Citty is populous enough, because there are some merchants, and some trades men. The Church of S. Audomare was heretofore called Sithin, as Meyerus witneffeth, afterward it was called S. Omer, from S. Audomar, This Audomar, was bishop of the Morineans about the yeare 1570, and built a Monaflerie there neere the River Au. This Cittie excelleth both for beau. tie, and populousnesse of the Cittizens. Some thinke it to be Ilius Portm, as wee have fayd in the description of Bononia. Three miles hence neere the River Lifa there was also the auncient Metro-polis of the Morineans called Teroana, concerning which I havespoken in the same description. Bethunia also is a faire Towne in Ambitum, being a Granarie for wheate. It flourisheth with all kinde of commodities, as corne and other things which are necessary to sistaine mans life, and fit to be transported. Aria is seated by the River Lifa, which runneth through the middle of it, it is two miles di-Stant from Teroana, being a faire Towne and well fortified. It hash an auncient Castell, and neate buldings. There is also Hesdinum, which is a strong fortresse against France, which Cafar after he had raced the Towne which was of the same name, builded by occafion of the warre that was between the most powerfull Princes of Europe. It is conveniently feated on the banke of the River Cancha, one mile neerer towards France, being foure miles distant from Monstrolium, and 5 from S. Paul. It is watered also with another River, commonly called Blangis, from the place where it springeth. So that in regard of the convenient situation thereof, it is accounted a strong Fortresse, and in regard of the lawes and Priviledges which auncient Hesdinum didenjoy, it was soone replenished with inhabitants. Neere to S. Omersthere is a Lake, full of fish, in which there are floating Islands, which with a rope tyde to the trees growing thereon, or with long poles may be shou'd and drawne up and down like those which Plime mentioneth to be in Lycia, called the Cala. mine. Neither are there small pieces of Land, for Oxen & other Cattle may feede and graze upon them. Vnder these Islands in the Win. ter and Summer time great flore of fish doe hide themselves, to avoyde both the cold and heate. The chiefe Rivers are Lifa, Scarpa. As, Canchia, and Authra, befides other navigable Rivers. There is alto not farre from Tereana a great Channell, which they call the new ditch fome thinke it was digd in the time of the Earle Baldwin. either to hinder the enemies excursions, or to distinguish, and set li. mits betweene the confines of Flanders and Artesia: others thinke it to be a bay of the Sea. Virgill truely doth acknowledge that the Morisms were neere unto the Sca, when he calleth them the far. thest inhabitants. But now Teroana is eight miles from the Sea. Befides, out of the bottome of the new ditch, there are oftentimes peeces of Anchors drawneup, which is a certaine argument that the Sea was necre unto it. It hath also some woods, especially West. ward and Southward. The Politicke state of Artesia doth confish of three orders: the Clergie, the Nobles, and the special Cities: the first member is the elergic, in which there are 2 Bishops, the Bishop of Atrebatum and S. Omers; 2 Provosts, Bethuniculis and Arienfis. 20 Abbots to whom belong these Monasteries: of the order of S. Benedict, 8, namely, Atrebatenfe, Aquicinetenfe Aufem, S. Omers, Blangiacenfe, Montenfe, Hamenfe or Hames, and Alfiacenfe Of the order of S. Augustine 7, as Auriacense, S. Eloy, of Choques, of Hennin, of Lietard, of Rafelli villa, of Marcul, Aquicurtenfe a Eaucourt. Of the Ciffertian order there are the Abbots of the Mo. nasteries of Cherchamp, and Clommeres. Of the Pramonstratenina order, Damartin, Santandreanum, Augustianum. There are 10 Colledges of Cannons: Atreba. fe, Audomarense, Bethuniense, Art. ence, Hefdinenfe, Lenfienfe, Sanpaulitanum, Lillerienfe, Falkoburginfe, Dourienfe. The fecond member is the Nobles, among whom there is one Prince of Espinoy: one Marquesse of Rentinium, 7 Earles, S. Pol, Falquenberch, Harlienfis, Bufquetenfis, Hennienfis, Arquenfis, and laftly Blangiacensis. But these two last Earledomes did fall of late to the Abbey of Saint Bertin; and foure chiefe Earles are not called or fummoned to this meeting, as Atrebatensis, Audomarensis, Bapalmensis, and Lensiensis. The families of the Gentrie counting them by an Alphabeticall order are thefe: Ausi, Averdon, Aubigni, Aix, Annequin, Anvezin, Ancroult, Avion, Allenes, An. vin , Bailleul , Beaufort , Beaumez , Beauraines , Beaufart , Bellone, Berles, Billy, Bofles, Boifleux, Bonnieres, Boncourt, Boubers, Bours, Brias, Buist, Cammont, Conroy, Contes, Coupigny, Croifilles, Cunchy, Divion, Douvrin, Enne, Erin, Elquerdes, Eftree, Foffeux. Frevin, Fleshin, Gomiccount, Gouy, Greboval, Geulesin, Habareg, Hachicourt, Hamelaincourt, Helfault, Houchin, Houdin, la Vicfville, la Planeque, Liquereul, Licques, Longafire, Malanoy, Maiful, Mammez, Marles, Mes en Contire, Mingonal; Moiry, Nedoncelles, Neufville, Nojelle, Noirearmes, Ococh, Olham, Orgnies, Orefmaux, Planeques, Plowicke, Pronville, Querecques, Ranchicourt, Ranfart, Recouet, Rebei que, Regnauville, Rely, Rolancourt, Rumenghien, Sains, S. Aldegonde, S. Venant, Sombrein, Sovastre, Tienloie, Tramerie, Vaulx, Villers, Vro-

lant, Wancourt, Warluzelle, Waurans, Willerval. The third member is the especiall Citties: 7 Royall Citties, as Atrebatum, Saint Omers, Bethunia, Aria, Hefdinum, Lens, and Bapalina: private Lordships as S. Pol, Perne, Lillers: and also these Townes which have the prarogative of Citties, and called to the affembly of the States, and there be 28 of them, Arques, Aubigny, Avefnes, Aufi, Benurains, Blangy, en Ternois, Busquoy, Carwin, Caumont, Choques, Dourier, Franquenberghe, Fresin, Fleurbay, Frewenc, Frages, Gorgue, Hennin, Lietard, Huchin, Hofdaine, Labroy, Libourg, Oify, Pas, Richebourg, Tornehem, Ventie, Vitry. The Provinciall Counsell is held at Atrebatum, from whence all appeales are brought to the Parlament at Mechlin. But the Bishop of Airebatum hath all power in spirituall matters, and is subject to the Bishop of Rhemes.

This Table also containes true Picardie, and the Dukedome of Cambresi, which is a Principallitie of the Empire, and is governed both intemporalland spirituall matters by the Bishop of Cambresi. But yet sometimes in spirituall matters it is subject to the Bishop of Rhemes, and in temporall matters it is under the protection of the King of Spaine. And so much may suffice concerning Artesia: Let us proceede to Hannonia.

THE



THE OVNTIE OF HANNONIA, unto which is joyned the Countie of NAM VRCIVM.

The Country whence fo

Annonia was heretofore the seate of the Nervian, the chiefe Cittie whereof is now called Tornacum, which Prolemie, calleth Baganon. This Countrie hath often changed her name : for at first it was called Pannonia, as

Lessabaus withesicth, from the worship of Pan: afterward saluu Carbonarius, and afterward Lower Piccardie: and last of all Hannenia. from the River Hania, which runneth through the middle of the

The Simutie

The fruitful-

Country, which they call in their owne language Hanault of Highgow, from the same River, which the Frenchmed call Hame or How, and the auncient Germaine word Gour, which fignifies a Countrieor Village. It hath on the North Brabant and Flanders, onthe South Campania and Piccardie, on the East Namurcium, and Leodium, with the aforesayd Brabant, on the West Flanders and Artesia. The whole The temperof Country is 20 miles long, and 16 broade. The ayre is temperate, fweete, and cleere: the foyle is fertile, abounding with all kind of fruites, but especially hath great store of excellent good Come. It hath many faire meddowes, pastures, and Orchards init. It haththe best Iron and Lead: besides, Mines of divers kindes of Marble, and also of hard flints, which ovid calls Touch-stone, and Lithanthruon, the Leodians, call it in their speech Houlles. They take fire, and will burne like coales, and they are used to make fires of them with some little wood amongst them. Here also those cleeres sheetes of glasse are made, with which they glaze their Churches and houses to keepe out the weather, and these are better than those which are made in other places. Also all kinde of Glasse-ware is made here. The aurcient This Province hath had many Lords, and at length it came from the Government, family of the Montensians to the Earles of Flanders, and at last it came to the Batavian family, afterward to the Bavarian, and from thence to the Burgundian, and last of all to the Austrian familie. There are foure and twenty Citties in Hannonia fortified with rampiers and ditches. The chiefe whereof are Montes, and Valencena Montes, commonly called Mons, is a Cittie by the little River Tralla, which is yet capable of great ships, being a faire Cittie, well seated and fortified with walls, and Rampiers. There are many fountaines init: and it is wealthy by merchandife, Manufactures, and husbandry. 12 lencena, or Valencena, or as some would have it, Valentiniani or Valencienne, from an Emperour of that name, is situate by the River Scal-

THE COVNTIE OF HANNONIA.



desina pleafant plaine, and fafe from the enemie. There is in itan Armory well furnished for warre. Two Churches, one confectated to the bleffed Virgin, of auncient building, the Pillars whereof are of marble and Porphyrie: the other confecrated to Saint Iohn, built latelier by Pepin, the father of Charles the Great. There are mane monasteries, especially the Monasterie of Franciscans, which is more famous than the rest, in which the Earles of Hannonia and Lords of Valencena are buried. The Court thereof is large, having a famous Diall, which was fet up by William Bonus, Earle of Hannonia, Hol-Lindand Zeland. There are also Condatum or Conde on the right hand bancke of Scaldis, being two miles diffant from Falencena; itis 2 faire Towne: also Landressum or Landress, by the River scambra. being famous for the feige which Charles the fifth layd against it in the yeare 1543, which yet he could not take by force: Allo Avelne which is a Cittle and Bulwarke on the frontiers of France, by the River Hepra: Chimaeum or Chimay is a Cittle by the River Bianca. in the middle of a wood; in the late warres it was often let on fire and rac'd, yet at length it was reedified againe, fo that it is now more beautifull than before. It hath a Pallace with a garden, and an amil. ciall and curious Labyrinth therein. Halla is neere unto the contines of Brabant: Bonchaine is a free towner fituate on the bancke of the River Scaldis, betweene Cameracum and Valencena, it is famous for traffique and merchandiling. Bellus Mons, or Beaumont, is alm. tle neate Towne. Philippolis, or Philippe wille, was to named from King Philip, and Marie-Burg from Mary Queene of Hungarie; they are strong places built to suppresse the invoads of the French. But cum in French Bavis, which fome suppose to be that which Piolom calls Baganum or Bagacum; forme fay that Cafar calleth it Belgionin his Commentaries, but they are refuted by those, who bring more flyonger arguments, to proove that it was placed in Bellovacion, or Some part of Picardie. There are also Manbeuge, Bins, Renn, Soign, Brain le Conte, Engien, Lesine, Cheure, At, S. Guillein, and Leuze. Moreover there are 250 Villages, the most of which are faire, pleafant and rich. The Countrey is watered every where with Lakes,* flanding Pooles, Fountaines, and Rivers, with Rivers; as Scala, Sambra, Tenera, Hania, and others. It hath pleafant woods and Forrests; the chiefe whereof are Morman, and S. Amandi. Moreoverthe Commonwealth of Valence is governed by such wife and good lawes, that the Normbergians would institute and frame their Common-wealth according thereunto, & fent fome wife and prudentmen thither for this purpose, which the Romaines also did in framing their Common-wealth after Athens. And therefore it is no marvell if info excellenta politicke government, there have beene Cittizens who have beene famous through the whole world for vertue; the chiefe whereof were the Emperour Henry the 7. the Duke of Lutzenburg, Mary the onely Daughter and heyre of Charles the Bold, the Grandmother of Charles the fifth; also John Froiffard, a famous Historian, who declareth as much in the beginning of his worke.

The Politicke state of Hannonia doth consist of five members,

which are, first the 12 Peeres, namely Longueville, Lens, Filly, Chic. vre, Aufue, Chimay, Levreux, Barbanfon, Bandour, Rebaux, Walecourt 2. Ecclefiafficall Pra lates, namely the Abbot and Earle of S. Waldrut. 26 Abbots, S. Guiflaine, Marchennes, Cambron, Hafnon, Marcelle, Anem, Haultmot, Lieby, S. Denys, Freegne, Feullien, Cre. toin, Benne I sperance, S. lean, S. Aldegonde, Getlengthen, Spinlen, Ath, Fontenelle, Beaumont, Denain, Quefroy, Wattebraine, Lolive, William, Leture, befides the Colledges of Cannons. Thirdly Noble men, and one principality of Chimay, 10 Counties, as Lalain, Bean. most Offervant, the chiefe Cittle whereof is Bouchin, also Barbanfon, Aussine, Barlaymont, Bolfu, Atontigm, Reux, Terrache. 22 Baromes, as English, Leuze, Haere, Lagne, Amoing, Tuerchin, Fontime, Havaide, Kinrain, Barlagoront, Ville, Gomegme, S. Aldegonde, Sens elle, Condet, Haurdun, Bellente, Fagneille, Boufie, Roefin, Frufne, Harchies. One Marshall, one Steward, one great Ranger, one

Chamberlaine. And foure ordinary Officers.

The Countie of Namureum temaineth. It is feated betweene Brahant, Hannoma, and the Dioccelle of Leodeum: it is a finall mountainous Territorie, but pleafant, having a fweete and temperate ayre. The foyle is fruitfull yeelding all things, which are necessary for the fullentation of manshie. It hath alfo Mines of Iron and Lead, and There is an another the manshie and the mans flone Quarties, out of which divers kinds of stones are cut, and especially blacke Marble, and flones like Latper. And not long fince those stones were digged forth which were good to burne, we may call them Lubantracio, of which we spoke in the aforesayd descrip. tion. Moreover this Countrie at first was governed by a Marquesle: The aurici, and afterward it changed often her Lord. Philip the brother of Bal- Government. dum, Earle of Flanders, was Marquesse hereof in the yeare 1200. And Theodorus was Earle of u : after whose decease, the whole Country came to Philip Bonus Duke of Burgundie, as we have declared in the description of the Low Countries. There are source walled Citties in this County, Namurcum, Bovina, Carlomontium, and Valencoureium. And 182 Villages. Namureum or Namuristhe chiefe Cittie; whence the name thereof is derived, is uncertaine: fome suppose from N.Dins a God of the Heathers, who being used formerlyto deliver Oracles, yet at Christs comming grew dombe, and spake no more. And therefore from this dumbe & mute god Names, it was called Nomureium: fome think it was fo called from a new wall which was built there by the Romanes. The Cittle is fittuate betweene two Mountaines, on the left hand bancke of the River Mosa, where it receiveth Sambra. It is eight miles diftant from Lovanium, 10 from Leolium, and as many from Bruxells. It is rich and hath many faire publicke and private buildings, and it is fortified with a strong Castell. Foure miles from Namureum is Bouvine, a small towne, which was often wasted by the warres, and last of all it was forthemoil part ruinated by Henry the second, King of France, in the yeare 1555. Afterward the Cittizens did reedifie it. Charlemons washult by Charles the fifth in the yeare 1555, against the Frenchmen who then possessed Marienburg Valencourtium is a town of good

 V_2

1 - Rose

the Woods.

The published workers

noate, being diffant from Namarcium 7 miles. This Country hath many Rivers which are full of fith: the chiefe whereof are Mofeand Simirat: it hath alto faire fresh springs. It hath also woods for pleaface and hunting, which are full of wilde beafts. There are many Churches in this Country, & famous Monafteries, which were built heretofore at the coffs and charges of the Earles of Namurcum, and endowed with great revennewes. Three miles from Namureum there is the rich Towne Audennas, in which there is an auncient Numeric for noble women, built by Begga daughter of Pepin, from whom they were first called Bangine Vestalls. The politicke state of the County of Namurcum, doth confift of three members, which are the Clergie, the Nobility, and the chiefe Citties. The Clergie are the Abbots of Florel, Granpre, Anden, Bonef, Waffore, Hafties. The Nobility are the Vicount Done, &c. The chiefe Citties are Namur, Bozuna, Charlemont, Valencourt, or Walencourt. In the Citrie of Namus cum there is a Royall Counfell, from whence appeales are brought to the Court of Mechlin. There is also a Bishops seate, whose Cathedrall Church is confecrate to S. Albine. The Cittizens are nied to aimes and martiall discipline, they speake French, but corruptly. There are few merchants and Tradefmen: but a greatcompany of Nobles, but fuch as be either the Princes Bastards, orcomming of a bale flocke.

THE



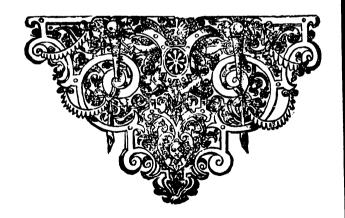
COVNTIE OF NAMVRCIVM.

Ontus Huterus Lib. 2. c.sp. 3. concerning Belgis, writeth that the Countie of Namurcium was heretofore inhabited partly by the Advaticans, and partly by the Eburonians. It is lituate betweene Brabant, Hannonia, and the Dioceffe of Leodium: being a small mountainous Territory, but very pleasant. It is populous in inhabitants who are very much addicted to warfare: it hath a sweete and temperate ayre, and rivers full of hish, the chiefe whereof are Alofa and Sambra: it hath also cleare Springs, and woods for delight of hunting, which are full of wilde beafts. It hath alfo Mines of Iron and Lead, and stone Quarries, in which divers kinds of Stones are cut forth, and especially blacke marble, and stoneslike Iasper: and of late they digged forth those stones which are good to burne, which affoone as they have taken fire doe kindle by degrees, and are quenched with oyle, but water makes them burne more hotter; they are commonly called Leadian coales, the learned doe call them Lithanthracus. It is not manifest, when this Country was made a Countie. We reade of Marquelles and Earles, of Namurcium, from the yeare of Christ 277, but in broken and interrupted succession; but concerning the Princes of this Country, Gramaius, well best informe us in his history of Namurcium. Namarcium is 10 miles broad, and 12 miles long. There are foure walled Cities in this Countie, and 182 Villages. And many Noblemens Castells. Also many Abbeys. The government or the Common-wealth belongeth to three orders, namely the Clergie, the Nobility; and the Burgeffes of Citties. Namureum, or Namucum, is the chiefe Cittie, but it is not knowne from whence the name thereofis derived, some derive Namureum from Namus a Heathen god, famous for delivering of Oracles; others from a new wall which the Normanes built. Huterus supposeth it to be that which Cafar calleth Nemetoenna. This Citty is fituated betweene two Mountaines, on the left hand banke of Mosa, where it receiveth the River Sambra; being fortified both by Art and Nature. It is rich, and hath many faire, publicke, and private adifices and buildings. In this Citty there is a royall Countell, from whence appeales are brought to the high Court at Mechlin. It is also a Bishops seate, whose Cathedrall Churchis consecrated to S. Albine. The Cittizens speake French, but corruptly: there are a few Merchants and Tradefinen in this Citty, but a great company of Nobles. Three miles from Namurcum

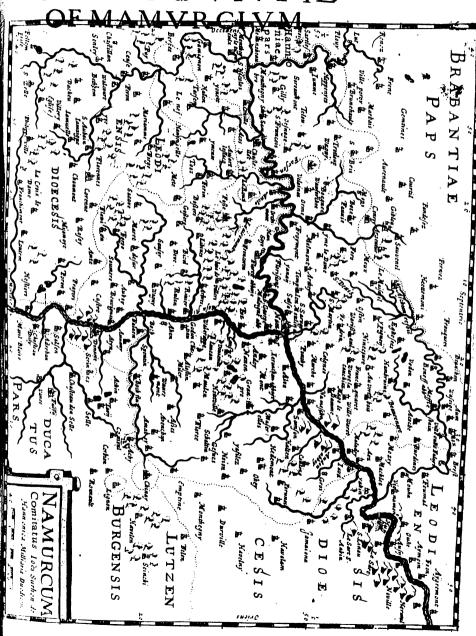
Marichurg.

there is the rich towne Audennas, in which there is an auncient Nun. nery of Noble women, built by Beggathe daughter of Pipin, from whom they were first called Baggine Vestalls. Also between Namurcum and Dinantum on the mountaine Palvagius, there are some mureum and Dinantum on the mountaine Puwagius, there are some cuines of the auncient Cittie Caprimont, which was wasted in the Leodiensian warres. Four emiles from Nanureum is Bovina, a little Towne by the River Mosella, which the Earle Henry walled annot 126. In the yeare 1554, in the time of the French warre it was razed downe to ground. But afterward the Cittizens did reedisteit. Wal. curis, which the Dutchmen call Waelhovan is fituated 7 miles from Namurcum, on the banck of the river Aurca, it was first a Castell, and afterward about the yeare 910 it was walled about. Carlomont was built by Charles the fifth, Anno 1555 against the Frenchmen, who then possessed Marieburg, it hath an impregnable Castell, it is sinuated on the left hand bancke of the River Mosa, three miles from

THE



THE COVNTIE



THE DVKEDOMF OF LVTZENBVRG.

The Country whence fo called.



He Dukedome of Lutzenburg is so named from the chiefe Cittie, which (as some suppose) was so called from the River Elza, which Antoninus calleth Alefonia, From Elzacame Elzenburch, and from thence Lutzenburg. Peter Diness doth give another opinion concerning
Lutzenburg inthese words: It is not to be doubted (faith he) but

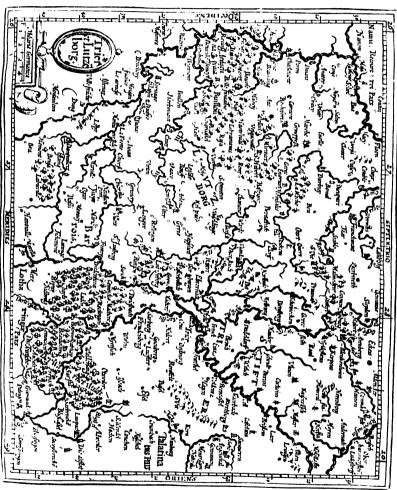
that the Leutians did dwell next to the Treverians, Mediomatricians, and Lingonians: their Townes Tullus and Nasjum celebratedby Ptolemic, doe keepe the names of Toul and Nancy; in their ownelan. guage I beleeve they were called, de Lutzen, and had a large command, so that the name of the famous Towne of Luizenburg wasderived from them, as if you should say der Lutzenburg. The Leoduss and Namurcians doe bounder this Dutchie on the North, onthe East Musella with the Bishopricke of Trevers; on the West Ones, with the wood Arden. The compasse or circuite of the whole Count try is 70 miles. Although this Countrie be mountainous and wood. dy, yet it hath a plenteous, and fruitfull foyle. It is divided into two parts, the one wherof is called Famenna, and the other Arduenna, F4. menna is more fruitfull, and hath greater store of corne & coyne. Arduenna is more rugged, but affordeth good hunting, and is full of divers excellent kindes of wilde beafts. There is Iron Oare not farre from Manderscheid, in the Lordships of Keyla, Cronenberch, and Stida, neere to a vale called Hellenthal. In this place there are made Anvills, Fornaces and Vices, which are fold through all parts of Germa-The auncient my. It was but a Countie at the first, and so the Emperous Henry Government, the seaventh was Earle of Lutzenburg, but not Duke. Afterward it was made a Dukedome, at it continueth at this day; which some doe attribute to Wencessans, a King of the Romanes, and others to Charles the fourth. Conradus Vercetius doth ascabe it to Henry the seaventh, who was the first Romaine Emperour of that house. Ortelius writeth that he found in auncient Manuscript, that Sigifiide was the first Earle of this County: and that he was the sonne of Ta-

curnus Duke of Mosella. For heretofore Lutzenburg did belong to the Treverians. It hath 20 Citties fortified with walls and Rampiers, the names whereofare; Lutzenburg, Arlunum, Rodemachera, Thionis villa, Gravemacherum, Vianda, Baftonacum, Mommedium, Novum Castrum, Danvillerium, Atarvilla, Roccha, Durbis, S. Viii Hrbs, Marzaand Sala. There are also some Citties whose Walls

The fruitful-

nelle of the Coyle.

THE DVKEDOME OF LVTZENBVRG.



are levelled with the ground . There are also the Castells of S. John and Mander Cherd, which are as bigge as finall Cities, and have Counties belonging to them. The chiefe Cittle is Lutzer. Lurg, fome call it Lucemburg, and Luckurg; Ptolomic calls it August. Romandiorum, Guaranda, would have it called Lutzenburg as it were Lucishurg, that is, the Castell of the Stanne: as also many other places in this tract may feeme to have beene named from the gods of the God to: as Arlan from the Altar of the Moone, Tues from Just-10. Marche from Mars; but whether the name be rightly derived from hence, let another judge. The Cittle is fituate most pleafandy, part of it on the fide of a Mountaine, and part of it on plaine ground: The River Elza doth water, and divideth the higher and lower mountainous part of the Cittles from the lower part. There are many faire additices and houses in it, which yet the warres have somewhat defac'd and also a Church confectate to S. Nice in and a Mona. flery to S. Francis, in which John of Lutz cuburg, King of bolema. the fonne of the Emperous Hears the feaventh, and father of Charles the fourth, was buryed. This Citty Eath beene often defaced by the fury of estimes, who hul no agreement with the citufes, who love peace and tranquility; yet it hath bred many famous learned men. And among many others, Nicolas, Nazys a man to learned and skilid anthe civill law, that he was Profident of the Court at Luiz enburg untill he dyed; but he left a fonne of his owne name, who being com! to his father in vertue, was in fuch favour with the Emperour Chala the fifth, that he made him Vicechancellom of the whole Empire. in which office he continued until his death. Arlunum which is alled in their language, is fituate on the top of a hill, being a very near town, where the Mooney as worthipped after the manner of the heathens, and from thence it is supposed to have beene so named. Heere many Monuments of antiquitie are found, which the Earle Pair Friell caused to be brought home to his owne house, which is in the fuburbs of the Cittle of Lutzenburg. But bolinew Laterius a very Icarned man, was borne in this country. Which is watered with Tellivers many rivers, the chiefest of which is Mesella, of which I have Tpoke in Lotaringia: the others are Chier, Atofa, Bemor, Heal, Leek, Alfatus, Atardus, Sourus, Prumens, Mineus, Ghomeus, Orto, Albb, and befides many little Reguletts. The Country is raifed on every fide with Mountaines, and interfaced with thicke woods. But all of them are but boughes in respect of the Lorrest of Arden in France The politicke state as in the other Countries, doth consist of three members; first, the Clergie; secondly, the Nobles, in which are the Counts of Vranden, of it Roch en Ardenne, Salme, Durby, Marche, S. Vit. S. Linsberg. There are also many Baronies and Lordilips. The third member is the principall Citties, as Lutzenburg, Arinnum, Theoris villa, otherwife called Dietenhove, and Rodemachers: The Court for the whole Province is kept in the Cittle of Lutzealurg, and the pleadings are in French or Dutch, according as the Plant uffes are of severall Countries. For Lutzenburg, Arlunum, Thesnis Villa, and Rodemachera, doe speake Datch, but I vors, Maranch,

Margell,

Marville, and Danvilliers doe speake French, in regard whereof it is neediary that the Judges and Advocates and the officers of the Court, should understand both languages. From this Court apnealesmay be brought to Mechlin, where those things which are written in Datch are faithfully translated into French.

This Dukedome hath two Marquiships under it, seaven Counties, many Expanses, and Lordthips, and great store of Noble men, so that no Province doth produce to many. All of them doe live magnificently, and are curteous, vertuous, constant, and faithfull to their Prince. Their exercise is Armes and hunting. They live civilly and conteoully together, vifiting one another in mutuall kindnesses. They contract marriages with their neighbours, and intheir matches they doe more respect honour and dignity than portion. If any one doccommit an enormity, he lofeth his credit, and is not admitted to converse with the Nobles, and is thought to be unworthy of any publicke office, and his oath is not effected in publicke trialls. If any controversie doe atise amongst them, they referre it to certaine Arbirators, who are to compound and end the matter, so that they have nogreatufe of Lawyers and Proctors: yetthey are too much given towine. And the Country people doe complaine very much of their hard usage and servitude, forthat if a Country-man intend to put forthhis children, he cannot doe it without his Lords leave, which is farredifferent from the libertic of the Low Countries. Arlunum, which we mentioned before, is fituate on the top of a Mountaine, and is foure miles distant from Lutzenburg, and fixe from Monmedy. It was fometime a faire Towne, but fomewhat defaced by the violence of warres. Rolemachera is three miles diftant from Lutzenburg, which though it be no great towne, yet is very beautifull, and fortified with aftrong Caftell. Theodonis-villa, which in Dutch is called Dieten. house, is very conveniently fituated on the left hand bancke of the River entifella: it is foure miles from Lutzenburg, having a faire bridge; it is a pleafant strong Towne and well fortified against the invasions of enemies. Regino affirmeth that Charles the Great was used to huntvery much neere unto this Cittie. Gravemakerum and Koninek. makerion are finall little Townes neere Otofella, being a mile diftant one from another, and 5 miles from Lutzenburg. Dieterichum is feated neere the little River Sure, and is five miles distant from Lutzenburg. Viretonum and Echternaum are little finail townes, and are both five miles diffant from Lutzenburg. Vianda standeth by the fide of a little Rinulet, feaven miles from Luizenburg; it hath a Countiebelonging to It, and is fubject to the Prince of Orange. Bafloracum is necre unto the Forrest of Arden, being three miles from the new Castell, and 17 from Lutzenburg. It is a little Towne, but so famous heretofore that it was called Paris en Ardenne, in regard of themarkets for Cattell and Corne, which were usually kept there, whither the Countrie round about did bring all forts of commodities to the great enriching of the Towne. Betweene this Cittie and Arlunum, and S. Huberts Church, there are fome Villages in the middle of the wood, in which the women after the Spanill fashion,

Mountaines Viceds.

The Gevenn ment.

when their husbands are carryed forth to be buried and interred, doe tunne crying and weeping through the streetes, tearing their have and feratching their faces, with their nayles, in a mad and furious manner, which custome doth rather favour of Heatheanisme than Christianity. Memmedium is conveniently situated on a high mountaine, at the foote whereof the River Cho fus glideth along; it is nine miles diffant from Lutzenburg, and foure from Danvillieres, beinga faire fortified towne. Non-Caffell is in Ardenne; it is 5 Miles diffant from Leofium, and nine from Lutzenburg; it is now a finall Towne. and much decayed. Danzellieres is twelve miles diffant from Lutzenburg; and foure from Verdunum, being in I otharingia, Marwille is divided into two parts, the one whereof is subject to the Duke of Lutz cuburg, and the other to the Dike of Lotharmain, and therefore it is called the common Towne; it flandeth by the Riyer Chirfus, and is 12 miles diffant from Lutz caburg. Rochen Ar. denne, or the Rocke in Ardenne, and Durbium are twelve miles diffam from Lutzenburg, being both pleafantly feated. S. Viti, is avery pleafant finall towne, and is 12 miles diffant from the Metropolis, and belongeth to the Prince of Orange. Salma is a tich and populous Cittic, having a Countic appendant unto it. Marcha is a very auncient Towne, and is 14 miles from Lutzenburg. We will not mention for brevitie fake the Castells and famous Villages, in this Province.but will onely name three unwalled Citties. First Ivolium which is is miles from Lutzenburg, and foure from Mommedy, being heretofore a good firong Town, but at last Henry the second, King of France, be gut it round with an Armie in the yeare 1552, and tooke it; butalierward a peace being made, it was reftored backe againe to Philip the fecond, King of Spaine, but the walls were ruinated as at Teroanianda law was made that it should not be walled in againe. Chiniums 12. miles from Lusz enburg, which is unwalled, but by degrees it isreedified. It hath a County belonging to it, although it be subjection the Archdukes, and hath a large jurifdiction over fome townes and Villages, neither is it subject to the Dukedome of Luiz enburg, butis joyned unto it. Twelve miles from Lutz enburg, standeth the Towne la Forte necre the River Chirfus, being heretofore a pleafant Citie, and now also it flourishes halthough it be unwalled, and a great part of the Caffell be fallen downe, but fo much concerning thefethings, Let us passe to Limburg.

THE

DVKEDÖME OF LIMBVRG,

with the Appendances thereuuto.



a He Dukedome of Limburg which this Table doth exhi- The Country bit and prefent, being fo called from Limburg the Me- whence fo tropolisthereof, is bounded on the West, with Leodi-called. the River Mofa; on the North with the Dukedome of um and Trajectum, which are two famous Citties by The Situation Intracum : on the East with the Emperiall Cittie Aquifgranum, and

the Monastery of S. Cornelius: on the South with the Countries of Francimont and Aqua Spadana. All this tract as it is pleafant in Sum- The temper of mer, so in winter it is unpleasant, in regard it is covered all that time the agre.

with fnow, which is so deepe that it lyeth in many places, a great part of Summer. The foyle is fruitfull, and hath abundant floare, the fruitfulof all things, except wine. For it beareth excellent Barly and wheate, forle. of which they make very white bread. There are good pastures for feeding of Cattell, and for making of Cheese. And it yeeldeth many wholesome Hearbes both for Sallets, and Physicke. There is also great stoare of Sulphure, through the hollow crannyes whereof it is likely that the hot fountaines at Aqua Spadana (fo famous for many ages) doerunne. As of late there is found in those parts a Mine of Lead and Tinne; and it is probable thata Veine of gold and filver may be found hereafter in those places. Moreover betweene Walhormus and Montains, there is a Mine found of that ash colour stone. of which braffe is made, which is also medicinall, which Plinye calls Cadmia, and the brafen stone, being not much unlike the stone Pyrnos. The words of Pliny, Lib. 34. cap. 1. are thefe. Fit Gras E Lapide erofo, quem vocant Cadmiam. That is, And there is braffe made of a brafen stone, which they call Cadmia. The Germaines call it Covaltum: and the Shops call it Climia and Cathimia. It feemeth that the like stone was found in the Ile of Cyprus: but on this side the Alpesthere is none found but this in Limburg. The Countrie of the auncient Limburg was heretofore a Countie, but it was made a Dukedome in Government, the yete 1172, by the Emperour Frederick furnamed Barbaroff a: & the Princes of this Countrie were heretofore also Duks of Lotaringia. At length Henry the last Duke of Limburg dying without iffue, John the first of that name Duke of Brabant, did succeede him in the yeare 1293. He albeit he had lawfully before bought this Dukedome, yet hegotand purchased it by the sword, and overthrew Raymund Earle of Gelderland who then possessed it: in which battell the Earle of Golderland, and the Bishop of Gelderland were taken: There were flaine Henry Prince of Luxenburg, and his three brothers who did somethemselves with the Earle of Gelderland. Duke John having

porten this Victory, did race and demolifithe Castell commonly called Worone, and leveld it with the ground: and fo from that time the Dukedome of Limburg came to be governed by the Dukes of Brabant. Out of this Dukedome and from the Prince thereof which came of the Lotharingian family, the first King of Portugail was de. feended namely Henry Duke of Lotharingia, and Earle of Limburg a man of a great courage, and ready in matter of armes, as the Annalk of Spaine, doe more fully and plainely deliver, and we our felves have mentioned it before in the description of Portugall. The Metropolic or mother Cittie of the whole Dukedome is Limburg, being situated on a high rocke, and fortified with a rugged deepe valley : it is inaccessible rather by the naturall situation of the place than by humaine industrie: unlesse it be on the South, where the ground rising some. what higher, descendeth by degrees from the Cittie, untill it openeth into a faire plaine. In the lower part of this Cittie on the Northfide there is a Castell built of pure Marble being a kind of Common las per, of which this Country yeeldeth great store; both necrethe Towne of Hevermont and also in other places. It is no wonder that the Cittle was feated on so high a rocke, especially if you behold the fuburbs thereof, which were heretofore twice as bigge as the Citie. Whereby it came to passe that the Castell was built in the middle. that so it might command the Cittie and the suburbs, But Gastonius Spinola, Earle of Bruscum, is now governour of this Dukedomeand of all the Country beyond Mofis and to prevent all violent attempts. hath made two new Gates in this Citty to represse the violence and treacheric of enemies. The Cittie is watered with the River Wellin, which is full of excellent Trouts, that are as bigge as any Salmens, and great flore of Crab-fishes, which the aforesayd River or Rivulet (for sometimes the Channell is very small) doth feede fat, while they live betweene stones and clefts of rockes. John Fleming a Cittizenos Antwerpe, a learned man and a famous Poet, was borne in this City, and Remaclius Fujchtur agreat Scholler, who published many books, and divers workes, was borne here also. The Townsemen for the most part doe follow cloathing, and doe make every yeare great storeof cloath, and doe transport it into divers parts of the Low Countries. Necrethe Cittie there is much Iron made, in a fornace and worke house ordained for the same purpose, so that 6000 Caroli doe no defray the yearely charge thereof. But the Cittie hath no beautiful buildings in it. For it is but small, and hath onely two Gates, and the ascent unto it is very steepe. It hath one Church consecrated tos. George, which hatha provost. This Cittle was veelded to John of Austria, when he brought his armie thither, a certaine Captaine having betrayed the Castell of Hende unto him before. He thatwas governour of the place, defired the States to furnish him with provifion and munition, affoone as he heard that Iohn of Austria was comming with an armie to befeige the Cittie: and promised the States that if he were furnished with the aforesayd munition, he woulded filly suppresse the enemies violence. All things were sent which he defired, but he did not performe that which hee boasted hee would THE DVKEDOME

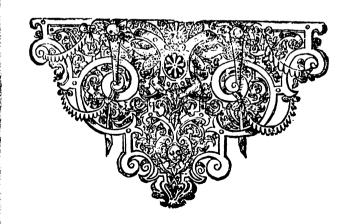


doe: for at the enemies first approach he came to a parly, and veelded it up unto him without any refiftance. Net faire from Limburg. vet out of the Territorie thereof, Northward the Sp.nv Fountaines doe breake forth, which are fo famous and well knowne. Moreo. ver betweene Walhormus, and Montzius there are certaine hilk commonly called Kelmbergen, in regard of the great flore of that mettall and stone above mentioned; which is digged out of them. in defence whereof, the aforefayd Earle hath built a Castell, Bur fome few yeares fince the Batavians burntit, through the Souldiers negligence. The great wood commonly called Fangue, lyethneere unto the Cittie of Limburg, in which there is excellent hunting. And fo much concerning the Cittle it felfe, and the Dukedome of Line. burg: There are three other Citties which have counties belonging to them, which are reckoned as appendances to the Dukedome of Lime burg: which are these, Valkenburg, Dalthemium, and Roldmeum, of which we will now speake in order. Valkenburg, in French Faugue. mont, is a neate Towne, having jurifdiction over a large Territorie. and fome Townes, being three long miles from Aquifgrave, and two little miles from Fliragectum. It is a fruitfull Country, both for corne, and pasturage: not far from which is the Monastery of S. Gais, being a faire auncient building. Moreover the Countie of Valler. burg was in the possession of Ichn the third of that name Duke of Erg. bant; who tooke it by force of armes from Raynout, Lord of Valkin. burg: who being atroublefome man, and having injured the Traicttenfes at the River Atofa, was overcome and taken prisoner bythe aforefayd Duke. Dalthemium is a little Towne, with a finall Castell belonging to it. It is three long miles from Aquifgranum, and two from Leodium. It is honoured with the title of a Countie, and hah fome Villages and lands beyond Atofa, which are within the juildiction thereof. Henry the second, Duke of Brabant, did possesse is, and did joyne it to his owne Territories. The famous Abby of the Valley of God belongs to Dalthemium, the Abbot whereof is the chiefe man of that Countrie, and besides this, there is the Abby of the holy Croffe. Rolducum is an old Towne with an ancient Caftell. It is a mile diftant from Valkenburg, and it is the fourth Lordship beyond Atofa, and it hath a Tribunall or Court of Iustice, but the Senate of Brabant have the overfight of it. Here I cannot paffe by the village commonly called Carpen, betweene Intracum and the Colonic, being two long miles from the Rhene. It is as big as a little Towne, and hath a Collegiate Church as they callit, and hath Faires and Markets, whither all forts of commodities are brought, and a great confluence of people doe resort unto it : it hath also a Castell well fortified. William Naffavius Prince of Orange, paffing over the Rhene tooke it in the yeare 1568, and fortified it with a Garrison. All these parts being gathered together doe make a great Lordship, which was used to be governed by a peculiar Lord, but the Dukes of Limburg have now hibjected it to themselves, although it have a Presectbefide, who lyeth there with a strong Garrison. This Countrie hath three other Rivulets besides Mosa, which at length become Rivers: namely Beruinum which watereth Dalthemium, Geuda which runneth

by Falckenburg, and Worma which glideth by Rodulcum. Moreover as well the Dukedome of Limburg, as the other States and Lord-fhips aforefayd, doe confift of three members, namely the Clergic, the Nobles, and the Iudges. The Dukedome of Limburg doth containe five members or divitions, which they call Bancas, Herviam, Spremontium, Balenium, Walhornum, and Alontzum: the two former whereof are governed by Majors, and the three latter by magistrates called Droßards. And so much concerning the Dukedome of Limburg, and the appendances thereunto, I passe to the rest.

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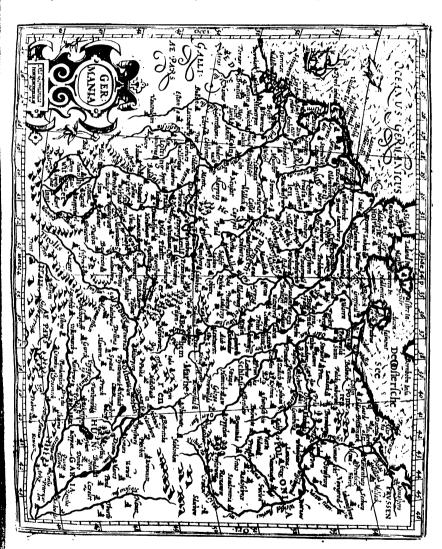
PROFITABLE instruction concerning the Tables of GERMANIE.

Cremaines, and very politickely divided into parts, I thinke it a matter worth my labour to let before your eyes the order and disposition of those parts, as they are deficibed in a writing called Matricula Imperij: and afterward to the wyou in Tables the severall members of this Empire, that the sudious Reader may finde in what Country they are situated. But have gotten two Coppies of this Matricula, the one written; the other printed at Venue in Italian, being both much corrupted. And I know that the Empire is now divided in another manner. Therefore let man blame me, or be oftended, if he finde some parts that are recknied as belonging to the Empire, doe not belong thereunto, for times my intention to speake expressely of all the severall parts of this Empire, neither was it possible for me to do, out of such corrupt Coppies; especially seeing that I know that a great part of the Empire, came anto the hands of private Princes, either by Exchange, or some other causes. Neither is it my part to prosecute those things which belong to Politicians, and not Geographers, but onely I sought that out of this Coppie of Matricula, I might shew the elegant disposition and division of the Empire of Germany, and might declare how the studdies of Geographie, and Policie doe mutually illustrate one another. This is therefore the order of the Empire.

The Emperour is the head of the Empire.

And he hath three States under him, who meete together to confult and conclude of all the affaires of the Empire, namely the feaven Electors, who were first instituted about the years of our Lord 1273 by Pope Gregorie the tenth, and were confirmed by the Emperout Charles the fifth, as Onuphrius sheweth in Comitis Imperatings, and John Accentine Lib. c. of his history of Bavaria. These have power to elect and chuse the Emperour. The second State is the Ecclesiasticall and secular Princes. The third is the free Citties.

GERMANIE.



OF GERMANIE

The first member therefore of the Empire is the feaven Electors.

He Archbilliop of Mogunti-1 mon, Arch-chancelloy of the Romanc Empire through Germa-

The Archbishop of Trevers, Arch-chancellor of the Romaine Empirethrough France, and the Kingdome of Arclatum.

Archchancellor of the Romaine Romaine Empire. Empire through Italy.

The King of Bohemia chiefe pantler of the Romaine Empire.

The Count Palatine of Rhene. the chiefe cupbearer of the Remaine Empire.

The Duke of Saxonie, chiefe Marshall of the Romanic Empire.

The Marquesse of Branden. The Archbishop of Collen, burg chiefe Chamberlaine of the

The second member is the Princes and Nobles.

I will fet downe the common names of places as they are a the Tables, and the number of the Circles in which they are afterned mentioned, that so they may be more casily found in the Tables.

The Bithips of		Verdun	5
Mag deburg	9	Lofan	Š
Saltzburg	2	Cita:	ŝ
B. Cancon	5	Toul	5
Bremen	9	Luyck	5
Halberflat in the math Circle		Trent	7
Forder	7	Brixen	
Musiter	~/	Mospurg	3 38
Ofenbrug	7	Labach	8
<i>ท่ากิน</i> เท	2	Vienna	3
Frisingen	2	Brandenburg	8
Kempfe		Raszenburg	9
Gurckos Gorita	3	Schlefwick	9
Seckar	3	Havelburg.	8
Havandt	5	rol Con La Dainage and	
Bafel	5	The secular Princes and	
Sitten or Wallis	5	Nobles are:	
Regensburg	2	The Duke of Bavaria	2
Maisen?	8	The Arch Duke of Austria	ŝ
N.umbure	8	The Duke of Saxonie	
Ottinden	7	The Duke of Burgundie	10
Lubeck	8.9	The Palatine of Bavaria	2
Viricht	7	The Dake of Cleveland	, 7
Camin	8	The Atarqueste of Branden	burg
Swerin	9		1.8
Generie	5	The Duke of Lunenburg	9
Cameriek	7	The Duke of Pomeren	The

The Duke of Mekelenburg 9 Ab. Ochfenhaufen D. Lavenburg 9 Prapos, Seliz. D. Holften 9 D. Lotringen. 5 The Landgrave of Hellen D. Wirtenberg D. Zweibrug D. Spanheym The Marqueffe of Baden The Landerave of Lutchtenburg. The Prince of Anhalt The Earle of Hennenberg The Burgrave of Meißen.

The French Princes are. Duke Meiß or Maffit D. Savey D. Chalon

The Clergic are

The Prior and Abbot of Fuld. 5 Pr. Ab. Hiersfeldt Pr. Ab. Kemten Ab. Reichenaw Pr. Prapof. Wiffenburg Pr. Ab. S. Galle Pr. Ab. Salfeldt Pr. Prapof. Elwangen Tentfel ordens Maifter Johans ordens Maifter Ab. Waingarten Ab. Salmantwercher Ab. Krutz lingen. P. Ab. Murpach. Ab. Walkenrieds Ab. Schuttem. Ab.Weiffenow or Minderaw. Ab. S. Blafe. Ab. Maulorun. Pr. Ab. Corbey Ab Schußenriedt An . Ritter haufen Ab. Stein am Keyn Pr. Ab. Scarfhaufon; Ab. Kempefeck Al. Waldfachfen Ab. Fin fidoln Ab, Rokenburg.

Ab. S. Gilzen Ab. Nuchburch Ab. S. Maximinus neere Triers Ab. Heneldshansen Ab.S. Johans 24 Curtel 4.5.7 Av. Gengenbach Ab. Koningsbrun Ab. Rodt, otherwife Roden Ab. Markthal Ab. Rockerhaufen Ab. S. Peter in Schworztwald. Prapof. Odenheim Pr. Ab. Stable. Ab. Disidiense Ab. Berkenhausen Ab. Elchingen Ab. Hentzlingen Ab. Vrfferis Ab. Planckenburg Ab. Y Sin Al. Pfeffers Ab. S. John in Thurtal. Ab. Peterhausen Ab. Pruim. 8 Prapos. Camberg. Ab. Reifhaim Ab. S. Heimeram at Ratisbon Prapof. Berchtolfgadon Ab. S. Gegory at Ostunfter A. Muncherode Ab. S. Cornelis at Munfter Ab.Werden. 8 Ab. Aurfberg. Ab. Yrfe. Ab. Brun. Ab. Echtermaken Ab. Hervorden 7 The Abbatesses. Of Quedelnburch Eslen.

Alt Alunfter to Regensburg 2 Pr. Ober Atunfter to Regensburg. Kauffingen 4 Lindaw.

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Pr. Gernrode.	8	E. Hanaw	5	Sec.
Buchan.	4	E. Luchtenberg	5	v
Rotenmunfler	4	E. Naffaw, Breda, and Dillenbo		
H ppach.	4	E. Wishaden and Iltzstain	7	
Gutenzel	4	E. Wisbaden and Itizjiam	5	2
Bounds.	4	E. Sarbrucken.	5	Í
c Coblentz.	6	E. Waldtpurg.	4	*
Biley Softerich	4	E. Nassaw in Weilpurg	5	
Biley Softerich	3	E. Belftein	6	-
(In der Etsch.	3	E. Koning stein and Epstein	5	
The Earles Barons and Lord	s.	E. Eifenberg the higher	5	
		E. Eifenberg the lower.	б	
The Earle of Helfenstein	4	E. Mersen		,
Earle Kirchberg	4	E. Budinghen		
H. Tuffen	4	E. Wirnenburg	7	
Ea: Wifenflaig	4	E. Solms	5	
E. Lauffen.	4	B. Vinnenburg or Fanenberg	7	
E. Montfort.	4	E. Arnsberg.	7	
L. Furfichberg	4	E. Of Rhene	5	
L. Zammeren	4	H. Falckenstein	4	
B. Gundelfingen	4	H. Kunfeck.	4	
H. Stutgart	4	H. Kunfeckerborg	4	
H. Iuftingen	4	Count Horne	10	
H. S. her fl. ngen		Count Scyn	1	
Morke. Eberflein	4	Co.Fintzlingen		
B. Goralt Zeck	4	Co. Reyen.		
B. Over Hewen	4	Co. Bitfch.	5	
F. Oungen	4	Co. Salm	5	
B. Rapolt Pain	5	Co. Veldentz	5	
H. R 'po'tzkircken	5	Co. Dengen	4	۶
B. Stauffen	2.4	Co. Rappin		
H. Hohen Rechperg	5	Co. Hardech.	3 8	
H. Berletzieke	_	Co. Hohenstein		
H. Hohen Konigfterg		Co. Wolkenflein	3	
H. Hohenfeldt and Tipoltzk	irch	Co. Schaumburg and Giengen.	7.3	
, ,		Co. Dierenberg and Someraw.	7	
E.Sultz.	4	Ca Manalila	8	
F. Hogen Zollem	4	- 0. 11°	8	
H. Braides.	•	Co. Buchlingen	8	
B. Sonnenberg.	4	o n l. Lagallinger	8	
F. Caffel	i	Co.Gleichen.	1.8	
F. Fortheim	1	Co. Schwartzenburg		
E. Rheineck.	1	Co. Suchberg, or Schonberg.		
E. Hohenloe.	1	1		
H. Reicheifberg	1	H. Geraw.		
II. Limburg.		Co. Ples.	5	
E. Erpach	1	1	8	
E. Leiningen	5	Co. Weda and Ringelberg	7	
E. Falckstein	5	1 1 0		
- ··· J ·····	,		Co.	٠

<i>⋄,</i> -		
Co. Olibrug.		H. Morspurg and Before
Co. Lebenflain	4	H. Brandenstein and Range
Co. Regenstain	•	H. Wolfsteine
Co. Wellfrieflandt.		H. Permont
Co. Ofifriestandt	7	H. Fronsbek
co, Fander Lippe	7	H.Flackenstein
Co. Oldenburg	7	H. Witten
Co. Delmenhorft	ģ	Ritt. Fridberg
Co. Hoya.	7	Ritt. Gleichaufen.
Co. Westenburg	5	j
H. Muntzenburg	5	In this fecond member, fome
Co. Lemgow	•	doe want numbers, because they
Co. Waldeck	5	are not mentioned afterward in
H. Lostenstein.		the Circles. Pr. fignifies Princes,
Co. Dicpholt.	7	Ghe. Fursten, aPrælate, D. Dukes,
Co. Steinfort	7	Co. Countes. H. Heerschafften,
Co. Benthem.	7	Lords, B. Barons.
co. Brunchorst	7	Darons.
Co. Witgenstein	′	The third member of the Em-
Co. Spizelberg		pire is of the free
Co. Biversdorff		Citties.
H. Ridberg.	7	
Co. Teckelnborg	7	Rheinische Banck.
H. Linge.	•	Coln 6.8
Co. Dortmund	7	Alen
Co. Winfdorff	•	71/0444
Co.Ortenberg.	2	O. J.
Co.Rippershoders		(e 1 ()
Co. Hagen	2	Da-
Co. Hoonfels	2	THE TOTAL
Co. Lei feneck	8	
Bo. Bergen.	10	
C.Degenburg	2	Rofhaim 5 Schletflat 5
B. Oberfult Zberg	_	Schletflat
H. Somirif		Colmar
Co. Mander scheid	7	Altach 5
Co. Reiferscheids	6	Bafel
Co. Egmont and Isfelstein	10	Kaifersberg
H. Bergen and Waelhelm	Io	Colmar Altach S Bafel S Kaifersberg S Mulhaufen in Suntgom S Gregoris Munster
H. Haber, alias Hawere.	5	S. Gregoris Munster
H. Wildenfelfs, or Widerfels.	8	Metz
B. Tautenberg.		·
Co. Tubingen.	- 1	···)
Co. Blanckenberg or Blammont	4	· ,
Co. Kirchingen, Krehanges	5	
H. Senfter	2	
H. Rozgendorff	3	
H. Alendorff.	3	Camerick 7
H. Kunigfuckerbeg	i	Franckfort 5
S	ı	Fridberg in Wederaw
		Gelnhausen

OFGERMANIE.

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Gelnhausen	6 Vine
Wctzlar.	5 Ausperg
Aleu.	4 Gengen
Lubeck	9 Bopfingen
Hamborg	9 Gemunt in Schwaben
Dortmund	7 Estingen
Mulbufen in Duringon	9 Reutlingen
Northansen.	9 Weyl
Cofter	• Pfullendorff
Gottingen	9 Kauffbeurum
Brakel	7 Northausen
Wartburg	7 Northaufen 7 Vberlingen 7 Wangen 7 Y fui 8 Lewkirch
	7 Wangen
Lemgow Duysburg	7 Y fui
Dantzick	8 Lewkirch
Elbinghen	Atemmingen
Schwabishche Banek.	Kempten
Stoward Bunck	2 Buchorn
Regensburg	1 Ravenrsburg
Nurenberg	I Bibrach
Rottenburg ander Tauber	2 Lindaw
Weissenburg an Nortgaw	2 Collins
Donawera	4 Costintz
Washaim	1 Rotwell
Schweinfurt	1 Offenburgk
W impfen	4 Gengenbach
Hailbrun	4 Zelin Hamesbach
Hal in Schwaben	4 Schaffhausen
Norlingen	4 S. Gal
Dinkelspuel	4 Buchaw am Federsee

Besides these severall members, for the avoyding of schismes in the Empire, and for the mutuall defence, and common preservation of peace among the Princes of Germanie, the Provinces of the Empire are divided into certaine Countries, which they call Circuits, and in them there are particular Counsells appointed, which belong to severall Circuits. First, 6 were instituted in the yeare 1500 at Augusta, and afterward 10 in the yeare 1522 at Normberg. Butevery Circuite chuseth out of themselves a secular Prasect, who is either a Prince, a Count, a Baron, or one of the chiefe of the Nobles, to whom foure Counsellers chosen out of the same body, being honest, and wise men, are joyned as affistants. I will heere onely reckonup the Circuits, but in the Tables I will describe their Princes, and their parts.

The first Circle is of Franconia, and it shall be described in the Table of Franconia.

The second is of Bavaria, and it shall be unfolded in the Table thereof.

The third is of Anstria, and it shall be declared in the Table of Austria.

The fourth is of Suevia, in the table of Wirtenberg. The fifth is in the Circuite of Rhene, and it shall be unfolded in the Table of the lower Alfatia.

The fixth is of the foure Electors of Rhene, in the Table of the Pa-

The seaventh is of Lower Germanie, in the first Table of West-

The eight is of lower Saxonie, in the same table. The ninth of lower Saxonic in the same table.

The tenth of Burgundie, in the table of higher Burgundie.

The Emperiall Chamber:

Besides these Councells in the Circuits, for the deciding of more weighty businesse which happen in the Empire, there is an Emperiall chamber instituted at Spires, in which there is a Prince for the Præsident, or at least an Earle, or some secular man that is thought sufor this office. He hath also two Barones or Earles to be his assistants, two Lawyers, and two Noble men, which have hareditary Lands, & Mannors in the Empire; so that in all he hath sixe assistants. Moreover he hath one of the Electors, and two out of every Circuite, the one halfe whereof is chosen out of the Lawyers, and the on ther halfe out of the Gentry.

A Catalogue of the Tables in Germanie.

1. Germanie in generall.

2. West Friesland.

3. The County of Embden.

4. The first Table of West phalia.

5. The fecond Table.

6. The Bishopricke of Munster.

7. The third Table of West phalia.

8. The Archbishopricke of Colen

9. the fourth Table of Westphalia.

10. The Diocase of Leodium.

11. The Countie of Muers and

Cleveland.

12. Waldecke.

13. The Palatinate of Rhene.

14. Wirtenberg.

15. Alfatiathe Lower.

16. Alfatiathe higher.

17. Saxonie the Lower.

18. Brunfwück.

19. Haßia.

20. Nafforia.

21. Thuringia. 22. Franconia.

23. The Dukedome of Bavaria.

24. The Palatinate of Bavaria, the bounds whereof Northward, See in the Table of Franconia.

25. Saxonie the higher.

26. Brandenburg.

27. Pomerania.

28. The Islands of Rugia.

29. Bohemia. 30. Moravia.

31. Austria.

32. Saltzburg.

33. Polonia and Silelia.

34. Polonia.

35. Hungarie

GERMANIE.

Hus you have seene the description of the Low countries both in generall and speciall: now passing over the Rhene, high Germanic, which Ptolemic calls great Germanic, of fers it felfe, which is the largest Country of Europe, and the glory of the Romaine Empire. This Country I will runne over in the same method as I did the other, describing it first ingenerall. and then in particular. But that I may begin with the name thereof. divers doe diverfly derive the name of Germanic or the Germanics. One faith, that the Germaines were fo called as it were Garmannen, that is, flout men, in regard of their Martiall manly strength: another supposeththat they were so named, from their mutuall sidelity. and faithfulnesse; neither did he guesse much amisse, who denveh the Etymologie of their name from their honourable warfare, as if the people were called Geertmans, and so by contraction of the word Germanes. Another thinketh that they were fo denominated from the Latine word genuini, that is, genuine or native, because to nation doth retains more of their auncient integritie, and ruftickefim. plicity: but it feemes that the author of this dreame did speaketis to gaine the favour of the people : albeit the Geographer Strate and Livy doe both erroniously suppose that the Romaine people did give this name to this country, because they were Com Germaines to the Celta, both in regard of their manners, and himons, and also in respect of their great stature, and red haire. In the reprise Becames doth probably derive the name thereof from theirgathering and mustering of fouldiours, from Geren, which figures to gather or muster. Which opinion Tactius seemes to fortificand confirme, who professeth in his commentarie of the Germanes manners, that Germany is a new fresh name, because they who first passed over Rhene (that I may use his owne words) having droven out the French. men, were sometime called Tungrians, and sometimes Germanic, which name afterward grew fo frequent, that first the Conquerous, and afterward they themselves, did call themselves Germania. Some doe interpret the word Germaine to fignifie a scattered people, col. lected out of other nations, from the word Geren which fignifies to collect orgather together. Some doe suppose their denomination dothintimate that they were a warlike people defirous of wate, from Gerra, or Guerra, which fignifies warre. A learned Saxon doth derive the name thereof from the Carmanians a people of Ais, whom Lucan mentioneth, as the Saxons were fo called from the 54time: and in other places he deduces the Etymologie of their name from an Hebrew word, as it were Germann, which in that language fignifies strangers or poore and needy people. But Pencerus delighting in the studious searching out the original of his Countries name. thinketh that they were called Germaines, as it were Hermenner; that is, military men. The most learned tunius doth derive the name of

from the great Deluge, which drowned all the world: when Noah parted the world among his three children: at what time (that I may theake nothing of Sem and Cham) Europe fell to Laphets thare. He, as itappeares in Moyfes, had a fonne, called Gomer, who had three formes, Aschenaz, Rephat, and Thogarma. And they affirme that the Germaines descended from Thogarma: although the Rabines doe hold that the Germaines came from Alchenazin. For the original of the Germaines name doth cleerely shine forth in the word Thogarma, or Thegerma, by taking the fecond vowell for the first, as if we should pronounce it in our language by the article the, The Germans: also there is a fit Etymologie answerable to the word and nation, which is from Gara or Gera, which fignifies a bone, and metaphorically frength, because it is a stout and strongbon'd Nation. Some also doe call this part of Europe Alemaine, and the inhabitants thereof Alemans, by which name they were first called, when the Empire began to decline. Berofus doth fabuloufly report, it was so called from Hercules an Alemaine, who was governour over these people. Some suppose that it was called Alemaine, from Mannus who was eftermedas a god in their Country, the sonne of Tuiscon. Afinius Quadratus a faithfull historian, doth affirme that the Almaines, were fo called as it were a people collected and gathered from all Nations. which spread themselves all overthis Country; who did not, as it feemes, looke exactly into the fignification of the word, for he should have called them Almaines because they were all men, and warriours. They that derive Alemanic from the Lake Lemann, would have Germany fo called from a Lake without the limits thereof in Sa. baudia: unleffe fome doe take the Acronian Lake for the Lake Leman. on either bank whereof the Almaines did inhabit, as Ammianus reporteth Lib. 15. And though fome do promiscuously make Germanie & Almany al one, yet it is observed that they were two distinct Countries. Spartianus in the life of Marius faith: Omnis Alemannia, omn: sque Germania, cum cateris que adjacent gentibus; that is, All Almawy, and Germany with the other adjacent countries. Flavius Vopifius faith in the lif of Probus: Testes sunt Franci, inuits strati paludibus, testes Germani & Alemanni, longe a Rheni semoti littoribus, that is, The Frenchmen are witnesses, who dwell in the Low grounds, the Germaines are witnesses, and the Almaines who are farre off from the shoares of Rhenc. I omit other testimonies, least I should be tedious. Some also doe call it Teutonia, from Teuto a certaine Captaine thereof: somethinke that the Teutons, who are called in their owne Countrie speech Teutche, and by the Italians Tedaschi, and by others Teutons, were fo called from Thuisto, otherwise Thuisco, whomthey beleeve was the Sonne of Noah. Tacitus maketh mention heereof: Celebrant carminibus antiquis (quod unum apudillos memoria & Annalumgenus eft) Thuistonem deum terra editum & filium Mannum, originem gentis, conditorefque; that is, they celebrate in auncient verses (which kinde of Annalls they doe onely use) That Thursto an earthy God and his sonne Mannus, were the first founders of this Nation. Str. bo placeth them in Noricum: some suppose that they were the Y 2 Agrippine

Agrippine Colonie, and that the place was therefore called Touth. The inhabitants doe now call it Temfeblandt, and strangers when. The Sclavomans doe call it Namecha: and the Gracers Coc Lew call it I lamage, and the Turkes Alaman. But enough concerning the Etymologic and various appellations of Germanie, new Icone to the fituation or quantitie thereof. Befides, authors doe not agree in defigning and fetting downer the limits of Gen ance. The aureiens doc bottider Gomany with the Rhene, Danubins, the Ocean, the Ri-Ver Tames and the Fuxine Sea. The latter winers, asstrato, Pictomic, Mela, Plinnic, and many other Greeke and Latine writers. doe bounder it with the River Rhone and Vefinla, Tacinis writch that the mountaines, or a mutuall diffruft one of another, dothrather separate the Germaines from the Sarmatians and Dacians, than Fifinds. All those Countries which use the Germane speech or dislett arc reckoned now as parts of Germany. And therefore it ifretchesh beyond those bounds which Ptolemic gives it, and beyond Danibar, contaying Richa, I indelica, the higher Pannonia, and beyond L. Tyra, evento the Tridentine bounds. Also beyond the Rhent, Coms. the did contains their Remains Colonies, and garrifons, Confianta, Augusta Rauraurum, Argentina, Nemetes, Fangiones, Merida ein. Corfinentia, Bonna, the Agrippine Colome, and other place wear unto il e Sca. Loras Ambrohio witneffeth, 11 Hexamer, Rhoews Detectore the limit of the Rumaine Empire; and that on the From bareke il creot the Romaine Prafidents did alwayes lyengamon regainst the Gomaine, parely that they might restraine that excurtions, and partly that they might make inroads upon them, and parely that they might receive thote Germannesthat revolted to them. And this is the Keaton, that on one of the banckes of Rhene, there are many old cones, but none on the other: which may also be obieved on the baneke of Danutam. Helvetra, alfo is reckoned now as a parto: the man as & the Prutenians beyond Fiffula: fo that the bounds thereof are now much larger than those which Ptolemie attributes to it for onthe Western fireteleth beyond the Rhene, even to Piccardicana Bio jundic which are parts of France: on the South toward Dannes we even to the calles: On the East beyond even to Sprinand: tik Northerne limit is the Ocean. There are many chiefe parts of 60. manic, which thall be here described, with the letter subjectoraljacont countries. The Kingdomes are, Robenta, the Palatinate and the Kingdome of Paixing, though at hath a different language, and is not contained in the Register of the Empire, yet because is sinuse within the bounds of auncient Germanie, which is the River Villale, therefore we place it among the tables of Germanic. Also we joyne the kingdome of Hungericto Germanic, which is fituate without the liminus of auncient Germanie, and in regard it hath veelded mani famous Imperours, and hath dominion over many Countries fituate within the Empire. There are also the Dukedome of Saxonic, the Arch dukedome of Auftria. Also the Dukedomes of Holft, of Main tenburg, Pomeren, Lunenburg, Lamenburg, Brunfwyck, Meiffen, Scho fen, Moravia, cleve, Berge, Francoma, or Lafterne France, Bavarie Water

Wirtenberg, and the Countie of Suevia: the Palatinate of Bavaria, the Landgraviats of Heffen, Duringen, and of the higher and lower Alfatia. The Marchgraniate Electorship of Brandenburg. and of Buden, the Counties of Embdem, Oldenburg, Benthem, Lip, Dupholt, Huy, Mansfelt, Ankolt, Stolberg, Tirol, and Livonia which is reckoned among the Provinces of Germany, but because it lyeth within Sarmatia, it is there described. The fituation being declared, the qualitie of the foyle followeth, which arifeth chiefely from the climate and polition thereof in respect of the heavens. Germany is under the fixt, feaventh, and eighth climates, betweene the fourtiefeaventh and fiftiefive degrees of Latitude, and the twentie fourth and forty fixth degrees of Longitude. The longest day in sommer in the Southerne parallel is sisteene houres long and an halfe: in the Northerne Parallel, it is feaventeene houres long and a quarter; and albeit Gornelius Tacitus faith, that Germany is in a cold sharpe climate, and Senera reporteth that it is alwayes winter in Germanie: yet it hath a temperate ayre, which though it bee somewhat cold, yet it is healthfull and wholefome.

The foyle yeeldeth Barly, Wheate, Rye, Mill, Oates, and other kindes of corne and pulie. The fields and Meddowes are fruitfull, and the foyle is every where very fertile, and yeeldeth great floare of Corne. Germanic also hathrich Mines of Silver, Brasse, Iron, Lead, and other mettals, and in some places of gold: so that for mettals it is inferiour to no Countrie. There are also many excellent Salt pitts. Plinnic also saith, the Cadmian stones, the Callais, the Crystall, the Onyx, the Topaz, and the Adamant; are sound in Germanic. Also the hearbes. Here are a thouland delightfull gardens, and Villages, and Orchards full of Apples.

What, should I mention the wines: which are of an excellent tafe and colour? Truely there are excellent wines every where, but yet in some places better than in others. Heere is also great variety of living creatures, and great stoare of Cattell and wilde beafts, which I will not spend time to reckon up. C. Inlins Cafor writeth, that many kindes of wilde beafts are bred in the Wood Hercyma, which are not feene in any other place; of which (faith hee) those that differ most from the rest, and are most worthy of remembrance are these: there is a kinde of Oxe which is like a Hart, which hath in the middle of his forehead one high horne, and more straite than usuall, from the toppe whereof large Antletts or Tines doe spread forth; the male and remall are of one shape, and have one as bigge hornes as the other. There is also a heast called Aleis, which is like unto a mate, but it is somewhat bigger, and having no hornesatall, and their legges are without joynts, fo that they cannot by any means lye downe to their rest, or if they fall downe by chance, they cannot trie up againe; therefore they leane against trees, and to they taketheir rest: and when the hunters have found by their

footing where they usually haunt, they either stub up all the trees, or elfe they cut them halfe downe, and fo leave them standing: So that when the beafts refl against them according to their usuall mann.r. they overthrow the trees with their weight, and fo fall downe with them. The third kind of beatts are those which are called Vn, which are almost as bigge as Elephants, and like Bulls in shape and colour: they are very firong, and fwift, and will prey on men and beafts: thefe they utually take in trappes, and fo kill them. But now I come to the auncient government. The facred Romaine Empire, which being divided into the Welt and Easterne part, was much weakned by the excursions of divers Nations, and rent by civill dissentions. was ready to be ruined by its owne weight; having forlooke Italie did seeke desence and strength in no other Countrie but Germanne. and chose Charles the Great King of France to be Emperour, who as they report, was borne at Ingelheimy, which is a village Townerwo miles from Moguntiacum, and built there a famous Pallace, whole ruines may be yet feene. The Empire remained in Charles his linean hundred yeares, and above: which afterward failing, it wastanflated to Conrade Duke of Francoma: after whom followed Horn Fowler: after him the three ottoes: the last whereof whenheunderstood that the Romaines, Crescentius being confull, did affect and defire the title of the Empire, he rayfed an army and tooke Romand obtayned of Pope Gregorie, that the Germanies should have uga and power to elect the Romaine Emperours. But they obtayned non this condition, that he which was elected should be called Casarat King of the Romaines: and afterward having received a Crowne from the Pope, he hath the title of Emperour Augustus. There are 7 Electors ordained: of which three are Archbithops, and foweare facular Princes as they call them: where after the decease of our, the first, that was chosen Emperour was Henry furnamed the holy. Afterward in processe of time, there were divers officers constituted and ordained in Germany, for the honour of the Empire, concerning which fee Mercator. Tacitus who was governour of the Belgium under Velbalian, doth commend the Germaines in this short Eligi thus: Nemobellum Germanis (inquit) intulit impune. None mide warre upon the Germaines but they came by the loffe. Which, three of Augustus Legions found, being overcome and beaten by them: Al-To Carbo, Cafins, Scaurus, Aurelius, Servilius, Capio, Manlius, all great Commanders, who were flaine and put to flight. Andthere are these auncient verses:

> Welcher im Krieg wil ungluck han, Der fang es mit den Deutschen an.

Inserting Calleth them valiant, Dionysius Martiall, Arrianus Wallike. The Germane is couragious, fierce at an onset, and desirous of warres, as Seneca witnesseth in his booke de Ira. Moreover the Country of Germany is now so pleasant, and so adorned with faire Citties, Castells, and Villages, that it is not inferior to Italie France

and Spaine. There are 84 free Citties in it, as Colonia Agrippina. Wirtemberg, Lubek, Lunchurg, Franckfort, Breme, Lipfick, Spires. Aracotine, Friburg, Augusta Vindelicorum, Tubinga, Heidelburg, Raushone, Vienna, Prague, Buda, &c. of which hereafter. Germany alfo is watered with fo many great Rivers, befide Lakes and Marishes of which it hath great stoare, that in this respect, alfoit may compare with the chiefest Countries. Senecain his third booke of natural questions showeth the cause why it hath so many Rivers: At contra, ait, conflat Germaniam Galliamá,, & proxime ab his Italiam abundare Rivis, & fluminibus; quiaca lo humido utuntur, er ne effate quidem, imbribus carent : That is, But on the contrary (faith he) it is manifest that Germany and France, and Italy which is next unto them, have great floare of Rivers, because they have a movil ave, and have often raine in Summer. But these Rivers of Germiny are more famous, as Danubius, Rhene, Amafis, Manus, Necarus, Albis Suevus, Vifurgis, and Viftula. That which Ptolomic and others doe call Danubius, Plinny and Strabo doe call Ifter; the one faith that it changeth his name neere the Cataracts thereof; the other. where it washeth Illyrium. Ptolemie faith, that it changeth his name neere the Cittle Axipolis: Appear neere the confluence and meeting of the River Savus: To that the higher part is called Danubius, and the lower part Ifter. Stephanus heretofore called it Matoas: also Danubis and Danusis: Festus calleth it Addubanus. Ancient coynes doe name it Dannvius : it is now called Done and Donaw, from the novice and found of the waters, as Althamerus faith. Salult writeth that this is the greatest River next to Nile which floweth into the Media terranian Sea; and Arrianus, lib. 1. of the acts of Alexander, calleth itthe greatest River. It riseth in the wood Hercyma, in the village Don Eschingen, where it springeth out of the bowells of the Earth. The auncients doe call the Mountaine out of which it rifeth Abnoba, although as Munster an eye-witnesse writeth, there is no mountainenere it: but it falleth with a continual running streame, from a littlehill which is scarle 15 or 16 foote high. He addeth that Tiberius had a defire to fee the fpring head thereof. Herodotus believed that itrose out of the Pyrenean Mountaines, whose opinion Aristotle also followed, 2. Meteorologicor. Maginus placeth those Pyrenein hills in Germany, thereby to excuse the errour of grave writers. As scone as it glideth from the fountaine, it runneth abroad through Moarish places, and afterward it gathers it felfe into a Channell, and fo being encreafed by receiving other Rivers, it runneth through many countrics, as Sucuia, Pannonia, Dacia, Bulgaria, untill at last having received 6 navigable Rivers, it rowleth into the Sea with five streames or mouthes, as Dionysius, Strabo, and Herodotus doe mention: Plinny faith with fixe, and Amanus, and Solinus with seaven: and with fuch violence, forthat it runneth with fresh water 40 miles into the fea. And as Amianfaith: Et conflat abultimis noftri finibus maris, agminaum pariendi gratia petere Pifecs, ut aquarum fuavitate falubrius fatum educant, nec intercipiantur, That is, it is manifest that the fish from the farthest part of our seas doe come hither in shoales, that they may spawne here in safety. Tajanus Nerva built a curious bridge over this River in Mafia, which afterward Adrian did demo. lish, as Dio Cassius relateth. Concerning Danubius, George Fabrum in a certaine Itinerarie of his writeth thus:

Our centum populos & magnas alluit urbes,
Euxinum irrumpit bis terno flumine Pontum.
Iffer that doth through an hundred Countries glide,
And watereth them, with Citties too befide,
Both faire and great, with fixe freames laft of all,
Into the Euxine Sea at length doth fall.

For at length all the most famous Rivers in the world doe runne into the Sea, as Ovid also Lib. 8. Metamorph. does mention in this verse:

th quo definimus, facri, in quo currimus amnes. We facred Rivers to the Sea doe come, And into it we all of us doe runne.

The next is the Rhene, which Cafar and other doe commend this now called Rhyn. Cafar would have it rife out of Leopontium, and Strabo and Ptolomie, affirme that it arifeth out of the Mountaine Air Li, which is commonly called Etzel, which is an arme of the Aip; and Claudian faith, that it rifeth out of Rhetia. But Strabo and Pioling doe thinke that Rhene beginneth on the Eastfide of the Alpes where they are joyned to the Mountaine Adula, and where the Leponiums doe inhabit, and to fpringeth out of two fountaines, which are alcalt a dayes journey diffant one from another. The one being moreto the Northwell which is commonly called the foremost Rhene: theother lying more Southeast, which the inhabitants cal the latter Rhene. These two at length meete together, and so doe make the River Rhene, which neere unto the head doe make two Lakes, the Acroman and Conflantian, from the Cittle Conflantia which is fituated by it; concerning which we will entreate in the description of Helvens: the other is called Venetum, and now the Gellenfian Lake, from the little Towne cella, which Lake hath abundance of all forts of fills From hence turning Westward it watereth Rhinfelden, & follows the fame tract even to Bafilea. And there it runneth Northward, untillit come to Argentoratum: and to watereth many Countries, and having viewed many Citties, and having received many great and small Rivers, it groweth very deepe, and commeth swelling even to spires, Wormes, and Moguntiam. Hence turning Westward it watereth Bingium. And from thence winding toward Cacia, having left behind it Bonna and Colonia, at last neere the edge of Batavia (which is now under the jurisdiction of Cleveland, and is graced with the auncient Castell Lobecum) it doth divide it selfe, and with a double streame runneth divers wayes. Which division Mamertinus elegantly calleth

the Divorce, and Frontinus the turning of the River. Neere therefore to Lobecum it doth divide his course, so that the one part thereof called Rhene doth run straite forward to Arenacum a chiefe Cittie of Gelderland. And from thence with many winding Manders. it glideth towards Vada; and so bendeth from thence to Rhena, which Tacitus calleth Rinnes: from thence it runneth to Bavodurum, Afterward the Rhene changeth his name, and begins to be called Lecca, being heretofore a little Rivulet, but now it is become a River. Having glided by Culenburg and Viana, and having viewed Schoonhowia, it powreth it selfe into the River Merova, before it is called Mosa. The other part of Rhene doth bend toward the left hand, and floweth by the auncient Cittie Neomagum, and runneth by the walls of the Cittie, it is now called Vahalis: not long afterward it goeth toward Tiela: and from thence with a winding course it leaveth Bomelius on the left hand: afterward not farre from Wortcomium it receiveth the River Mosa, and by and by neere Goricomium, being encreased with the flow smooth running River Linga, and it is called Merova, from the Castell of the Merove ins; by which having passed it glideth by Dordretch a Noble Island out of the Cittie: afterward having received the Rivers Lecca and Isela which are armes of the Rhene, and gliding by Iselmonda, it beginneth to be called Mosancere to Rotterdam, where it leaveth on the right fide Sciedamum and Vlaerdinga, and from thence it glideth by the Towne Gerviletum, and the Brill on the left hand, and there it mingleth it felfe, with the Ocean. That which Ptolemic calls Amafins, Strabo Amafins, Tacitus Amifia, Plinny and Pomponius Amifius, and now Ems. The head of this River is a little beneath Paderbona a Cittie of Westphalia, and so bending towards Ceciait glideth by Varendorp, Greva, Rhena, and Lingha: and from thence it goeth forward unto Meppenune and Nebufum: and from thence discharging it selfe into the Northerne Ocean, neere to Embda Market Towne, whence it borroweth his name and is called Ecms. The fourth River is that which Plumy calls Manus, and Pomponius Manis, and Ammianus Menus : now it is called Meyn. Reginothe historian and the writers of that time doe call it Mogonum. Velletus Patercules calleth it the River Iulia. Vnleffe in steed of Iulia, it should be Lupia, as some learned mendoe suppose. Itarifeth out of a Mountaine which is called der Fichtelberg, & fo gliding by Franciford, which from thence is called upon Mane, and Wetherma, Herbipolis, and Papeberg; it mingleth it felfe with the Rhene neere to Moguntiacum, and doth part the Low Countries from Germany. The letters thereof doe make by the Greeke computation 365, equall to the number of dayes which are in a yeare. The fifth River is Necarus, whence come the best Necarian wines, it was anciently called Nicer, as Rhenumus witneffeth, the fpring head therethereof is two houres journey distant from Danubius, and so having glided through the fields of Wirtemberg, it runneth into the Rhene a little above Heidelbur . Albis followes which is a faire River of Germane, and divideth the Swevians from the Cherufians. Velleus witneffeth that it doth flow by the confines of the Semnonians and Hermundurians.

Decolor infestatestis trurgus aqua .

River success, although the aforefaid Sprea is accounted a fimos

River, which flowing by Brandenburg doth runne into A.bis necres

Hancloburg : of which opinion is bilibaldus, who writeth that the Ri-

ver Sprea, runneth into the Ocean necre to the Cittie Sunda. The

River Vifurgis followeth, commonly called de Wefer, Domhim

Lib. 55. calls it Onflourgos. Oved calls it Iturgum in that verse.

Prolemic calls it Visurigis, and Strabo Bifurgis, and Adamus in his Ecclefiafficall history Vifuris, and Sidonius Velitis. It arifeth out of Hassia, and having watered the Citties, Werdensis, Mindensis, Gotingensis, and Bremensis, it rowleth it selfe into the Ocean, and is there called Vefera. The last river is Veftula, or Istula, which Bilibalans calleth Vandalum. This River bounders Germany, because Ptoleme doth place the European Sarmatia beyond it. Iornandes calls it Stythis, which running by the Sarmatian rockes, doth water Cracovia which is the Metropolis of the Kingdome of Poland, and being growne great ter by the receipt of Rivers, it doth discharge it selfe into the Sea with three inletts or mouthes: from hence it floweth by Danizick, and afterward by Elbings, an University of the Bornsians: and thirdly by the Towne Loitetum, and so doth poure it selfe into the Venedician Bay. There are also many other famous Rivers, which doe either runne into the Sea or into some greater River, which I passe over least I should be tedious. Now I come to the Germaine Sea. For feeing we purpose to describe al sermanie, we must add somthing concerning the Sea, which washeth the shore thereof. But in regard we have entreated otherwhere more largely concerning the Sea, and

OF GERMANIE.

especially in the generall description of Belgia: we will speake first concerning the tide of the Sea, and afterward we will reckon up the properties of the Germaine Sea. It is manifest that the Moone is the cause of the tides of the Ocean. But as the Moone hath divers chanres in her motion, so the tides doe also change. For they following the Moone, doe flow twice betweene the rifing thereof, and doe ebbe twice in foure and twentic houres: fo that the Seas doe flow twice, and ebbe twice every day: they flow when the Moone afcendeth above the Easterne Horizon, and do ebb when it declineth from the Meridian westward; and it floweth agains when the Moone goeth downe under the earth, and commeth to the contrary part of the Meridian, and so likewise it obbeth untill it rise againe. But as the Moone does not alwayes rife at one time, and in one place, but every day rifeth in another place than it did before : fo the tides doe not flow at certaine houres, but at that time when the Moone paffeth through the Poles of the heavens. Moreover it is to bee noted, that the full Moone doth move the Sea in another manner than the halfe Moone. For this Luminarie hath greater force when it is at the full, than when it is weake, and in the waine. We use to call those tides which are at the full of the Moone Sprinckuloedt, that is, a Spring-tide. Which Agel Lib. 14. concerning the Ocean, doth elegantly call the Moones companion, feeing it followeth the age and increase thereof; and also he noteth some aspects, and configurations: As for example fake, if the Moone have a fit aspect unto Venus, and doe run through moist houses, it doth wonderfully increase the tides of the sea: but if it be aspected with Mars, or dry Planets, it doth lessenthe tides. Here also the ascention of the signes is to be noted. But if the Moon be infignes of a right afcention, it maketh the tides longer than if it were infignes of oblique ascension: for it is observed that the tides are neverequall to the ebbes in continuance of time; but when the Moone isin the Equinochiall fignes and hath no Latitude. Befides, fome parts of the water doe finde a greater influence proceeding from the beames of the bodie of the Moone, either in regard of the rectitude and straightnesse of the beames, or some other hidden qualitie. But the Moone hath a different influence when it is Northward, and another when it is Southward; for when it is heere it encreases the tides on the Southerne shoares, and when it is there, on the Northerne shoares. Moreover the Tides of the Sea are greater in some places, and in other places very finall or none at all. For as concerning this our Germaine Sea, it is certaine that there are scarce any tides which can be perceived, but as the Sea is carried with the windes, it floweth now here and now there: for when it is an East wind, the Sea goeth very high, and driveth backe Rivers, neither doth it flow onely to the Sca fide, but it overflowes the Land. And whereas the Spaminand Atlanticke Ocean is of an unsearchable deapth, so that a line of three hundred or foure hundred fathom cannot found the bottome of it, yet the Germane Sea, in the most parts is but 60. Cubits deepe and never above an hundred Cubits, except on some shoares of Norwhich are thought to be of an infearchable depth. Moreover it

is worthy to be mentioned, that whereas all other Seas are bitterand falt, our Sea hath sweete waters and not unpleasant to drinke, and that in regard that many great fresh Rivers doe runne into it out of the Sarmatian Mountaines, and because the Sunne is too weake in those places to exhale and draw up the lighter and thinner parts of the water, which some make to bee the chiefe cause of the saltnesse of the Sca. Which reason if it were good and probable, then the Amalehran Sea alfo, and the Chronian Sea should not be falt, which is otherwise. Wherefore it is rather to be held that the melted from. and the aforefayd Rivers flowing downe out of the Sarmatian Mountaines, doe make this Sea cleere and sweete. Whereby it comes to passe, that other Seas doe more easily carry vessells of great burden than this. And the reason is because the water of the salt Sea is ofa thicker substance, while the thinner waters doe yeeld to the least waight. It is easier also to swim in this Sea than in others. Yet it maketh Sea men more ficke, in regard the waves goe very high, fo that fometimes they feeme to touch the Clouds, and then fall against and breake into deepe valleyes. This Sea in divers places, hath divers appellations, or names; For fometimes it is called the Germaint Ocean, from Germanie which is neere unto it, and it reacheth from the French, and Brittish Sea, which lyeth Westward, even to Sama. tia in the East. It is also called the Northerne Sea, the Cimbrian Sea, the Balthick, the Codanian, the Sucvian Sea, &c. And fo much conceining the Sea. There are diverfe Mountaines in Germany, the chefe whereof are, Rolberg, Mons Ifides, Atchbocus, Pinifer, Hoffe, Offlergus, Senus, Sucous, Paronis, Rheticus, Sprulius, Vocetius, and Fofagus. There are also many other Woods, but the greatest of all is Herema, The best Latine and Greeke Authors doe mention the Wood Hercyma, as Pomponius Mela, Strabo lib. 7. and Plinny inma. ny places: which although it be very large and wide, yet all the West and Southerne parts of it lyeth within Germany. And therefore Glarcanus faith, that he never accounted the Wood Ardenna to be a part thereof, which fome in our time have rashly done. Casar Lib. 6. Com. de bel. Gal. writeth that it is 60 dayes journy long, and nine dayes journey broad. It hath now gotten divers names: for in some places it is called the blacke Wood, from the great stoare of Pines in it, or Der schwarts Wald, and otherwhere Ottoes Wood from the Emperor Ottoes frequent hunting in that part of the Wood: Sometimes it borroweth his name from the people unto which it reacheth, whence it is called the Thuringian and Bohemian Wood. But among the Cherufeiaus, it doth still retaine the auncient name of the Hereyman Wood, so famous by auncient Greeke and Latine writers; in Dutch Der Hartz Wald. For the French and the Germaines doccall Refina Hartz. Also Pandulphus Collenntins Pisauriensiis in his description of Germany, doth make mention of this wood in these words: the Wood Hyrcinia affuming divers names, runnethoutto the Dacians and Getes, untill at length it commeth to the Tartarians, where it is called the darke Wood, and is impassable, both inregard of the unknowne wayes and wilde beafts, and the monstrous Fawnes.

But of these things enough, I passe to other matters: The publicke and prinate workes doe follow, among which (to paffe by others) is the Church at Argentoratum, famous for the neate structure and building, having a very high Tower. So that it is the eighth miracle of the world. This Church was founded in the yeare of Christ 1015. But in the yere of our Lord 1277, in the time of the Bishop Conrade of Liechtenberg, Erkuinus of Steinbach an Architett began to build the Tower, being a famous worke; fo that there is not the like, either in Germanie, Italy, or France; it was built up to the toppe in seaven and twentie yeeres. It is built even from the foundation to the toppe, of free square stone; it hath many open places to receive the ayre and the winde, and the ascent and going up unto it is by foure staires; but when the bredth of it begins to leften, and grow tharpe towards the toppe, there are eight flaires. The very top of it which below doth fearfely feeme as bigge as a Bushell, is to great, that five or fixe men might stand upon it. The height of it is 574 Geometricall feetes there is also a curious and artificiall Clocke. And as concerning the Ecclefiasticke state of Germanie, there are 7 Archbishops in the Empire of cermanie. These are, the Archbishop of Menta, under whom are 12 Suffragan Bishops, as the Bishop of Chur, the Bishop of Cofiniz, of Strasburg, of spires, of Wormes, of Wurtzburg, of Ausburg, of Ayflett, of Hildesham, of Paderborn, of Halberiflatt, of Ferden. The Archbishop of Jolen, who hath 5 Suffragan Bishops: the Bishop of Munster, the Bishop of Viretchi, of Leodium, of Minden, and of Osenburg. Also the Archbithop of Triers, under whom are 3 Suffragan bishops; the Bishop of Metz, of Toulin Lotharingia, and the Bi-Thop of Verdun. Alfo the Archbishop of teydmurg Primate of Germine, under whom are foure Bishops; the Bishop of Morsburg, the Bishop of Naumburg, of Brandeburg, and Havelburg. The Archbishop of Salizburg, hath 9 Suffragan Bishops under him; as the Bishop of Ireat, Brixienfis, of Paffaw, Frifingenfis, of Vienna, of Seckaw; of Gurox, of Lavenmund, and of Chiemfe. The Archbishop of Rremes, under whom there are fixe Suffragan Bishops, as the Bishop of Lubacke, Sucremenfis, of Lebus, of Schlefwicke, of Ratzenburg, and of Hamlurg, heretoforean Archbishopricke. The Archbishop of Riga, hathfixe Suffragan Bithops under him, as the Bithop of Revel, Curienfis, the Bishop of oefel, of Derpt. The free Bishops are, Misnensis, the Bishops of Bamberg, and Bauspon. Mercator reckoneth up thefe Vniverfities: The Vniverfity of Bafil, of Colen, of Dillingenfis, of Moguntinum, of Marpurg, of Lipfwicke, of Ingolflade, of Heidelburg, of Cruffwald, of Friburg, of Frankford neere Odera, of Erphord, of Prague, of Roftoch, of Coningsberg, of Trevers, of Thbingium, of Vienna, of Breflavia, of Wirtemberg, and Wartzburg; out of which as out of many Trojan horses, an innumerable fort of learned menhave iffued. Which many, furnished with all kindes of Arts, doe Watteffe: heere are very skilfull in the Latine, Greeke, and Hebrew tongues; here are eloquent Orators, fubtile disputants, absolute Arithmeticians, and exact Astronomers: and no Country of Europe hath better Geometricians. I omit their accurate skill in Phyficke.

New I come to their manners. All Authors doe report that the Gir. maines are strong, and of a great stature. Tacitus faith they are grav cyde, red haird, large bodyed, and very ftrong. Hegesippus and Plinmy doe call them great men: Sidonius calleth them cruell and fierce. Paufanias and Cafrodorus calleth them proud : Appianus, ungentle. Cafer calleth them barbarous, treacherous, and diffemblers: Paterculus faith that they are very crafty, and are naturally giventolve. But Tacitus who lived amongst them faith, that the fouldiers are very couragious, and that it is a warlike Nation, but are neither cunning per crafty, but doe discover their owne mindes and secrets, and very farthfull in keeping fecrets committed to them. Also the Emperour Intranus in his Chifopogne faith, that hee knoweth by experience that this Nation cannot flatter, but that they deale freely and plainely with all men. Ptolemy, 11. Quadrip, faith, that they must needes be of a quiet and peaceable disposition, in regard of the qualitie of the Countrie which they inhabit. Concerning their religion, where by the mindes of men are held and bound together by the tve and feare of some Deity, the Germaines (as Cafar writeth) doe use no facili fices, they account them onely to be gods whom they fee, and from whom they receive some benefit: as the Sunne, and Vulcan, and the Moone. But afterward, as it appeareth in Tacitus, who lived under the reigne of the Emperour Nerva; they had many other gods: as Mercury, Hercules, Mars, Ifis, and Berecenthia: also a certaineed called aless. The same Tacitus doth report also that Velleda and Aurinia were accounted as Gods. And the aforefaid Tacitus, maleth mention of the Temple of Tanfana, who faith that the Sucvianide reverence the mother Earth, which they call (as Lipfius faith) Mistha. But Plutarch and Clemens Alexandrinus doe affirme thanhey had no Images in their Temples, but certaine holy women, which Tacitus calleth Soothfayers, and Agathias, and Polyanus doe call them Propheteffes, who did foretell future events, by the found, and courfes of Rivers. Amilianus doth note, that they doe foretell things to cone, by the flight of birds, by the inspection of entralls, and all other figues. But they did chiefely reverence Mercury or Tentates, and offered humaine facrifices thereunto, as Tacitus witneffeth. In the time of peace there was no common Magistrate, but in the time of warrethey did chufe Governours. They fpent all their life time in military affaires: and to rob was accounted no difgrace, as we may reade in Cafer. Seneca faith, that their chiefe delight was the warres in which they were both borne and bread. If (as Tachu witheffeth) they have peace any long time together at home intheir Owne Country, then they goe to the warres in other Nations. They cary about with them their mothers, wives, and children, who doe carry their knaptackes, and provision: neither are they afraide of plagues. They joyne battell with fongs and warlike founds. They count it a great difference to lose their buckler in the field, so that many after the battle for griefe thereof have hang'd themselves. Dion and Herodotus do report; that they will march over Rivers in regard they are lightly armed, and of an high stature. We reade in Appian that

they doe contemne death, being perfivaded that they shall live againe hereafter. They observe the rites of matrimony, and are content with their owne wives; fo that few adulteries are committed; for which they have this prefent punishment: the woman that is taken in adulterie hath her haire cut off, and then her husband thrufts her out of doores before her kindred, and beates her along the Towne. Thus Tacitus reporteth. The Mothers doe nurse their owne childen, and doe not put them forth to Nurses. Cafar faith, that they account it unlawfull to wrong a stranger, which commeth unto them upon any occasion, so that they are ready to protect them from all injuries: their houses stand open, and they eate one with another. And here good manners prevaile more, than good lawes in other places. The greatest part of their food, as Cafar mentioneth, doth confift in milke, cheefe, and flesh. Plinny witnesseth that they live by no other graine but Oates; and Atela addeth that in times of want they will cate raw fieth. At dinners as Atheneus witneffeth, they have precess of meate roafted, and they drinke milke and wine. Their fare is homely, as the flesh of wilde beasts, Crabbes, or sowre milke: their drinke is made of Barley and wheate, neither is there any Nation more magnificent in entertainment or in feasting. But as noman or Nation is without some vice, so they count it no shame to drinke night and day. Concerning their habit, Tacit us faith that they all weare a kinde of Cloake button'd before, which loosely hangeth over their shoulders : the same Tacitus faith, that the Germaines did not weare a loofe garment but a straite bodyed garment, such as Sie donists faith the French did use. The women doe goe in apparell like the men. Heretofore the Germaines were strong of body, but rude, and ignorant of Arts. But now they doe make all kinde of excellent manufactures and workes, and most especially they are skilfull in casting of brasse, and in the knowledge of mettalls. In this Countrie braffe Ordinance and Printing were first invented, and the making of Clockes was found out: and laftly, Germany is fuch a Nursery of all Arts, that it doth perfect some, and findeth out other Inventions. Alfoir transporteth into Countries both neere and remote, the best Wines, Gold, Silver, Coppresse, Tinne, Lead, Quickfilver, Alume, and divers painting colours, also Corne, and divers other commodi-

VVEST-FRIESLAND.

Ome doe write that Frisia or Friesland was so called from Phrygia; other doe derive the name thereof from the extreame coldnesse of the Country. Abbas Spanheimus by the authoritie of Humbald, a great corrupter of Historicail truth, doth fabuloufly report, that it was fo named from Frifu the sonne of Clodio the hairy, King of France. Hadrian Iumus thinketh that it was so called from the freedome and libertie, which the people alwayes defired. Moreover Friefland is an auncient Countrie of Germanic, well knowne to the Romanes for their warlike vinue and Valour, which never changed its name. Tacitus maketh them twofold, namely the greater and lesser Frieslanders. The greater (faith he) and leffer Frieflanders are so called in regard of their firength. The greater, Tacitus properly calleth Oofffrieflanders, not those Embdames who doe now usurpe that name, for those are the leffer Chaucians; but the Staverians, Succians, Francians, and the Townes of Harling and Leonardia. Alfo the West-Frieslanders, who being in the farthest part of Holland are called Northollanders, and they doe confine on the Caninifatians, as Plinny describeth them for these two Countries of Friesland doe stretch from the Rheneeven to the Ocean. Now the River Amiss divides it into West and East Friefland. West-Friesland which is now so called from the situation, whose description we doe heere exhibit and set forth to view, is most properly and anciently called Friefland, and was alwayes accounted the better part. On the West, and the North the Sea doth compasse it . on the South it hath a large Bay commonly calle Zuyder-Zec, and the Province of Trans-Isalana: on the East it is encompassed with the River Amiss, which divideth it from the Bufactorians, and Westphalia. The aire is every where wholesome, except where it is infected with the foggie exhalations of the Marshes, which are purified againe by the windes. The Country of West-Friesland is now for the most part Moorish, being low, and overslowed in many places with water, which lye upon it not onely in the Spring, but alloin Sommer time: and in regard heereof, it hath little stoare of corre-For these yeerely inundations which come betimes and goe away flowly, doe either kill the feede, or drive it up and downe. Yethere are excellent pastures for fatting of Cattell, of which the Frieslanders may boaft, for they reape commodity and profit by them: fo that the inhabitants doe every yeere make an incredible gaine of Butter, and Cheese, which they transport abroad, besides that which they dayly spend at home, for it hath great heards of Oxen, and breedeth also excellent horses. It hath some woods, but those so thinned

WEST-FRIESLAND.



THE

trees, that they doe not yeeld wood enough to make a good great tire, such as Martial and Horace doe defire.

Dipolve frigus, lignum jufer focum large reponens.

But provident nature hath given the Frieflanders, and Hollander. infleed of wood, a certaine kind of turffe, which being digged out of the earth, and dived in the winde and Sunne, doth burne very well. which is a better fuell than that which the Seythians used, who wanting wood did burne bones, and kept fire with them. And thereis fo great plenty of this turfle, as that it doth not onely ferve the inhabicants, but alto other neighbour Countries. There are diverte kindes of it, which doe differ in colour, lightnesse, and the whitenesse of their affies. There is one bad, light, and spongie kinde of tuiffe, of a Mosse colour, which is of no esteeme for use: which in burning ma. keth those that stand by, as paleas Lead, and to looke like Ghosts, the finell whereof doth cause many to swound; but a little falt spin. kled on it taketh it away. The other is thicker, and fuller of legs, and waightier, and ferveth for diversufes. The third kinde is as had as a bricke, and whereas the other fwim in the water this finketh; it is hard to take fire, but being once kindled it keepeth fire a long time; it is of an ath colour, and is digged on a Moorish ground. In Zeland also there is a kinde of turffe made of Moorith earth, which they call Daria. Alfothe Countrie people of Friefland, have a certain kinde of turfle made of mud, tempered and mingled with flras, reedes, and hay, and afterward dryed in the Sunne; but the smoke thereof is very trouble fome for the eyes. This Country of Fright. was heretofore a Kingdome, even to the time of Charles the Great, and whose decease it was troubled, although before it was subject to the covernment of Denmarke and Normay. But at length itenjoyed fome Haleyon dayes of quiet, under the reigne of the Emperour Charles the fifth, who was a peaceable prince. There are 12 Cittles in Friefling. Lemwarden is the Metropolis of all Friefland, and a rich Cittie, which as it is adorned & beautified with many private houses, to it is ftrongly fortified with a Caftle & rampires against the assaults of enemies. The Court of Judgement, and the Chancery for all Fmfland is kept heere, from whence there is no appeale. Neere unto his Zuichemum, in the Country of Vichlijm. Doccum is 2 mile diffant, having a fertile foile & faire Meddowes. It is diftant from the Bay of the lea, i mile, & was heretofore fubject to Gelderland. S neca, in the Country of Wellergoyum, is fituated three miles from Leocardia in alow waterish foyle, fothat it beares no coine, but hath faire Meddowes. It was a Cutie about 200 yeeres agoe, but in processe of time it grew fo great, fothat it is now equall to any Cittle in Friefland. It hath produced many good wittes: Ioachim Hopper was borne and bred in it, who was not onely a light and Ornament to this Cittie, but also to all Friefland, and the Low Countries. Also Peter of Friemaa Lawyer, and Albertus Hero, a Philosopher and Divine were borne here, and many other learned men. Staveren is fituate on the fhoare

shoare of the South Sea: The Country necre unto it is plaine, being full of dirches and Marthes. This Cittie hath no magnificent building in it, but a ftrong Castell which standeth over the haven, which was founded by George scheneke, Governour of Friefland, in Charles the fish's name, in the yeere 1522, that so the Burgundians, might conveniently fend thither fouldies, and provision for the warre, out of the neighbour Citties of Holland. Plinny Lib. 4. cap. 15. calleth the shabitants Sturians. Harlinga is fituated by the jawes of the South Sea, a mile diftant from Francum, it bath a fertile foyle, and a Castle well fortified against the invasions of Enemies, and a convenient Hagen: for it affordetha fit and necessary · habitation for those which come out of North Friefland and East Germanie: whereupon great stoare of people did flocke thither, being allured with the convenience of the place, to that by this confluence of people the Cittie was much enlarged. Francum is denominated from the Frenchmen, heere Iohn Floris was borne, who was most skilfull in the three languages. It hatha publicke Vniversitie. There are also these Citties, Damna, Belfwardum, Ilfia, Sloten, Worchum, and Hindelopen. There are maby Islands in Friefland, the chiefe whereof is schellingana, which is famous for the taking of Dogfith with Netts. Grocung is usually joyned with West-Friesland, which maketh a province together with the Territorie belonging to it, called, Ommelanden. Here Rodolphus Agricola, the most learned man of his time was borne. Also Wesselns or Bafilius, and Remerus Perdinius, famous Divines and Philosophers were borne here. Friefland hath abundance of Lakes and Marshes, as we fayd before, and it is watered with the Rivers Laubacum, (which fome call Lavica, and Labela, now Lauvers) and Amifis. It hath on the Southa very large Bay, which is now called Znyderzee, as it were the Southerne straite. The Politicke state of Friscland doth confist ofthree principall parts, which are: The County of oeflergow, the Metropolis whereof is Leovardia, and is divided into these Preteamethips, Lowarderadeel, in which is Leowardia; Tietz erickfterdeel inwhich is Tiett zareke; Tardacel, in which is Taaert; Rauwerdeahem, in which is Rumart : Fermerderadeel, in which is Ferwert: Dongerdel in which is Wetzens; Dantummedeel, in which is Dantumna Wolt: Ach Kerfpelen inwhich is Suyrhufum: Colmertandt, in which is Collum: Vesterlant, in which is Beetz : smalingerlands, in which was Smalingerlee an Abby of the order of Saint Benedict. The Countie of Westergow, in which are Grieteneven, Wonferadeel, in which is Witmarsum; Franckeradeel, in which is Franker: Banadeel in which is Mimersque: "Meynaldummadeel, in which is Minaldum: Baerderadeel in which is Baerdt: Hennarderadeel, in which 's Hennaert: Weynbritz eradeel, in which is Gawe: Gheefterlandt, in which is Wickel. The Countie of Sevenwolden, in which are Grietenever; Dongewerft al, in which is Donigae: Leemfter Viffgue, in which is tommer: Aenghevaert, in which is cathrybandt : Schottorelandt, in which are Nye and olde Schotten; Wittingerdeel, in which is oldeborn : Haffcher Viffgae, in which is Haffcherhorn. But all Friefland and craeningland is subject to the Bishop of Trajettum.

THE COVNTIE OF EMBDANVM AND OLDENBVRG.

The Country whence to called. Itherto we have described Germanie in generall, our Method now require that we should entreate of the severall parts. This Table containeth two Counties, the Countie of Embdane and Oldenburg; the Countie of Embdane is so called from the chiefe Cittie thereof; and

nowit is called East Friefland because it confineth on Friscland. For the Frieflanders did not heretofore possesse it, but the Chaucians, of which Plinny and Ptolomic make two forts, the greater and the leffer. The greater are those that doe inhabit the Bishopricke of Brown: the leffer are the Embdanians and Oldenburgians. For a fmuch as Pie-Tome leateth them betweene the River Amilis, and Vilurgis his words are these: They saw also in the North, the Nation of the Chancians, who are called the greater, and the leffer, wherethe Sea floweth up every day and night, fo that it is doubtfull whether it be Land or Sea. Where the miferable people do get upon high hikand their cottages do flote when the Sea commeth in, and doe feemelike thipwrackes, when it ebbeth backe againe. They have no Cattell nor milke as their neighbours have, nor can they kill any wilde beafts because there is no shrubbes, nor harbour for them. They make thred of Bulrushes and reedes, to weave fishing Netts, and so making a fire with a little dryed mud, they boyle their meate, and warme themserves. Their drinke is raine water which they keepe in tienches before their houtes. In this manner the Chancians lived herctofore. But now they are much changed, for now the Countrie doth afford foode not onely for the inhabitants, but also for the neighbour Countries. But heretofore it was a rule unhabited place, fo that Plimme never mentioneth that Corne or any other fruites did grow heere; but now where is there greater plentie: It had heretofore no fruittrees, but now it bearethall kindesof trees. They had heretofore no Cattell nor Milke, but where is greater plenty now? For nature hath given them a champion Country, full of faire Meddowes, being of a fat foyle, and having many pleafant pastures, which are well replenished and stoared with immemerable flockes, and heards of Cartell. Which appeareth by that wonderfull great plenty of excellent good Butter and Cheefe, which is made here, which to the great gaine and benefit of the inhabitants

The failtfulneile of the

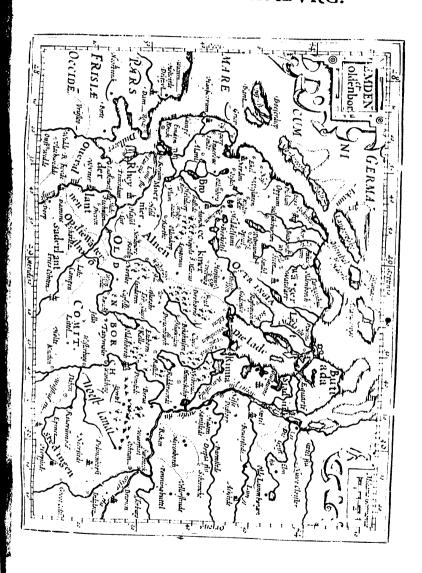
istiansported to divers Countries, and through all Germanic. Also the fertilitie of this Countrie appeareth by the fat and great Oxen, which many thousands doe graze within the Meddowes, and doe grow fo fat, that forraine Nations doe much efteeme of them. Befides heere is excellent hunting. So that this Countrie is now of fo rich a foyle, that it needeth no fupply from neighbour Countries; for it hath such stoare of horses, Oxen, Cattell, Hogges, Wooll, Butter, Cheese, Barly, Oates, Wheate, Beanes, Pease, and Salt, fo that it doth yeerely transport great plentic thereof to the Countries roundabout it, and those which are more remote. Moreover the Emperour Fredericke the third, Anno 1465, when this province was governed by divers Præfects, did make it a Countie, and gave n to one V dalrich. Afterward it had Earles continually even untill our time. There are two walled Citties in that Countie, Embda and Arichum. Embdaor Embdena, commonly called Embden, is the chiefe Cittie of this Countrie, and a famous Mart Towne, seated by the mouth of the River Amisis, having a convenient Haven, the Channell whereofis so deepe, that great ships may come in under fayle: fo that for wealth, for the publicke and private building, and for the multitude of Cittizens, it is known not onely in Germanie but also in all parts of Europe One of the chiefest Ornaments is the Earles sumptuous pallace, the great Church, and the Prætors house. Heere is wonderfull plenty of all things, both for necessity and pleafure, which the Haven, and the conveniencie of importation of goods, and also the natural fertilitie of Friesland doth yeeld. The Cittie is so called from the River Ems, which Tacitus calleth Amisiz. The other Cittie is Aurichum, which is a pleasant retiring place tor the Nobilitie, in regard of Woods and Forrests, in which they doc freely recreate themselves, with Hawking and hunting. The Cittzens are rich, and doe give themselves either to merchandise or some mechanicke trade. There are an infinite many of Castells and Townes in this Countie. And fuch a number of Villages, that one doth even joyne upon another. The most whereof both for faire houses, large streets, and populousnesse, may compare with some Citties of Germanie. Neither doe rusticke people or husbandinen onely live in them, but also Merchants, and divers kinds of artificers and some of the Nobility: There are also two other Counties which are subject to the Earle of Embda, Esensis, and Ieverensis, so called from their chiefe townes: the Countrie Ieverensis is situated beyond the River tada Westward, and doth containe eighteene Villages. On the North, where the River Visurgis doth discharge it selfe into the Sea, these two Islands doelye against it, Wangeroga, and Spikero (4, which are for the most part unhabited. The Countie Escassis lyeth neere the Sea shoare, and doth confine on Ieveria: on the West it is bounded with Berumna and Auriacum: on the North with the Sea. The Lord thereof Hajo ab Hufecke, in the yeare 1380, when he had vexed his neighbours, and tooke the ships of the Bremenfians in the River Vifurgis, and had filled the Sea with Pirates, and the Land with theeves and robbers, at length after

fome light skirmithes with the Browenfians, in which hee had the worst, he sted to Elsena, and being there taken by the Bremensiane, he was delivered to Edo Wimmicke Captaine of Jeveria; who first tackt him, and afterward cut him in pecces, because he had without any just cause repudiated his Sister, whom he had marryed before. There is also in this table the Countie of Delmenhorst, and the Lordships Ezes, Norden, Auricke, lever, Vredeburg, Ouelgunne, and Rheyde. The Rivers here are Amis, Fisurgis, Inda, and others. The inhabitants of this Countrie doe speake the Germane Language: but in fecret matters they use a peculiar speech of their owne which strangers doe not understand. They either give themselves to trades, or husbandry, or merchandise: their apparell is very decent, so that the Countrymen goe habited like Cittizens. The womenhave a farre different habit from others. For they putall their hanc into a Call or Huicke, which being full of filver buttons and knots, they let it hang downe upon their backes. In Sommer time they weare their haire in a red filke Call or Net, which is a dorned and wrought with filver. And in winter they put on ahood of greene cloath, which covereth all their head, fo that you can ke nothing but their eyes: and they call this kind of vestment Ha. Their gowne or outward garment, is gathered and quilted in small toldes, even from the head to the Anckles, and is so stiffened with fiver, and gold plates, that when it is put off it will ftand an end, its sometimes made of red Cloth, and iometimes of greene.

The Countie of Oldenburg.

O much concerning the Countie of Embds: the Countle of Oiles-Doing followeth, which was fo called from the chiefe Cittie olderburg. This Tract heretofore the leffer Cancrans did inhabit, as alfothe County Enibda; as we faid before. But the country of oldenburg which this Table here presents unto your view, from the East to the bank of the River Visurgis, contains the Provinces of Stegingia which is subject to the Castle of Delmenhorst, and Studland, which is divided into five Parishes, and Buildia into seaven, and Icveria which is subject to it, being a part of Friesland, which hath foure and twentie part these on the West it hath Amerlangia, which stretchethtowardthe River Amiss, in the middle of the Atorineans. On the North itis bounded with Friesland and the Ocean: on the South with the Diocese of Munster. Albertus Crantzius, Lib. 3. cap. 15. writeth, that this is the aunciented Country of them all. For he reckneth Lib.: cap. 30. Windekindus Duke of Saxonie (who lived in the time of Charles the Great) among the Earles of this Country. Iereniculate livers that the Cittle of Oldenburg, was reedified by Charles the Great, and that the Bishop Agalgar m, did there dedicate and confecrate a Church to Saint Iohn Baptist. But I thinke in this matter Ortelius and he are both in one errour, because he reckoneth this Cittie to be in Wandalia, and doth place it neere the Sea. For this is not the same Cittie, with that which is in the Countrie of Holland

THE COVNTIE OF EMBDANVM and OLDENBVRG.



The Wandstrans call it Stargard, the Danes Br. Statefame Crantzius doch witnesse. Laurentens Michaelis doch thinke thir the Ambrousans had their originall from hence, who as Plutarchite. porteth, aid heretofore goe into Italy with the Cymbrians, and were flaine by Gams Marius; whose name doth yet continue in that Na. tion which they call Ameriander. And hee is of the fame opinion. concerning the Alaman Saxones, who Chaluppilens did mabie neere the Lake Alanum in this tract, and on inher fides the his Alona even to the Castell orona, and that they are now alled La. gener, that is, the Alemans, and Avergenter, that is to fay, then tralamans. The Calle of Delmenhorft was built by the River in the yeare 1247, which belonged 65 yeares to the Billion on 18 fier; and Antonius Earle of Oldenburg, on Palme Sunday hithe veril 1547. early in the morning scaled the walls with a band of non and to tooke it, and Hermann of oer the governour of the Catell was kept in custodie. Concerning the Earles of this Countrie Asala. as Hoppenredus, doth relate fornething; but David Chircus, more excellently in his history of saxonie. But now by way of sonclasion we will adde fomething concerning the manners of the Chaucian, Tacitus a grave writer doth write thus of them: There is a Noble people among the Germaines, who are very just, not coverous but quiet and fecret, and not apt to ftirre uproares, neither doe they liv by rapine or Robbery. And this is a chiefe argument of their venue that the great men doe not injure their inferiors; yet they ne exo: in armes, so that armes of footemen and horsemen is presently ised, before there be any rumor or report of it.

THE FIRST TABLE OF WESTPHALIA.

Ellphalia followes in our method, concerning the name whereof there are divers opinions. Some suppose it was fo called from the goddelje Vefta, as it were Veftalia, because heretofore she was reverenced here: and so they The Country

would have the Wellphalians to bee fo called as it were whence to Vestalians, for they say that those which dwell Eastward beyond the River Vifurgisare called Ooftvalian Saxones, from Ooft the Eaftwinde, and Fadem which in the Saxon Language fignifies a Coult, which they bore in their military enfignes, and Colours. But now that name is worne out, and it is generally called Saxone. So the Wellphalians, that dwell Eastward on this fide Visurgis, are so called from the Westerne winde. Lastly, others suppose that the Wellphalians were to denominated from Veldi that is a field, rather than from Valen. It hath on the East Visures, on the South the The Situation Mountaines of Hafia, which Ptolemic calls the Almoby: on the West the River Rhene: on the North it looketh toward Friefland, Holland, Trajectum, and Trans-Isalana. The agre is cold and sharpe, but The temperos wholesome. The Country is fruitfull, but hath more pasturage than the temp corne. It hath divers kindes of fruites, as Apples, Nutts, and Akornes, The fraufulwith which Hogges are fatted. It is more fruitfull about sufatum and nede of the Hammonia: and most fertile neere Paderborne and Lippia, but it is 10716. barren and defert ground in some places about Amiss. The Diœcese of Atunfter confineth on it, and that tract of land which lyeth neere the River Vifurgis. It is wooddy through all surland, and the Countie Bergensis: it hath store of Mettall in the Countrie of Colen, and and the Countie of March: and in some parts there are many Salt pits. It breedeth an innumerable fort of Cattell, and especially, 2. The variety bundance of Hogges flesh, which is esteemed a great dainty, and is of living creaferred up to Princes Tables. There are also many wilde beafts in the wres. Wood. Charles the Great did first conquer the Westphalians, and converted them to the Christian religion. He instituted these Bishoprickes, the Bishopricke of Munster, of Ofnaburg, of paderborne, and Government. Minden. But it is not found in the Annalls, how Wellphalia was governed after Charles the great, or whether it was subject to the Pope. Trucly in East Saxonie there were fecular Lords, who did governe the Countrie: at the first, Kings that were descended from Charles the great, under whom the Dukes of Saxonie did grow up by degrees evenuntil Henry the first, King of the Romains, after whom there were three otroes, who were afterward Marquelles of Saxone, being fons to Henry Duke of Bavaria, brother to the first otto. But we doe not reade what Princes, Westphalia which is West Baxonie, had at that

time joyned in government with the Bishops. But afterward Duke Leo, and his grandfather before him, Luder Duke of Saxonic, and afterward Emperour, did governe Wellphalia. For after the aforefavd Henry was diplac'd by the decree of the Emperour Fredericke the first, the Dukedome of Westphalia did assume the title of the Arch bishoprick of colen; and the Dukes of lower Saxonie, being descended from the Earles of Anholt, did hold and possesse it. And now the aforefavd Bishop doth hold a great part of this ountrey, and especially Angrea: and the Westphalians are subject unto him, and his Nobles, being as it were flaves unto them. Here formerly the Ten. tonians, the Busasterians, the Chamavians, the Angrivarians, the Longobardians, the Dulhumnyans, the Angilians, the Chaucians, and Cherulcians were feated. Those whom Mela and other call the Ten. tonians, Ptolomie calls Teutones: they comming from the Balthicke shoare, where Ptolomic placeth their auncient seate, did give that appellation to Tentoburg, which Tacitus placeth in Wellyhalta, Those whom Ptolomic calls the lesser and the greater Bulideri. ans; Tacitus calleth them Bruckerians, Willichius writeth that they did inhabite Munfler. Those whom Tacitus calleth Chamavannis, Prolomie doth name Camanians, as Villenovanus thinketh. From whom David Chitreus supposeth that the Towne Chamen in the Countie of March doth derive his name. The Angrimmian were feated Eastward neere Villargis: The Longobarians or rather the Langobardians, Ptolomie placeth on the Frontires of this Povince, on the farthest part whereof was Bardewick: so also that whom Ptolomie calleth the Dulguminians, Tacitus nameth the Dul. gibinians, from whom the Towne Dulmen in the Diecese of Munfter was denominated; heere are also the Angilians, who about the yeare 444 went over into Brittiane, and gave their owne nameto England, as it appeareth by many histories, as also by Saint Bedean English writer. But the Chaucians, whom Ptolomie calleththe Case chians, and Suctonius, Lampridius, and Strabo the Gaucians, Dio the Chancians, and C landian the Chaycians, as Tacitus writeth, doe foread themselves from Frielland, even to the Catti. The same Tacitus doth place the Cheruferans hard by them: whence the Situation of their Country may be eafily gathered: for Dion the historian doth witnesse that they dwelt beyond Visiorgis, which may be also collected out of Tacitus. But this first Table or Chart of West phalia, doth containe the Counties of Oldenburg, Hoya, Diepholt, and the neighbor. ring Lordships. The Politicke state of Wellphalia does confil of three orders, 1. The Clergie, 2. the Nobles, 3. the free Citties. In the first order are the Bishops of Paderborne, Leodium, Phrips Etum, Munfler, Cameracum, Ofnaburg, Ferdensis, and Mindensis. The Abbots Werdensis, Strablonensis, S. Cornelius, Munster, Echternao. kensis, Corbei, and Herwordensis; and the Abbatelle Essensis. In thesecond order are the Princes, Earles, and Barons: as the Duke of Cleacland and the Countie of March, the Duke of Iulia and Bergen. The Marquesse of Baden, the Earle of East Friesland or Embds: the Earle of Sein: the Earle of Dillenburg: the Earle of Vernenberg:

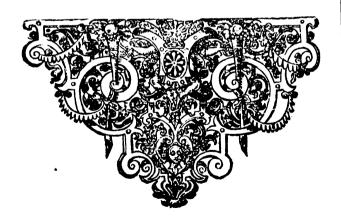
THE FIRST TABLE OF VVESTPHALIA.



The first Table of WESTPHALIA

the Earle of Manderscheid the Earle of Weida and Ringelberg the Earle Meurscinsis: the Lord of Brunchorst : the Earles of Steinford Benthem, Dortmund, Oldenburg, the Lord of Ridburg: the Earles of Hoya and Diepholi, and Scaumburg: the Lords of Spiegelberg, and Vanenberg: the Earles of Arenberg, of Lip, and the Lord of somer auff. In the third order which is of the free Citties, there are colen, Aquifgranum, under Wefel, Durun, Cameracum, Dortmund, Su-Catum, Duysburg, Herword, Brukel, Wartburg, Lemgow, and Werden. But so much of this, now our order requires that we should unfold the Cities and townes of Westphalia. But seeing we are to speake of the Diocese of Bremes, we will leave off for a while the description of Westphalia, and returne to it againe in the following Tables, and so will passe to the Bishopricke of Bremes.

THE



THE BISHOPRICK OF BREMES.



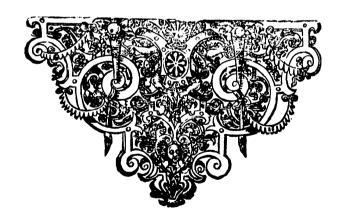
He Bishopricke of Rhemes, commonly called Stifi Bremen, so called from the Cittie, hath the shape and si- The Country gure of a triangled *Hofieles*, whose almost equall sides whence to are the Rivers Vifurgis and Albs, which doe meete at

are the Rivers Figurgis and Chan, which is named the hightest corner, here the Pompfula, which is named after a Tower built there for the defence of thips that patte that way. The Base of it is a line drawne from the river F/lJ, through the boxders of the Country of Lunchurg, and Verdensis, a little beneath the mouth of the River Allers, which doth there discharge it selfe into Visurgia. For the River Ffla is the limmit of the Countrie of Bremes and Hamburg, which the River Severa, (which is finall at first, but a!terward emptyeth it selse into Albie with three Channells,)doth divide from the Dukedome of Luneburg. This Countrie is not every where of one foyle. For the two farthest parts of the Direccse of Bremes, neere the bankes of the River Allis and Vifurgis, are very fat and fruitfull. But the middle tract betweene Stada and Bromes, over which the Merchants doe usually travell, is full of barren fands, Marthes, and Bryars. So that the Diœcefe of Bremes is commonly compared to a Cloak or Mantle, the two former parts whereof begin from the confluence and meeting of the River Albis and Vifurgis, and to falling downe to the banckes of both those Rivers, are embrodered as it were with finitfull fields and Meddowes; but the other part is woven of a counfer threed. Heere the auncient Chancians were formerly feated, who held all that tract of ground from Vifurgisevento Albis, and Hamburg. The Metropolis is Brema, which The Cuties. Ptolomic, Plinnie, Appianus, Pencerus, and Iremeus, doe call Phabiranum, it is commonly called Bremen. It is a Hanse Cittie necrethe Ri. ver Visugis, well fortified both by Art and naturall situation, having faire freetes, and being full of Cittizens, and rich by merchandifing and traffique. It hath a faire Market place, where there are markets kept weekely for all kinde of provision. On one tide of the Market place the Cathedrall Church standeth, and on the other side the Senate house, which hath a publike Wine Cellar under it, in which the Senate doth keepetheir wine, and fell it for a reasonable price. Which is a common custome in many Citties of Wandalia, and Welithalia, that the Senate maketh that which is got by wine charges, dehay publicke charges. Brema was at first a poore Towne, but as the Christian religion did encrease, so it did increase also; for which it is

beholding

beholding to the Bishops thereof, who made it a Metropolitan Cirtie, and graced it with the title of the mother Church of althe North. and walled it about. See the Catalogue of Bishops in M. Adams his ecclefiasticall history. There is the Citty Stada or Stadum, which is in the Archbishoprick of Breams, being situate nere Zuinga, on the Sou. therne banck of the River Albis, & it is the greatest Cittle in Saxone. There is also the Towne Buxtehuda. This Country is watered with these Rivers, Visurge, Albi, Esta, which are full of fish, as Ecles, Lampryes, and Salmons, which those of Breames doe falt up and dry in the smoake, so that the Cittizens doe sell them for rarities, and make a greate gaine of them. The Bremenfians are by nature warlike. industrious; and fomewhat inclined to sedition. They love learning and liberall Artes, especially when they have gotten them abroad by studying in forraine Countries: but otherwise they are more addicted to merchandifing than learning, for they get their wealth by traffique and trading, and by making long voyages. So that almost all the Cittizens are either skilfull Merchants, or Tradesmen, or Shipwrights.

THE



THE SECOND TABLE WESTPHALIA.

Nour description of Westphalia, the Citties are, among which the first is Munster the Metropolis, or Mother The Cities. Cittic, of all Westphalia. Prolemie calls it Mediolanum,

as Pyrchaimerus thinketh, it is commonly called Munster. It is a very faire strong Cittie, in which both learning and the Romaine Language did flourish 60 years fince. The Cittie of Munster nameth the whole Bishopricke, which was so called of a famous monastery built there. See Munster Lib. 3. of his Cosmographie. Heere began the faction of the Anabaptists, in the yeere of our Lord 1533, fo that all of that sect did repaire hither, where they choic one tohn Buckholdus a Cobler to bee the head and ringleader of this fedition, a Vulgar fellow, fit, for any attempt, and farre excelling all the rest, both for wit, boldnesse, eloquence, and cunning. Hee did not seare to stile himselse King of Catunfter. Whereupon the Bishoppe thought it meete to suppresse this sect, and sobeing ayded and helped by the Archbishop of Colen and also the Duke of Cleveland, after sourcement moneths seige hee obtained his Cittie. And then hee commanded that the King should have some of his sless pull'd off with hot Pincers, and then he should be hung out of the Tower in Iron

sufatum or souft is the richest and fairest Cittie next to Munfler, having tenne great Parishes. They report themselves, that it whas but a Castell at the first, but afterward by degrees it became avery great Cittie. And from thence it was there called Susatum, because in regard of the convenient situation, houses were built by the Castell, so that from the dayly increase thereof it was called Sutatum, as it were cin Zusatz. It hath also many neighbouring Villages which are subject to it, which they commonly call Die Burden. This Cittie is now under the Duke of Chevelands protection, but before it was subject to the Bishop of Colen. Wefel is a faire rich Cittie, famous for traffique and Merchandifing. It is called the lower Wefill to difference and diffinguith it from the higher, which is fituate also on the left side of the Rhene. The River Law a bringeth up many Commodities unto it, which running by the left fide thereof, doth flraightway

THE SECOND TABLE OF VYESTPHALIA,

affociate and joyne it felfe with the Rhene. There is at Wefell a memorable Altarof mercy, which the aunceftors of the most illustric ous Lord Henry Oliferius, furnamed Baers, Lord Chancellor of Cleue. land, e.c. did place heere and confecrate: being an hospitall fora. ged people; where they have all things necessary provided for them and the fonne following his fathers example, hath enlarged the veerely revennewes of it. Of naburg, or Offenburg is a famous Citis built by the Earles of Engerne, as Hermannus tellifieth. Others doe Suppose that this Cittie was begun by Inlines Cafar, as the Saxons Annalls doc mention. They report that it was fo named from the Oxe. hides, with which this Cittie was encompassed. It is situated in a pleafant Valley, and it is watered with the River Hafa; they brew good fat drinke in it, which they call Bute. Charles the Great when after 30 yeares warres hee had conquered the Saxons; and had tooke the Castell of Widekind which was neere unto this Cittie, and had put a strong garrifon in it, hee instituted twelve Bishoprickes in Saxonie, and made the Bishopricke of Ofindure the chiefest. For hee esteemed this Cittle above all the rest, and granted them the priviledge of a free Schoole, for the teaching of the Greeke and Latine tongues; as Munster, Hamelmann, andthe Chronicles of Argentine doe also mention. Atinda common. ly called Atinden, is a pleafant strong Cittie, and the River Vifurgis yeeldeth it great flore of fish, and bringeth up many commodities unto it: it breweth good drinke, which is much effectived, and venteth great store of commodities by way of traffique. Concerning the beginning hereof Munster writeththis: When Wildekindus, the first Duke of Saxonie, was converted to the Christian faith; hee gave the Emperour Charles his Castell necre the River Wesera, on condition that the Bishoppe should have part of it, for it was able to receive them both, to that the Bithop might fay, This Caftle shall bee mine and thin for both of us have right unto it; and from hence it was fo called in the Saxon Language Myndyn. But in the processe of timethe letty γ was changed into an ϵ_{γ} and now that same Cittle is called Mynden.

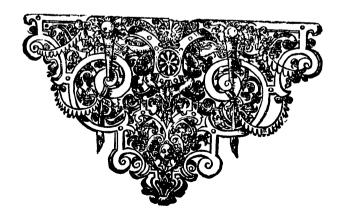
Ampregam commonly called Armperg, is the Metropolis of the Countie of the fame name. It is fituated neere the River Rura, and hath a Castell adjoyning to it feated on a high Mountaine, where the Bishops of colon have their residence, being a pleasant seate both for hunting, and for plentic of fish which the River Rura doth yield. Warburg is a faire Towne in Westphalia, being built on an unequall soundation, by the Dimula; it had heretofore a Countie belonging to it as Hamelmann reporteth, who commendeth it for excellent good drinke, and cheape. Tremonia, or Dottmonis in the middle of the Countie of Tremonium, it is an Imperial Citrie. The Cittie Trotmana, which was heretofore socialed from the Trotmans a people of Succesa, the same was afterward called Tremonic, and now Dortmandt. Auncient Chronicles and Monuments doe declare that in that place, where the Cittie Tre-

monia was afterward builded, there were heretofore two Villages. namely the old and new. But when Charles the Great had subdued all these Provinces of Saxonie, it became a free Towne. For he having considered the fruitfulnesse of the soyle. and the excellencie of the Situation, brought his Colonies hither. and kept his Court here. Whereupon all those fertile grounds which lve round about it were called Conings-Hofts-Landt, and all those taire Villages which are necre unto it are called Reichshofen, and are bound to bring in rent-corne yeerely to ferve the Kings Court. There are also Dusseldorp, and Hervordia. And the lesser Townes of Widenbrug and Cocheclt. There are also in this Table the Counties of Lemgow, Benthem, Lingen, Tecklenborch, Diepholt, Schouwenberg, Ravensberg, in which are 5 Pratectures, Sporenberg, Ravensberg, Viethem, Lymberg, and Lippe. Also the Bishopricke of Munsterin which are these Præsectures, Walbecke, Saffenburg, and Stromberg. And thele Burgraviates, Werne, Bocholt, Alus, Horstmar, Bove. gern, Rivere, Meppen, Nienbuys, Cloppenburg, Wilhufen, Vecht; and thefe Counties, Steenwordt, Gemen and Erfmarfebalck, Nortkerken Of naburgenfis, Mindenfis, and Paderbornenfis. But of thefethingse. nough, we passet othe rest. Westphalia is watered with many Lakes. Marthes, and Rivers: The Rivers are Vifurgis, Amass, Glas, Nath Hafia, Honta, Sala, Lippia, Stevera, A., Vidrus : to Amifis, thefe tributarie streames belong, Dewera, Dentra, Galaa, and Bered. whose spring heads are in this Countrie. There are also many hills and Mountaines in Wellphalia, as Baemberg, and others. And there are many Woods among which are: dat Henfterholt, and de Acat and Holt-marcks, and the Forrest of Teuteburg, neere the headothe River Lippia. I come to the publicke workes. Charles the Great builded up many Churches in Westphalia, but the first was the Cathedrall Church in honour of Saint Peter, Criffine and Criffianus. There is at Sufatum, a wonderfull great Church, with a very high Steeple, confecrate to Saint Patroclus, which is the tutelary god of this Citie. I passe by the other Churches, Monasteries, Hospitalls for the ficke, and the guest-houses which are in Munster and in other Citties. Charles the Great, as we fayd before, did enforce the Wellphalians to receive the Christian Religion. But seeing that after they had beene many times subdued, they were yet stubborne and refractory, and did violate the oath which they had taken, he thought it meete to chastife their infolencie, by punishing some, to the searcandurror of others. Therefore he constituted certaine Judges, and gave them power to examine and punish perjur'd persons or rash sweares, or those that were guilty of any fact, without hearing them, oradmitting any plea in their owne defence. This sharpe severitie made the Westphalians both fruitfull and obedient, when they saw that Noblemen, and men of great estates, were hang'd up in the Woods by Martiall law, without any triall. Aneas trus writeth, that this kinde of Judgement did continew even untill his time, and that the fecret rites, were observed, by which they judge delinquents, and offenders, and doe punish the guilty wherefoever they are found,

beforethey know that they are condemned, and the Judges are called Scabim: but formuch hitherto. Iohn Lewenelswins a learned man and skilfull in the Latine and Greeke tongues, was borne in Welfphalia, who most happily translated all Xenophon, all Nazianzenus workes, and some Greeke historians, and other Greeke bookes, to his everlasting fame and renowne. The people of this Country are comely and handsome, of a large stature, strong limmed, and very Theirmanners hardy and couragious. It hath plentie of Souldiers, fo that they can presently raise anarmie. The Inhabitants also are witty, and it is a proverbe, that there are more craftie knaves in Weltphalia than fooles. They punish adulteric with much severitie, Their food is blacke Their Dyet, bread and cheefe: their flesh meate is Porke, hung Beefe, and Bacon, of which they have great flore: Especially the Gammons which the inhabitants doe cate raw. Their drinke is a kinde of Beere: the rich drinke Remsh wine, although it be very decre. But seeing the Coun-Their Arts. try in most places is unsit for tillage, therefore the inhabitants doe give themselves to Mechanick Arts and merchandiling. Their com- Ther Trasmodities, are free stone for carving, and building, and also Milstones sique. and Whetstones; and especially they have delicate gammons which are accounted great dainties even at Princes tables. Concerning this country are these verses in Meeter:

Hospitum vile, Granckbroot, dunbier, langhe mile, Sunt in Westphalia: Qui non vult credere, loop da,

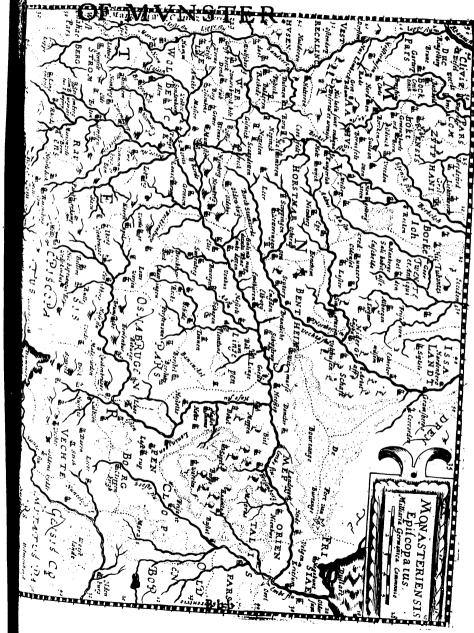
THE



BISHOPRICK OF MVNSTER.

TAPE: He Bishopricke of Munster is situated in a sertile sovie. abounding with all kindes of fruites: on the North it hath the Countie Benthemium: on the East the Bishopicke of Padelbrum; on the South the Counties of Zuphan and CAtarcan. Charles the Great, Emperour of Rome, and King of France. which conquered lower Saxonie, which is now called West phalia, did institute this Bishopricke, and called it Miningerodensis, or Miningerodensis. Afterward hee called it Munster from a Monsley which he built there, in the honour of the bleffed Virgin Mary, Hermannus was the first Bishop thereof. The Cittie is strongly for tified both by nature and Art, especially since the faction of the Anabaptists ceased: it is situated on a plaine having sive faire Canonical Colledges, and a schoole famous for learning and Arts. The inhabitants are laborious and industrious, and doe transport their commodities into forraine Countries. But after that the Spaniards had warres with the Low Countries, they were prohibited and foibidden to trade and traffique with the united Provinces. And afterthe reigne of Ferdinand the first, all that were not of the Romane religion were enforced to leave the Cittie, to their great loss and dammage. It was governed formerly and now also by Bishops, their Catalogue followeth. The first Bishop was Ludgerus Frisim, brother to Hildegrine Bishop of Halberstadt, who dyed in the yecreof Christ 809. after whom there followed Godfry, Alfrid, Lubbertus, and Bertoldus, in the reigne of the Emperour Arnulph: and inthe yeare 895, and afterward, William Richard, Reinolds, Hildebald, Dodo, Suederus, Theodore, Sigefride, and Hermann the first, who builta Monastery beyond the water, whence the Towne was called Munfler, in the yeare 1025, whose successors were called the Bishopsof Munster: namely Robert, Fredericke, the brother of the Marquesle of Missia, Erpo, Theodoricke of Wintzenburg, Henry, Egbert, Wernerus, Henry, Ludovicke, Godeseal, a saxon, who dyed in the yeare 1200. Hermann the second, Count of Catznelbogen, Otto Count of Benthem, Theodoricke, Ludolphus Count of Holte, Otto the second Count of Lippe, William the fecond Baron of Holte; Gerard Count of Marca; Everhard Count of Deeft, Otto the third Count of Retberge; Conradus, Ludovicke Count of Hastia, Adolphus Count of Marca, in the yeere 13 5. Iohn Count of Virnenburch, translated to FlorageEtum; Florentius Count of Vewelschoven, Paro Bohemus,

THE BISHOPRICKE



The third Table of WESTPHALIA.

Henry Wulf, Otto the fourth Count of Hoya, Henry Count of Mur. Gum. Walramus brother to Henry, John Bavarus, Henry Bishop of Bremes, Conrade Count of Retherg, Eric elected Duke of Saxonien the yeare 1508. Fredericke Count of Weda; Eric Count of Gruber. hager, Franciscus Count of Waldeck, in whose reigne, the Anabaptiss did make a great tumult or faction, having one Iohn of Leiden for their Captaine, who would needes bee called King of Ifrael, After Waldeck there were William Ketler, Bernard Raefvelt, and John Comes of Hoya, who dyed in the yeare 1574. John William Duke of Cleveland, who refigned to Ernest Duke of Bavaria and Bishop of Colen, after whose decease his Nephew Ferdinand succeeded.

THE



THE THIRD TABLE WESTPHALIA



He third Table of Wesiphalia as the Title sheweth, doth lively delineare & describe three parts. The Dukdome of Bergen, the Countie of March, and the Dicecese of

Colen. Which we will runne over in the fame order as the same order as they are propounded. The first is the Dukedome Bergowhence to called gen, which is so called from the Towne Bergen, it beginneth at low called. Wefel, and so runneth up a great way toward Rhene. But concerning The Situation the original of this Dukedome, Munfler writeth thus. In the time The Governof Henry Anceps King of the Romaines, namely in the yeare 724, ment. there were two brothers, unto whom for their former fervice, King Henry gave a certaine part of Wellphalia, in which the elder, namely Adolphus, built a Castell neere the Countie of Arnsperg, and called it Volvesheg; and afterward he brought all the Countrie to Civilitie, and adorned it with many Townes and Villages. The other brother called Eberhard, did also build a Castle, and called it Aldenburg. But these brothers encreasing both in power and wealth, the King made Adolphus a Count, and the Countrie a Countrie, which was called the Countie of Alterna. Also he made Eberhards land the Countie of Bergen. A little after Eberhard being made a Monke, passed over his territories to his brother, and builded a monastery neere the River Dune, and was made Abbot thereof. After Adol. phus and his posteritie, there succeeded these Counts, Engelbert, 4dolphus, Engelprechus, and Adolphus. But Adolphus dying without iffue, the Countie of Bergen came to his Sifters fonne, namely Gerard Earle of Iuliacum. After whom his fonne Wilhelmus governed both Countries, and after him fucceded his fonne Wilhelmus, the first Duke of Iuliacum, and Duke of Bergen and Gelderland. After him, there succeeded in these Dukedomes, his brother Rainold, who dyedin the yeare of Christ 1433. some say, that the Countie Mon-tensis was errected and established at that time, when Henry the proud was deposed by Fredericke the first. But yet in the yeare of Christ 1336. Charles the fourth made this Countie a Marquiship, and made his sonne Wenteeslaus Duke thereof. Here is the Imperiall Towne Effendia, in which Alfrid the fourth Bishop Hildesheymen builded a Nunnery, for 52 Virgins, and an Abbateffe, and likewife 1 Colledge for twentie Cannonists and a Deane. The Countrie yeel-Bbb 2

THE THIRD TABLE OF VVESTPHALIA.

derh great floare of wheate and corne, fo that the white bread of Elleratia is much estemed. The Townsfmen are Merchants, or West vers or Smiths, to that there is much armour made here. Ithath many wels and a blacke kinde of flone coales, which the Countrie neere unto it veeldeth, but chiefely by Steltium a Towne by the River Rura. There is also Duffeldorp, the Metropolis of this Dukdome, so no. med from the river Duffela, which runneth through the middle of it. The Countie of Marck followes. It feemeth that the Fbians did The Countie

heretofore inhabit this Country, and the Dukedome of Bergen, But of March.

The numerous the Counts of Altera were formerly contented with this title.un. Covernment till Count Frederickes fonne, having gotten Marck, wit himfelfe The Townes. Earle of Marck and Altena, and boare the armes of it, about the vene 1004, in the time of Wichman the thirteenth Earle of Cleveland March is a large Countie of Wellphalia, having many flourishing Townes on the bancke of the River Lippia, as Hammon, Vnna, Sulle to. Tremonia, Werdena and others. We have formerly fpoken concerning Sufatum and Tremonia. Werdenain the entrance to Wellpha. in, is a Towne neere the River Rura, it was built by William dellar. denburg, the 42 Abbot of the Monastery built by S. Lungerus, in the yeare 1317, and Engelbert Earle of Atarck did give it many priviledges, which it ttill enjoyes. The Townesmen live for the most part by feeding and grazing of cattell. They have pleafant fields and pastures, and very high wooddy Mountaines, in which there are great floare of hogges, and little Rivulets with a murmuring found to rune downe the mountaines. Befides, the river Rura, yeeldeth them may commodities, besides great stoarcof fish, and fat Eeles: there is a stone bridge over the River Rura, for passengers to goe over. There is alfothe Towne Chamen which David Chytraus Supposeth that it was fo called from the Chamavians, who came hither in Trajans time.

The next Countie in this Chart is the Dioceese of colen, commonly called Stift coln, fo called from the chiefe Cittie thereof. The Vbians did heretofore inhabit it, who were first seated beyond the River Rhene, in the Countie of Marck, and which belonged to the Prince of Cleucland, fo that it is a wonder that Volateranus was not ashamed to place the Vbians in Marchia Badensis, which is neere Helvetia. Tacitus Lib. 4. Hift. doth call them Agrippinnians, Iunius faith that it is likely, that the V bians derived their name from a Town commonly called Tuysch, and heretofore Te whisch, and by contra-Ction Tubisch, and from thence Tuysch, where there is a faire auncient Monasterie built. Neither is it unlikely that the great Altar, which Tacitus often mentioneth was built here, neere which Segimund (whom strabo corruptly calleth Semiguntus) the fonce of Segeft Prince of the Sicambrians was created Priest, who afterward at the revoltand defection of Germanic fled to the rebells, and broke his fillers which were the enfignes of his Priesthood. Pucerus doth thinke that the Vbians were the inhabitants of Eij falia, which are farther off, and some do rather think that they were those Tarbellians which Cafar mentioneth. The Metropolis is Agrippina, which Tailtus calleth Colonia, or COL. CLAVD. AVG. And Agrippinen (um),



in an auncient writing; and in Claudius coyne it is called col. Agripum. Thior. In Vitellius counit is called the 19 legion: & Prolomy cals it the Agrippin legion: Plinny & Suctomus, do name it the Agrippine Colone. The inhabitants do now call it Colln & the Frenchmen Colorgne, Some do fabulouflly suppose that it was called Colonia from Colonis a Ire. i.m : and fome would have it fo called because it was a Romaine G. lome: Cornelius Tacitus writeth thus concerning it: But Agripping, that the might thew her power to the neighbour Nations, commended that the old Souldiers and the Colonie called by her name, should be brought into the Towne of the Phans, in which the was borne. And by chance it came to passe, that her Vncle Agrapa received those people into his protection, after they had passed over the Rhone. So that this Cittle had both those names of Agrippin and Colonia from Agrippina and from that time it was called the Agrippine Colonie, and the Cittizens were called Agripio nentians. But afterward when the Romaine Empire began to decay: the Frenchmen under the conduct of their King chilic ricke in the years of our Lord 452, did drive them all form, and by force got the possession of the Colonie, and did governe it untill the time of otto the first. But in the yeere 749 onthe Romaine Emperour tooke this Colonic from the Frenchmer, and reflord it to the Romaine Empire. Since which time it has alwaves beene a free Imperial Cittie. It is fituate on the left hand bancke of the River Rheac, being great in compalled was at first foure square, but now the forme of it is likeanhille Moone, having many faire houses, and streetes, pleasant Gardens and Orchards, being well fortified with a ffrong wall and a double ditch; befides, it is populous, and rich: it is famous for Mechanicke Arts, and for the Vniverfity, and for wealth a excl-Jeth the most Citties of Germanic. In this Cittie about the years of Chaift 1346 Taulerus a famous Doctor of the Church & preach.

Bonna is seated on a pleasant plaine, where the Mountainese where doe descend and become levell ground. There is also some at a faire Towne, and the Village Brula. Also on the Coasts of the Phans there was Tolkiacum, as Tacitus reporteth, Lib. 5. Historicannot omit the publicke workes. Heere is the great Chuad of Colonia, built with free stone curiously wrought and carred, which is consecrated to Saint Peter; which if it had beene in the stone of the would have exceeded all the Churches in Germana, to building and largenesse; and it might worthily have beene conted one of the wonders of Europe. What, should I mention the saire Church of the Machabees? Or what should I speake of the other Churches and Monasteries? What should I mention the Guesthouses, the Hospitalls for the sieke, the Hospitalls for the poore, and for Orphans? Besides, the Prætors house doth much

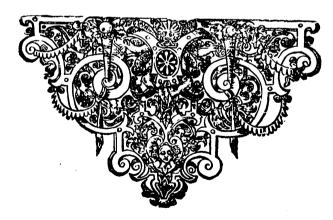
beautific this Cittle. I paffe by other things.

Moreover the Politicke government of this Cittle doth reprefentthe flourishing government of the Romaine Commonwealth.

For if you consider the dignitic of the Consuls, Proconsuls, Censors, Tribunes, Quæstors, and the Præsects of the Corne, or the insexible staffe of Iustice, which is carried insteed of the knitch or bundle of roddes: or if you observe the order of the companies, or the civill authority of the Senators, you shall see that this Commonwealth of Agrippina is as twere the Effigies, and lively Picture of Rome, so that it deserves to bee called the Romaine Coleman Butso much hitherto let us passe to other matters.

The third Table of WESTPHALIA

THE



The products

The Govern-

THE ARCHBISHOPRICK OF COLEN by RHENE.



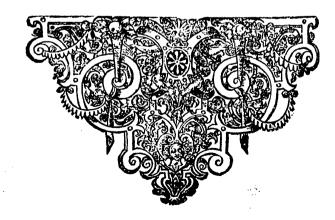
He V bians in Cafars timewere feated on that bank of the river Rhene which is toward Germany, and had a flourishing Citie; but they being vexed by the Succians who were the most potent people of Germanic, fent Embalfactors unto Cafr and made a league with him, leaving

pledges and defiring ayde of him against their enemies; who being then suppressed, yet afterward the Successes assailed them against Whereupon that they might live in more security hereaster, MAzippaton in law to the Emperour Angustus, brought them over the Rhom to a place which they now call Vpen. And also Agrippin, wife to Agrippa, N. Claudim, afterward Emperour, the sonne of Germineus; brought thither in the reigne of Tiberius, a Colonic became the was borne there, and so as Tacitus saith, it was called after her name: fo that afterward they would not bee called Phians but Agriffinians. This Cittie grew so bigge, that Zosimus calleth it the greatest Cittie, and Ammianus calleth it a well fortified Cittie: and it is manifest that it was the head Citie, and Metropolis of Germanie, and a Dukes seate, so that Vitellin, as Suctemus witnesseth, sent the Dagger hither, with which our shall himselfe: and in the same Cittle Trajan received the ensignes of the Empire, being sent unto him from Nerva. It continued faithfull unto the Romaines, untill in the yeare 462, their strength being weakned and spent, the Frenchmen under the conduct of King Childericke, by force got possession of it, and held it untill ottoes time. For he having tooke it from the Frenchmen, restored it to the Remaine Empire, and set it at liberty. But before Frederickethe seconds time, about the yeare of Christ 1201, it was affociated and joyned to Hansa. It is now fortified with 38 Towers, and with a double dich and a wall, on both sides whereof there are rowes of trees. It hath in many things some affinitie with Rome; in the Magiftraciethere are Confuls, Proconfuls, Practors, Cenfors, Tribunes, Questors, and Ædiles: As for facred buildings, it hath many faire Churches, and for civill buildings, it hath a Court, a Market place, a Porch or an Exchange. The Court hath a high Tower of curious workemanship, of free square stone, which is every were adorned with curious artificial statues. The River Rhene glideth by the Cittie on the ways for the little of the curious artificial statues. the Cittie, on the opposite bancke whereof the Divitensian Castell was built with a bridge by Constantine the some of Constantin, who placed a garrison therein for defence of the Frenchmen, which toge-



ther with the bridge was deftoyed by the Bishop Bruno, who built an Abby with the stones thereof, which in the yeare 1124. Was governed by Rubert a samous divine. There were 78 Bishops of Colen, from Beatus Maternus Saint Peters Scholler, as some would have, even to Ferdinand Bawarus. Their territory is very large, and they have many Townes subject unto them, the chiefe whereof are Bon. n.a, Nusia, and Ardernacum neere the Rhene. It is a fruitfull Country abounding with corne and wine. Their facred jurisdiction is extended farre and neere; and in facular matters they are Potent Princes, and they have the second place among the Electors of the Romaine Empire.

THE

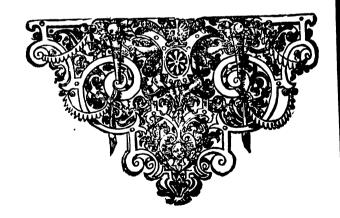


FOVRTH TABLE OF WESTPHALIA.

Ow we doe adde this fourth Table of Westphalia, that so we may have the better knowledge of this large wide Country it containeth that part of the Country which is bounded on the North, with the River Rura, and it hath on the East the Bishopricke of Padleborn, and the Countie of Waldecia: on the South Hafra, on the West it is joyned with the Countie of Marcan. It is full of Mountaines and Hills, especially toward the Eaft, where it joyneth to Padleborne, and Waldeers, in which tract there are many Townes, as upon the banck of the River Mommius: Holthufen, Osbern, Hullinchoven, Arensberg, Nienhus, Gunne, Stocckem, Fullinck, Berchem, Atolbem: and many others as Bergen, Nettlestede, Langstraten, Mensel, Hemerde, Heddingchasen, Over-Almen, which are watered with other little Rivulets. But the River Of ommius ariseth out of the aforesayd Mountaines, and hath alfo besides the aforenamed, these Townes, Hilbrichusen, Brilon, and Ruden, which are knowne through the neighbouring Valleys, for the commodities which that River yeeldeth. The River Hime is also no leffe famous, which rifeth in the middle of this Province, out of a finall Fountaine neere Fredericke Burg, and watereth the little Townes, Meiler, Eiselpe, Helmerinehuse, and Meschede, where it meeteth with another little Rivulet. The River Winne beginneth at Holwede or a little above, and glideth by Berentrup, Paffert, Dorler, Diepinek, and beyond Grevenstein after many windings & turnings, it commeth to Freinhol, and forunneth among the Mountaines, and at length mingleth it selfe with Mommius necreto Neigm. The River Lonne, beginneth in the Mountaines neere Nodarem, and commeth to Overkirchen on the South, and Smalenborg on the North, and from thence it runneth by Ateygen, Grevenburge, Habbeke, and fo having received another Rivulet neere Plettenberch, it goeth forward to Ebrichusen, and Werdecke, and at length about Limburg, it doth cast it selfe into the River Mommius. Moreover the River Rura, runneth and rifeth from hence, which glideth by oldenda, and fo necrethe River Sunderen receiveth Borahou, and so being much enlarged, it runneth into the Rhene. The Countrie towards Hasia is Mountanous, and therefore unfruitefull. The inhabitants are of a great stature, and strong, but very rude, and eate course fare, as Bacon, Beefe, Beanes, Peafe, and Lettice. The great labour which is beflowed intilling the earth, and the small profit which arises from thence, maketh them leffe diligent. For in wintertime they Banket,

and drinke great store of a thicke kinde of drinke; and they take no care but of their Cattell, which they keepe with their owne dwelling houses, The Rivers doe afford them fish, but not so well tasked as those which are taken in the Rhenc. They are not very expert or ready in matters of warre; and therefore they shunne the doubtfull chance of warre, as much as they can t and albeit the sax. ons were accounted heretofore a warlike Nation, yet now they are despised and contemned of their neighbours, and now for want of use they are not esteemed for matters of warre.

THE



THE FOURTH TABLE
OF WESTPHALIA



THE DIOECESE OF LEDEN.

The Country whence fo

He Diecele of Leden is so called from the chiefe Cirtie Leden Hubert. Thomas of Leden doth affirme that it was called Leden, from a Romaine Legion that was flaine in that Valley, and the inhabitants doe call it flaine in that variey, and the anatomic was fond.

Liege, as it were a Legion. Some thinke it was fond.

The travefulnetle of the foyle.

med from a little small River called Legia, which rising three miles from the Cittie, doth within the Cittie mingle it selfe with The Smadien the River Mosa. It is commonly called l' Eucsche de Liege. On the North West it hath Brabant, on the East partly Atosa, and panly the Dukedome of Limburg. On the South the Countie of Namura. The temperod cium. The length of it is 31 Leden Miles, and the breadth 15. It hath a cleare, temperate, and wholesome agre: the soyle is pleasant and fruitfull, especially Northward where it confineth on Brabant, where it yeeldeth great store of Corne, and other fruites, and in fome places wine. But towards the South where it joyneth to Luizenburg and France, it is somewhat barren, and Mountanous, and Woody; for heere is some part of the Forrest of Arden, which is the greatest, as Casar witnesseth, in all France. This is the external face of the soyle: but within it hath Mines of Iron and Lead, and also some of Gold. There are also Quarries, out of which to make great mens Tombes, white Marble which the Gracians call Ala blaster, is digged. There are also a kind of pit coale digged out of them, which are gotten with great paines, and with hazard of life, and fome times they are digged out under the Channel of Mosa, & are brought into our Country by flippes, and there is yearely raifed out of them, an hundred thousand Duckets. This stone they common ly call Leden coale, or Charbon de Liege: which affoone as it hath tooke fire, it kindleth by degrees, it is quenched with oyle, and watermakes it burne: The heate of it is very vehement, whence it comesto passe that Leden doth boast of three thrings above other Nations: Bread better than bread. Iron harder than Iron: and fire hotter than fire. They report that a certaine stranger in the yeare 1198 did first finde out the use of this stone, who shewed it to a fmith. Moreover this Countrie aboundeth with all kinde of Cattle; and it hath Woods which affoord great store of Game for hawking and hunting. They report that Saint Maternus Patavinus, the full Bishop of the Tungrians, about the yeare of our Lord 101, did converthis Countrie to the Christian faith. For the Bishops seate

THE DIOECESE OF LEDEN.



pofc,

The Diacese of LEDEN. which is now at Leden, was then at Tunguris, and it continewed to the yeare 488, at what time Trajectum was translated by S. Serva. tim to Mola, when the Hunnians under the conduct of Airla, then broke into Germanie, and did wast that Cittie together with other townes and it continewed there even to Bishop Huberts time whom the yeare 713, did translate irto Leodium, where it now remaineth. Moreover from Hubert the first Bishop of Leiden, even untill our times, Guiceiardine reckoneth 62 Bithops. Neither is this Pixlate a Bishop onely but also a Prince of the Empire, Duse of Bouillion. Marqueste of Francimont, Count of Loten and Hasbama. The aunci. ent inhabitants of this Bishopricke were the Eburomans, the Tungri. ans, Centronians, and Cerafians. Now it taketh up a great part of the auncient Lotharingia, for the Diecele of Leden containeth the Duke. dome of Bourlion: the Marquiship of Franciscont, the Countie of Hasbania or Hafpengam, and Loten, and many Baronics. And there are in this tract befides Tracetum, the middle part whereof is subject to the Duke of Brabant, 24 walled Citties, and a thouland 700 Villages, with spire Steepled Churches, and many Abbyes and Lord. thips. The names of the Citties are thefe : Leden, Bolomum, Fragcimontium, Locis, Borchworm, Tungri, Hojum, Haffelt, Dinanton, At Africum, Stochum, Belfenum, Saint Trudons , Vifetum, Tumum, Fa. rem, Beringum, Herek, Bree, Pera, Harmontium, Sineium, Foff, and Covinum, as Guiceardine reckoneth them. The Metropolis of them all is Leden, which fome call, Augusta Eburonum, the inhabitants doe call it Liege, and the Teutonians, Luyck and Luttich. It is an aunaent ittie, and Hubert Thomas, a Ledener doth referre the original thereof to Ambioriges a couragious King of the Eburomam, ander whose conduct the inhabitants by an Ambushment, slew Com, and Sabinus, having cut off one Romaine Legion, with 5 Cohorts, as C. Cefar, Lib. .. of his Commentaries concerning the French watte doth relate. Others suppose that it is a new Cittie, which was built by Hubert of Aquitaine, but their opinion is manifeltly proved tobe erroneous, by fome auncient Monuments, and buildings. There dee flow into the Cittle some other Rivers besides Mosa and Legis, as Vics, Vefes, and Ambluarus, which arife out of the Wood Arden. There are also very many cleare fountaines, fothat many private houses, have two or three. The Cittie is wide built, and doth containe some Mountaines and Vallyes, the compasse of it is source Italian miles. There are faire Ædifices and buildings, and the Bishops Pallace for statelinesse, and magnificence exceedethall the rest, which was built by cardinall Erard of Leiden. But for faire Churches, whether you confider their number, or their curious building, or their richneffe; it doth farre exceede all the Citties not onely of France, but of both Germanies. There are eight Collegiate Churches in it, in which there are very rich Cannons, but the chiefe and fairest is Saint Lamberts Church. It is a Cathedrall Church: and the Bishop thereof is Prince of the whole Diœcese, and Country; but none are chosen to bee Cannons, unlesse he bee descended of a Noble stocke, or essea Doctor or Licentiate: and it is lawful

for any Cannon (unlesse he be chosen into the number of the Priess) to refigne his benefice, to marry a wife, and to take upon him another calling. In this Church there are very many pretious vessells, and many ornaments of Gold and Silver: among the rest, there is Saint Georges Statue of pure Gold, which Charles Duke of Burgundie, confecrated. There are also foure very rich Abbyes, adorned with well furnished Libraries. There are 32 Parishes within the Citty, & as many Churches. Whereby it appeareth, that that which Petrarek writiwas not undeserved, Vidi Leodium, insignem Glero locum, that is, I faw Leden famous for the Clergie men. The Bishop hath the right and title of a Prince: yet the Citty hath so many priviledges and liberties, that it may be counted a free Cittie. For it hath Confuls: it was heretofore a great place of studdy, so that it is observed, that at one time 9 Kings fonnes, foure and twentie Dukes fonnes, and 29 Earles fonnes, were students at Leden: Besides many Barones sonnes, and gereat mens children, who were all for the most part Cannons of S. Lamberts Church. Bolonium, or Bourllon, is a Caftle foure mile from IHOYS: and fixteene from Leden, being built with rare workemanship, on the toppe of a Mountaine: it is the feate of the Dukes of Bouillon. Godfrey Duke of Lotharingia, was borne here, who in the yeare 1016, at the generall councell held at Claremont in Avernia, together with his brothers, Euflatius and Balduine went to warre against the Infidels, to recover the holy Land. At what time this Noble Heroe, to furnish himself for this warre, fold this Dukedome to Spertur Bishop of Leden, which was a greater glory to the feller than the buyer. By his valour the Christians tooke Icrusalem in the yeare 1030: When the Army offered him for his brave atchievements the Kingdome of Icrusalem, and a golden Crowne, this Noble Christian Prince refuled them, faying that he would not be made a King, nor weare a golden Crowne, there where his Saviour had worne a Crowne of thones. Francimontium was heretofore a walled Towne, but now the walls are fallen downe: Cardinall Erard whom I formerly mentioned built a fort heere. It is 4 Miles from Leden, and it is honoured with the title of a Marquiship. At Tuin (which is a Village Towne neere Francimont) there is the best Lead, and in the Mountaines neere unto it, there are Marble Quarries. The Tungrians are three miles from Asofa, and as many from Leden: their Cittie is now called Tongeren, being fituated neere the River Iecher ; it was fo called from the Tungrians a people of Germany, who leaving their Country passed over the Rhene, and seated themselves heere. It is the Auncientest Cittie in all Brabant. It is two hundred miles from this Cittie to Paris, and all the way was once paved with stones, as it is yet manifest by some part thereof. Hercules his Church within the Cittie, sheweth the antiquitie of it, whose statue doth yet stand over the gate. Hojum or Hoy, is so called from a little swift running Rivulet which here casts it selfe headlong into Otofi, it is five miles distant from Leden. Foure miles from Leden necre the little Towne Dener is Eilfen, and beyond that the Village Atunster hilsten; three miles from the Tungrians, is the Cittie of Saint Truden, which as some sup-Ccc 3

pole, was the feate of the Centronians, whom Inlines Cafar doth often mention. A mile from Leden, is the Village Ebure, which as it is fup. posed, also was the seate of the Eburonians. Haceneius writeth (that I may adde this by the way) that a part of Trajectum, joyned to this Diocefe by the donation or gift of Points, Count of Lovama. We omit the other Townes for brevitie fake. This Countrie is every where watered with Rivers, the most of which doe runne in The Rivers 10 Mofa: as Legia, or Legio, Vies, Vefes, Ambluarus, leckel, Hoy. Ve. fera, VI. Ver, Vri3 the others runne into Demera, and fo to Scaldis; as Katheek, Summer, Herek, and Helpe, which are all faire cleare Rivers, abounding with all kindes of fifh. Heere was a Fountaine concerning which learned men doe not agree. Some doe affirme that it is yet within the Cittie, Guecciardine and others doe contend that it was out of the Cittie, halfe a mile from Limburg, 5 miles from Leden, 8 miles from the Tungrams, neere the Towne spa, in a pleafant and delightfull Wood, being a part of the Wood Arden. This Fountaine hath a great vertue in curing desperate diseases, as the Gout, Dropfie, Fevers, and the like. And heere the Countrybeginneth to be full of Mountaines, in which there are rich Mines, It hath alto many thadic Woods, which are parts of the Forrest of dr. den, which is to celebrated by Inlins Cafar. One small part of it which is neere unto the Countie of Namureum, is called the Forrell Citarligma. And fo much concerning the Diecefe of Leden: now we proceed to the reft.

THE



THE COVNTIE OF MVERS.

with the adjacent Countries.

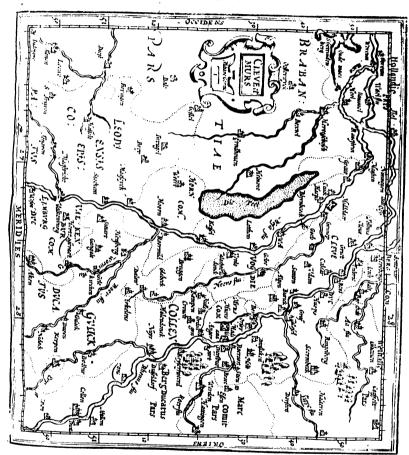


N this Table, in which the Countie of Others is lively described and delineated, together with the Cittles and Pi Cirties, and Rivers which doe encompaffe this Countie: we will onely describe those Countries which we

have not described otherwheres: namely these. First the Countie of Muers, afterward the Dukedome of Cleveland, and The Countie liftly the Dukedome of Intracum. The Countie of Atuers com- of Muers. monly called Graceffeliafe Muers, was fo called from a Towne of the have Name. On the East it hath the Dukedome of Bergen, and the Countie of March: on the West Golderland: on the South the Diaccese of Colemand the Dukedome of Inliacum: on the North Glevelind. The Country yeeldeth great store of corne, and hath many pleafant Meddowes. The chiefe Towne is Atners, which doth Landers, the Countrie, it standeth over against Dutsburg, not farre Towns. at of Macre. I come to the Dukedome of Cleveland, which was The Dakelocalled from the Cliffis; and there is a finall Towne of that domewhence mane, neere the bancke of the Rhene, which is built on three Cliffy to called, idls. It is boundered on the East with the Dukedome of Bergen, The Sanadon the Councie of March and Westphaliason the North with the Counneof Zurphania, Tranf-Ifalania, and Batavia; on the West with Geldeland, and Leden; on the East with Colen and Aquifgranem. The The tempered Countrie hath a good and wholefome ayre, it yeeldeth great flore the ayee of Corne, and pleafant Meddowes. Here are divers kindes of living infle of the cicatures: and in some parts divers wilde beasts, as oares, Foxes, toxte. Hares, Connies, Harts, wilde Cats, and wilde horfes + they have Tic variety great flore of Partridges, Thruftes, and Stares. An innumerable of the officers. fort of Duckes, and great plentie of all kindes of provision. They re- The aumeient port elfothat Pipin, and Charles Martell, did give Alius Gracelis Governments when he flourished in wealth and power, that part of Batavia, which is now called Cleveland. There fucceeded after him Theodoricke, Riemhold, Rudolphus, John, Robert, Balduine, and others even to John who was the 27 from Aline, and here the line was extinct. Yet Admpt us was adopted by the Emperour and the provinces into thistamilie, and in the Councell at Conflantia, the Emperour Sigifmand, created him Duke of Cleveland. This Dukedome hath thefe

The Towness Townes on the confines of France: Xantum, or Santen, a Towne on the left bancke of the Rhene, which Piglius heretofore called Trajana Colonia, and Pyranus, and many others Vetera: it seemeth to be very auncient and of great antiquitie, by those stones which are called Duynheen, of which great itoare are gathered out of the ruines. Eurichum, or Eurich is a small Towne, situate over against Wesel, ha. having pleafant fields and Meddowes round about it. Clivia, or Cleve is the head Towne of the Province, not farre from the bancke of Rhene, not far from that place where it spreadeth forth his armes. and beginneth to Inile Batavia. It was heretofore a very great Cittie, as we may collect by the ruines thereof. It was called cleve because it is situate on three cliffic rockes, neere the Rhene. On the highest part of the three hills, there is leated a high, broade, fourefquare Towre, with a faire Castle, which they report was builded by Cains Inlins Cafar, in his French warres, as a Fort of defence against the Germaines: which may be seene in these words written in the great Court of the Pallace by the Princes commandement, Anno ab. Trbe. Dexelix. c. Iulius. Dielator. His. Partibus. Subactis Arcem. Clevenfem fundavet. That is, in the yeare from the building of the Cittle Dexerix. c. Inlins, the Dictator, in these parts, having fubducd Arcem, founded Cleve. Now it is memorable be. cause it is the scate of the most illustrious Dukes of Iuliacum, Cleve-Lord, and also for the Collegiate Church, and the curteste of the inhabitants. It is very conveniently fituated, and hath a faire prospect into a faire plaine, which is cloathed with greene graffe and herbage: but especially from a high Tower, which from the weathercockeis called the Smanne Tower. Calcaria is a Towne in the Island of Rhene, which was built first by the Earles of Cleveland, as a Fort and Tower of Garrison to prevent the incursions & inroades of these of Colen and Gelria, with whom they had often warres. It was fo named from the auncient Castell Calcer, from whence there was passage from this Island to the farther bancke of the Rhene; it grew rich and powerfull by cloathing, and brewing of drincke, which was transported from thence to other places. Above Calcarra in that place which is called Aufden Bacrn, it is thought that Cafar Germaniem did builda bridge over the Rhene, when he marched from his old tents unto the Martians, who are now called Twentanians, but yetthe little Towne Otmacren retaineth its auncient name. Griet is fituate on the left bancke of the River Rhene, and below it on the same side is Grethusium on the confines of Batavia, neere the auncient Castell Lobe. cum, which fignifies the corner of the course, for Loop fignifies a course, and Fek a corner: for Rhene divideth his course and runneth divers wayes. On the bancke towards Germanie, there are Vefalia, of which we have spoken in the descripion of West phalia; also Duisburg, or Tentolurg, a Towne of anneient Germanie, fituated heretofore on the bancke of the River Rhene, betweene the Rivers Rura and Angra. Both histories, and the faire buildings doe declare and demonstrate that it was alwayes a famous Towne. And the writers concerning the affaires of Flanders doe fliew, that it was frequented

THE COVNTIE OF MVERS.



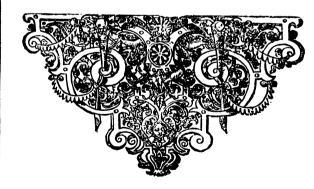
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by Merchants for trading and famous Marts which were keptthere. Embrica is a very neate Towne, well peopled, having faire streetes. and a well governed schoole; the Commentators on Tacitus doe call it Afeiburg, but it is commonly called Emmericke. And so much concerning Cloveland: the Dukedome of Inlineum remaineth, commonly called Inhers or Gulick. It was foramed from the Towne Infiacum. It is fituated betweene the River Rhene and Atofa, in the fame manner as Clevelandis, but that the latter lyeth Northward, and the other Southward. For otherwife they have the fame Countries confining on them. It hath a good wholfome ayre: and the foyle yeeldeth abundance of Corne, which is very waightie. It bringeth forth alfo good Woad, which is very gainefull to the inhabitants: and it hath many flourithing Meddowes, but no Wine. Heere are varietie of living creatures, and especially excellent horses. The Princesof Inliacum are thought to be defeend from Enflathins brother to Godfrey Bilionens. But the Country of Inlineum, was heretoforea Countie, and the Emperour Ludovicke, made it a Marquithip in the yeare 1329, & 30 yeares afterward the Emperour Charles the fourth, made it a Dukedome. But William the fourth was the Marquelle and Duke thereof. His fonne William fucceded after him in the Dukedome of Iuliacum and Gelria: he dying without iffue, left Raynold hisbrother to fucceede him. And he dying without an heyre, his wife marged his kinfman Adolphus of Bergen, who was created Duke of Iuliacam, and Bergen. They dying without iffue, William was made Duke of Isliacum and Bergen, and had a fonne named Gerard, who fucceeded his father: William was fonne to Gerald, who marryed his onely daughter to the onely fonne of John Duke of Gleveland: and fothe three Dukedomes of Bergen, Inliacum, and Cleveland, were made one Country. But this Iohn had a fonne named William, who joyned the fourth Dukedome, namely of Gelria, to the three Dukedomes of Cleveland, Inliacum, and Bergen; but in the yeare 1543, he wasconquered and fubdued by Charles the fifth, and spoyled of his Country, and afterward upon new conditions hee received it againe, with all Gelria, by marrying the daughter of Ferdinand King of the Romaines. The chiefe Cittie which nameth the Dukedome is Inliacum commonly called Gulich, which Antoninus mentioneth in his Innerary; it is fituated neere the River Rura. The other Townes befides Iuliacum are Marcodurum, commonly called Duren, a Towne famous for holding out against that fiery seige, which Charles the fifth layd against it. The Monastery of Exphalia is a pleasant towne: lying in a vale betweenetwo Mountaines, not farre from the fourtaines of the River Ervatis: also Euskirchia, Birchemum, commonly called Cafter from the magnificent Caftle wherewith it is fortified; alfo Grevenbrocck, Stadbach, Dalen, and Waffenberch. It hath many Castles belonging to Noble families as P. I. Int., Meroden, Rensiehenberg, Neffelroden, and Wachtendoncke. There is also the Baronie of Wickraden having a flrong Castell, which was sometime the seate of the Quadrans. In this tract the Cittie Aguifgranum is fituated, which Prolemie calls Vetera, in which the thirtieth Legion wasbil-

fied. Lhuithprandus callethit the Palatine Granum, and Rheginus Thermas Grani, and Aquis Palatium. And the writers of those times docoftencall Aque Aken, the Germaines call it Ach, and the French, Aix. It is a faire Cittie and hath an wholesome ayre, and a pleasant foyle, although the buildings are not so beautifull as they havebeene formerly. It hath many hot bathes both within the walls, and without, which are foveraigne to cure many difeafes. This Cinicis famous, in regard Charles the great made his residence here. who both dyed and was buried here. These Countries have befides the Rhene the River Rura, or Rora which neere a little Towne ofthe I bians, called Rocroort, which fignifies the end of Rora, is mineledwith the Rhene, where we may fee a great difference betweene thetwo confluent Rivers, the one whereof is greene, the other white. Moreover Rora hath many winding turnings, and yet it runneth with so violent a streame, that sometimes it breaketh into the Meddowes, fo that in a short time it will overslow three or foure Acres of ground, and fometimes it filleth the ground full of shelles: there are allo Nerfa, Lupia, Angria, Dufelium, Erfatt, Nirfi, Vorniamand others. It hath also woods, one of which is that which Tacitas calleth Saltus Tentobur gensis, which is a very large Wood neere to Duisburg, in which there are an innumerable fort of wilde beafts. Ithath many cleere Rivulets. The Mountaines are steepe and cloathed every where with high trees. But enough of these things.

THE



COVNTIE OF WALDECK.

Iodocus Moers of Corbach, who first described and set forth this Table, doth reckon two degrees of Nobles under the Earle of Waldeck, one free who alwayes resideth in the Countie, the other holding of the Countie; therefore seeing I have nothing else to insert, I will here reckon up these orders, and what houses are contained in this Table.

The stocke of the free Nobility within the County, are Virmundt, Meissenburg, Gogreben, Zertzen, Tolmerichausen, Dalwig, Eppe, Rode-hausen, Reen, Sconstat, Hertzinghausen, Twist, Hanxtelden, Greismar, Roman, Dorfelt.

The stocke of those that hold of the County, as well without as within the County: are Wisslein, Reiteel, Spiegal, Calenberg, Westfal, Canstein, Malspurg, Lebenstein, Mengersen, Mescheden, Beinenhurg, Papenheim, Wulfft, Volckenbergb, Urf.

THE

THE COVNTIE OF VVALDECK.



The Course w venco to cal

The Situation

The fruitful. neffe of the

Returne to Mercator in whom the Countie of Waldak followeth, commonly called De Graffchaft Waldeche. It is so called from the Cittie Waldeck: and it is agreat part of Hafia. It hath on the East Haffia: on the North the Bishopricke of Paderborne: on the West the Diecese of

Colen. The length and bredth of this Country is fixe miles. Itharh a fertile foyle, faire spreading Hills, and pleasant Rives. It bringeth forth great store of Corne and Wine: it produceth diverskindes of mettalls, as Gold, Silver, Braffe, Iron, Lead: Quickfilver, Alum. and Salt, which are all digged forth of the bowels of the Earth, neere the Cittle Wildungs, and the Castle Esfenburg. There are also Coale-Stones digged forth, as in the Bishopricke of Leden: which the Ger. manes call Steecolen, which they burne in fleed of coales. It produceth divers kindes of living creatures, and great storeof wildebeasts which the inhabitants doe often hunt. The Countie of Waldeck is ethongeras originally derived from Widichindus Earle of Snalenburg, whom charles the Great made governour of Paderborne, which right one Widiebindus Earle of Waldeck being to goe with Fredericke Barli. rollainto Alia, did passe over to the Colledge, in consideration of The some at three hundred Markes of filver payd unto him. Neither is thereany Continewed catalogue of the former Earles. Therforewe multickon from Henry Ferreus, who first added corbachia to the Earledome. His ry Ferreus, who built the castle of Landoria, did bring Corbachaunder his obedience in the yere 1366, on the 11 day of March. This Henrin the yere 1400 flew Frederick Duke of Brunswicke, being cholen Emperour, neere to Friffaria; his wife was Elizabeth of Berges. Welrad yeeldeth himselfe into the protection of the Bishop of Meguntum. Philip the second was his sonne, whose wife was Anne the daughter of John Duke of Cleveland. Wolradus Pins the second was a leasned man: and Prafident of the Colledge of Ratisbene, in the year 1556, he dyed in the yeare 1478. Iosias was borne in the yeare 1573 and dyed in the yeare 1558. Christian and Wolrad weie the forms of the Earle Iofias. But as concerning the Imperial offices, this Countie is the chiefe, among the foure, namely Waldeckt, Hand, Fulchen, Arnsperg, and Rabnam. The chiefe Cittie is Walders, commonly called Waldeck, which nameth the Countrey, having a Calik which the River Fidera watereth. There are also the Townes Allow chaufa, and Dudinschaufa: and the Cittle Landavia with a Castle so joyning threunto: alfothe Cittie Mengerhufa with a Castle, where the Earles keepe their residence, being two miles distant from Wadecia: Rodenum is an auncient Cittie with a Caftle, in the Territories whereof there is good hunting. The Castle of Wetterberg hath a pleasant seate and prospect, being situated betweene the Rivers Two Ha and Ahra: there is also the City Wildunga: neere to which their are Mettall Mines, from whence great store of gold, Brasse, and Iron is dayly digged forth. Here are also certaine fountaines, unto which the ficke persons did heretofore come out of divers Countries. And here the best drinke is brewed: There are also the Towns of Fringth,

Sexenbefin, Sevenberge, and Furficiberge; also the Castle of Isen-tion, necre into which there are Mines of Gold and Iron, as necre Williams: I Allingia a well feated Caffle, and divided from the Cit. uchy a River - Corbachia, is a fortified Cittie: Albertus Magnus maketh mention of gold Mines which were found neere unto it, and heaffirmeth that there is lefte wafte of that gold in refining and puri fing ofit, than of that in Bohema or any other. Neither are the veines thereofyer altogether exhaufted, for not farre from Corbales, there is gold found among the funds. Newburg is a Towne with a Cattle. There are also the Castle 11ber, and the Monastery Wola. This Country is watered with many Rivers, the chiefe whereot is Edera, which may compare with Tagus of Spaine, Hebrus, of thrace, and Pacielus of Asia, and it hath golden fands, being vewhill of hith, and it cutteth through the middle of the Province of Waldecke, and it floweth out of the Mountaines of Naffan, through the Countie of Witgenflein to Francoburg, and watereth the Caffle of Waldecke, which is built on an high rocke; standing in a low valley, cavironed on every fide with Mountaines, and fo gliding by Frilara, a Towne of Haffia, and having received the River Sualma, it difchargeth it felfe into Fulda, a little above Caffella, and afterward into Vifurgis. The other River are Dimila, Twifta, Vrba, Abra and Bher. There are also divers Mountaines, as Grunebeckerbeg, Winterlog, and Den Aftenberg, and others which are described in Merca-123 Table- There are also many woods in this tract, as Aldewaldt, Weterholt, Goppenhage, Plat. I omit the refl which are every where dispersed through this Countie. And so much concerning the Counthe of Waldicke, I paffe to the Palatinate of Rhene.

Ddd 2

THE



PALATIN ATE OF RHENE.

The Country vicence luca lea

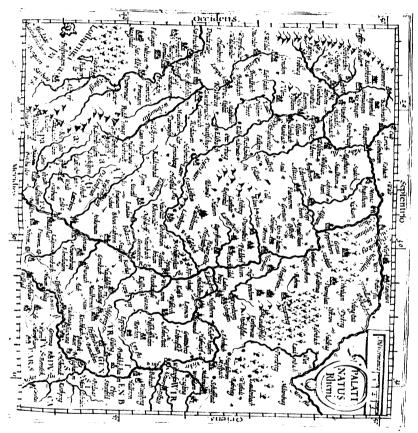


Fire Waldeeia there followeth in my method the Palatinate of Rhene, commonly called die PfaltZ. Some suppose that this Noble part of Germanie was to called from the Pallace of Rhene; some would have it so named from Charles the Great, and others from the Pallace of Tre-

seers. Bestis Rhenanus endeavoureth to prove out of Ammanus Mar. cellinus, that the Palatinate was fo denominated from the Country Pais, for Ammianis writeth in this manner. A Bridge being built mere Megantiacum, the legions peffed over the Rhene, and pitched their Tents in the Country of Cipeliatium, which was focalled from Felas. And in another place, When they came to the Country which is called Cappellat.um of Palas, they pitched their Tents there, where the bounder flone doth diftinguish the confines of the Roman & Eurgundians, Moreover Rhenanus addeth: Heere we may obsest that the Prince Paratine was not to called from the Pallace of Calario from that little a diffice or building which is necre the Rhene, but that he receiveth that appellation from the Country. But leeing there are many Count Palatines of other places mentioned in Histories, some doe reject this opinion concerning the Etymologic of a Palatine, But most doe thinke that the tirle of Count Palatme is derived from a Palatme Lice, which was and is a title of great digratic in the Komaine Empire. So that those who did terve the Plance in the Council of the Pallee were called Palatines. The Country bath on the Well the Dokedome of Zweibruck, on the East Franconia, and the D ike dome of a reembrg on the North it is bounded partly with the River Manus, and partly with the Wood, which they call Ottenia: on the South a hath signal All this tract is not interior to any part of Gorman, both for pleasant nefle, fruitfulnefle, and plemie of all things. The Mountaines forthe moff part doe beare Vir. s, which doe yeelde moff excellent Wint. which other Countries doctetch from thence; and these Mountaine on the burthfide are full of Chefnuts. The fields doc yeel, alundance of Corner as Wheate, Pulle, and Barley. There are also many tans Gardens, and Orchards, which are planted with all kinds of uces which beare prest flore of apples.

There are ext. Bont Vines between Wormseta, Hey lower Medicinum. The roll of the Arms. That appendiculum. and effectedly at Property of the house compare for goodneffe with the Settain, Factor and the Camping Nines. There are also Woods and Mountaines have vold, house especially Harts. And also the limitabiliants coefficients.

THE PALATINATE OF RHENE.



Ddd s

up many Goates and Kiddes in these woods, in regard that they delight more in wooddy Forrests than in Meddowes. For Caper of Goates are so called a Carpendo, that is, from cropping of trees, and therefore it was wont to be a clause of exception in letting of ground, that no Farmer should keepe Goates in his ground. Neere Heydelburg there is great storne of Hearnes, which breed there in the Woods: there is associated from the water, and yet cannot endure any raine or tempests, which she avoyed they shying high in the ayre, according to that of Frigill:

Mique altam fupra volat Ardea nubem, And the long-wing differne doth fly Move the clouds that are folluc.

It is called also Irdea, quo lardua suo volatu petat, that is, because it flyeth high. She buildeth her nest in the highest trees, and doth naturally hate the Hawke, as likewife the Hawke feeketh contimally her destruction. But when they fight in the ayre, they both ftrive which should get uppermost; if the Hawke be above her, he comes downe upon her with great violence, and kills her. Buttothe matter. There were alwayes Præfects of the Pallace, especially in the Emperous Court, which the Frenchmen did heretofore call the Majors, of the house or Pallace. But at what time the CountiePa-Latine of Rhene was inflitted, and where the Pilarines of Rhene did keepe their refidence foure hundred or five hundred yeares agoe, I cannot determine, feeing there are divers different conjectures. Some fay the first Palatines, were onely Noble men until the time of one thethird, at what time they were made Princes Ekdors: for they had more dignity. The first Elector Palatine was Horry, who with the other Electors in the yeare 1003 did chufe the Emperour gents. But Munfier faith that he doth not finde it mentioned in any writings, either where he kept his Court, or what County he governed, or what people were fubject unto him; but fome doc suppose, but without any certaine ground, that the Princes Palaine did heretofore keepe their refidence at Wormsera, and had great power in that Citie. It is manifest, that Conradus Duke of Frencome in the yeere 742 did refide at Wormes, but not the Prince Palanna. This was the feate heretofore of the Intuergians, the Nemetians, and the Langionians, as fome doe suppose. The Lattergians were aprople of Germanie, which Pencerns doth place in the Palatmate neere to Heydelberg, which Country was also called Capellatium and I alla as we favd before. Those whom Prolomic and others call the Nemetros, were a people in commune neere the Rhene, contining on the Metenfians, Argentimentians, and Wormscenfians, Rhemann calleth it now the Fp. f. opall Cittle of Spires, and . Threw calleth it Augusta Nemetum. Alfothofe whom Ptolomic calleth Vingiones, are a pcople of Go manie, neere the Rhene: Riemanns and Lubienagene dee call them Wormbfer, Bifflumbs, But Pirel merus on the contrary affirmeth that the Fangionians are those of Stores, and the Nemelians

mole of Wormes; and Irenieus addeth this reason, namely because Processes, who in description of Rhene, did usually proceede from the South Northward, doth first mention the Vangians, and afterward the Numetrans. But Sig. Gemblaceufis, who writ about five hundred yeares agoe, callethivormes the Cittle of the Vangionians. Also lohn Heald doth gather, out of an infeription, that the Cittie Wormes, was hactofore called the Warch Tower of the Vangionians. There are 48 Cities in the Palatinate, the chiefe whereof is Heidelberg, where the Prince Palatine keepeth his retidence. It was to called citled it from the people, whom the Germaines call Heyden; or from the Mirde-tree, which they call Heydelbeer, and he croupon the most learned Meliffus doth call this Citty Myrtellerum. Toa. which Pyramius calleth Durlacan, others more rightly do call Durlach. John Herald doth call it Capellatium, others doe call Cap. llatium the Palatinate, as we fayd before. Munfter calleth is Bergifries, which thandeth in the way from truckford to Hardelburg. Some doe toppole that the Cittie which Ptilime calls Bendors, was feated here, but this is but conjecturall. For Pislome placed Bendoris; in the 51 degres of Latitude; when as Heidela sug, is in the 49 degree, and 35 minutes of Latitude. Some suppose that it should be read and written Edelberg, which fignifies the noble Mountaine: and others Eidleberg, which fignifies the necre Mountime. It is fituate by the River Nierus or Neiearus, in the entrance of the Mountaines, it hath beene a famous Varvertity for learning and Arts from the yeare 1356, being then instituted by Rupers the elder. Prince Palatine, who tent for one Marfilus from Paris to be governour thereof. And from that time it was well replenished with learned men, and flud ints. The most famous Doctors were Rodolphus Agrico. ls, John Dalburgius, lobn Virdungus, William Xilander, Thomas Eraftus, Zuhary Vr fin, and many others. Moreover, the whole Palatinate is swided into foure Prefecturefhips, as Heydlebergenfin, the Alzaenjun the Neoftadienfian, and the Misbachenfian, which are fo called homelic Citties of Hedelberg, Alzea Neoftadium, and Moshacum. There is also Bretta, which is a fmall Towne neere the River Salza, in which Pedap Atel mehton was borne, who write much concerning the liberall Atts: allo Ladeburg, fo called from the Romaine Tents, halfe of which was pawned to Duke Rupers the elder, the otherpart came to the Bithop of Wormes. Sefeed of Strainberg fold unto the aforefayd Pracein the yeare 13 7, the Towne Schrieffin, and the Castle of Strainberg. And min vene 1344, the Towner winheim, was given to the Prince by awardment of Arbitrators, which heretofore the Bithopo: Mogantinum did poffetfe, There are also the Yownes Cauba, 6 Mulen, Sintzon, Luden by the River Tuberto, Oppenheim Cafarca Lates, Ingelberm, Lowenstein: and in Brureinia there is Bruxells and whers, as may be feene in the Table, and also many Castles and Villa-S.S. The chiefe Rivers are Rhene and Neccarus, The latter dorh wato and cut the ough the middle of the Palatinate, and doth discharge it kill into the Rhene, neere Ladeburg; the auncients did call it Nicer, it hangreat flore of Mullets, which are commonly called Barbells, Al-Othere continually commeth downe this River great pieces of timber, from the wood Otto, which the River Necartu bringeth into the Rhene. The leffer Rivers, are Tuberus, Lutherus, Lixtus, and others. The Country is both Mountainous and field ground. It hath high Mountaines, which doe beare excellent Vines, of which the Rhenish Wine is made. And there are Woods which yeeld floare of game for hunting. The chiefest whereof is the Wood Otto, which is a part of the Herenian Wood: the breadth thereof is from the River Necarus even to Manne, and the length from the Mountainous way called Berefir. o, even to the River Tuberus. But fo much hitherto. There were many Churches, in the Palatinate, and many Monasteries; as the Monattery of Lerich, which was built by Charles the Great, or as tome suppose by Pepin. Concerning the Library, thereof Munster writechthus: There is not a place in all Germanie, where there is a more ancient I ibrary than in this Monasterie, Isaw there a Manuscriptwritten with Virgills owne hand: and in it Ammianus Marcellinus his laft booke was found, which is now published, being written before in great capitall letters. John Dalberg Bifliop of Wormes a learned man, did take the best bookes from thence, and put them in the Librarie at Laderione. There are foure Electors in Germanie, the Palatine of Rbine. the Arche officers of Mentz, of Triers, and Colen. The free Cities are Meniz, Colen, Trur, and Gelenhaufen. The Princes and Lordsarethe Count Palatine : Count Naffam : and Beilflaine : H. Roiffer scheidt, and Rheineck : Touteb Ordens Hernin Coblent z : the Abby of S. Maximimis neere Triers, the Provoft Seltz II, Nider Eifenburg, But fo much hitherto, I come to the Dukedome of wirtemberg.

THE

THE DVKEDOME OF VVIRTEMBERG.

Welthe Palatinate, and the Marquillip of Baden; on the South it hath

the Mountaines of Arbon, and the Smevian Alpes, for fo the Inhabi-

mants doe call the higher Mountaines of this Countrie; on the North

He Dukedome of Wirtemberg, commonly called Wurten-bergerlant, was fo called from the auncient Castle Wirtemberg, which standethin the middle rhope of collections. hill not farre from the Emperiall Cittle Efting. This hill not farre from the Emperior Country of wirtemberg, dothlye by the River Nierus. Country of wirtemberg, dothlye by the River Nierus.

Ithath on the East the Strevians, Vindelicians, and Norseians; on the The Struuten

calleth

tranconia and not faire off the wood Otto. The agre of this Country is The Climites vay wholfome and temperate both in Winter and Summer. It is as heafful also as any part of Germanie: both for Wheate, Pulle, Theretality, Wine, and other fruites. But yet all the Country is not of one foyle, for that part where the River Neccarus arifeth, and confineth on Her. onis, and that which lyeth by the Swevian Alpes, betweene Danubius and Nierus, is rugged, and unfit for tillage or planting of Vines. On the Alpes it is a front foyle, but very fruitefull, and also by the blacke Wood, it hath a fandy red coloured earth, which yeeldeth great flore dCorne. But there where the River Neccarus floweth through the Compronground, it is very fertile and fruitfull: for it hath every where hills crowned with Vines, greene Meddowes, fruitefull fields, and great flore of Wine, Corne, and Apples. This Dukedome alfohath Mines of Silver, not farre from Wiltberg, and it is fayd that the Towne Padubium is built on Mines of Braffe; it hath alfo Iron and Braffe. There are divers coloured flones found, which for the most part are coameld and ffreakt with blew. So that it feemes that Nature did endeavor to enrich this place with pretious flones. There are divers kendese thiving C. catures, and in the Woods there are an innmerable fort to bee feene. It was made a Dakedome in the yeere 1495, by the Emperour Maximilian, in a meeting or Parliament held at Womes, and he made Eberhard baile of wirtemberg a Duke. Duke Eberbusishe f. cond continued but two years in his Dekedome, but having melted his gold and filver plate, he fled first to Fina, and afterwald to the Prince Pulatine, and dyed without iffue. After that the Emperour Maximitian created Eberhard the Nephew of Eberhard, Dike of wirtemberg. But hee was droven out of his Country in the yeare 15 19, by the Swedlanders. Christopher succeeded his father Fltide; and Ludovicke his fonne fucceed: dafter Christopher. And Ludo

Title was tucceeded by Predericke, the fonds of George Harle of Mount Vellicard. The Interregans were formerly feated heere, but Rhensnus Mis Carres

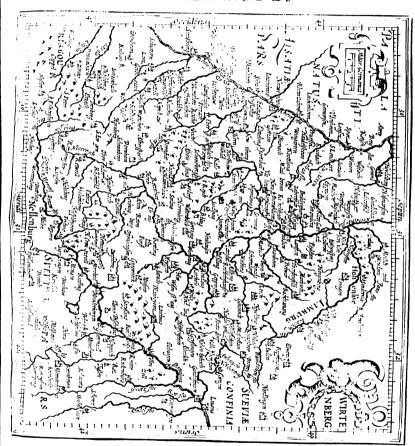
called them the Puithungians. This Dukedome is as it were circular and round, and doth contains many Citties and Townes, The chiefe Citties are Tubinga & Stutgardia. Tubinga is commonly called Tubingen, which is fituate neere the River Neccarus, being a very neate Cittie, having flore of bread and Wine, which is transported to Swethland; and it hath a stone Bridge over the River Neccarus. It hath also a Castle and a hill planted with Vines, a Colledge of Cinnons, and an Vniversitie. In this Cittie, beliedes John Stoffler, and others, Leonard Fuchfius did professe Physicke. And the most famous and learned Martin Crusius. was the Rhetoricke professor, in the same Academy. It was instituted by Fberhard Earle of wirtemberg, whom Maximilian, (as we favd before) created a Duke in the yeere 1477. John Herold in his booke of the Germaine antiquities, sheweth by an inscription engraven there, that Augustus had a Mantion house at Tubinga. Which Peter Appianus in his booke of auncient infcriptions doth fet downe thus.

> Max. In Avg. Em. Ger. Max. DAC. MAX. ARM. MAX. TRIB. P. Cos. Er.

But Heroldus fetteth downe the whole inscription, as the Emperour was ufually enftiled at Rome. Imp. C.e.s. Divi. L. Sept. Sever. Pert. Aug. Parth. Tarah. Adiab. F. M. Aurel. Antonin. Aug. Sarmat. Max. Gir. Max. Dac. Max. Armen. Mox. Britan. Max. Arab. Max. Aleman. Max. Parth. Max. P. E. Pont. Max. Trib. Pote vi. Cos. Procos. Perpet. Leg. 8. Ant. Aug. P. E. Ejus. Num. Devot. Prin. Opt. Forth.

Stuteardia, which is the Metropolis, and Dukes feate, is fituate neere the River Necearus. The Countie of Stuteard was named from this Cittie: which was built by the Vandalls, and afterward reedified by the Elector lobn Marqueffe of Brandenburg, and Otto the third. But in the yeare 1290, Albert the fourth, Marquelle of Brandenburg, and Prince of Anhole, the fonne of Otto the fourth, gave it as a Downe with his Daughter Beatrice, who marryed Henry Leon Wandalus. This Cittie is environed with afruitfull foyle. And great flore of Wine is more every yeare in this Towne. Iohn Rhealus was borne heere, a learned man, skilfull in the Law, a great Linguist, and one that taught Hibrer. There is allo Reutlinga, being feated neere the River Necessus which was made a Cittle in the yeare 1240 by the Emperour Fredericke, the fecond. This Cittie is famous for paper Mills. The other Townes are very pleasant, and most of them fortified with strong Castells, as namely I rachum, by the River Amerus, also Nirtingum, Kircheds, Heilbronna, Lauffena, Pinigtheim. The Cattle of Afperga, Greinings, Marbachum, Canstadium, Waiblinga, Schorendorffum, Geppinga, Fiefen, tormerly called Aludtacum, Meidenheim, and wilipergium, where the most diligent Colmographer Daniel Cellarius was borne, being situace necre the River Nagolta; alfo the Townes Herrenberg, Rotenberg, and Hechingum, Belingum, and diverse others that you may behold in the Table

THE COUNTIE OF WIRTEMBERG.



or Mappe. This Dakedome is a chiefe part of the Emperiall circle of Swethland, which because George Goodgerus, and Dweed Seltxlis have described it alone more accurately than the rest, I will here fer downe the whole circle of Swethl. a.i. The circle of Swahland doth contains three orders, the first is the Clergie, the second the Princes: the third the free tinties. In the first order are the Bishops of Char, Coffeetz, and Aufpery. The Abbots of Kempton, of Res. dream, of S. Gal. in Helvelia, of Salmas freetler, of Wegarien, of We descor, of S. Blafins, S. Peter, of Ostanlorn, of Cheffanfor, Stan am Rhon, Krentz lingen, Peterflufen, which lyeth by the Rhone Northward, alfo the Bishop of Englidelin, Pfessor, Pfessor, of S. Joan in Thurtbal, of Schuffenriedt, of Suckember, of Ochfenhaufen. of Cong fbren, of Ottorchal, of Plehingen, of The, of Munchrod. of Amfrery, of Trice, of Gengenbuch, of S. hattern, of Diff blen. The Abbateffes of Lindar, of Rustemmusfier, of Bucelow, of Guttenzell, of Bennd, of Heppach, of Tentfelb, of and Burgund. In the fecond or. der which is of the Princes, there is the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Marqueffe of Baden. The Earles of Helfenflein, Weifenflag, onnon Lauffer, Olivaint fort, Furflenberg, and the Marquelle of Eber-Ham. Alto the Failes of Tollern, Bultz, Labenflain, Tubingen, Kirchhere, Tengen alas Dongen, Gundelfingen. The Lords of Stongan, of Tuffen, of Waldeberg, of Sonnelurg, of Valekenfluen, of Kunface, of Kunfeezerperg : alfothe Barons of Goodtzek, and Ober Helmen. In the third rancke there are the Citties of Ausburg, of Kanffeers, of Vlm, of Memmingen, Kempton, of Bibrach, of Leukirch, of 160, of Wangen, of Lindow, of Ravenspurg, also Luchorn, V berlingen, China, Pfullendorff, S. Gal, Schafbaufen, Reutlingen, Eflingen GrandWell, Heilbron, Wimpfu. Hal in Schawben, Dinekelipuel, bopfinger, Geo Sa, Alen, Nordlingen, Donaverd, Buchaw, Offenburg, Gengenback, Lam Hametharch, Rotwell, I returne to the Dukedome, This Countain watered with many pleafant Lakes, and Rivers very full of fish, the chiefe whereof is the River Brentius, which is never frozen in the coldeft and hardeft time of all winter. The River Nacr mmeth through the middle of it, and having received many Rivers, of which the chiefe are Nagolta, Entites, Remifies, Locherus, Lagulla, Frazim but Breatins mingleth it felfewith Dendrine. The Alpan Most taines are in this Dukedome, which are called Alpes abalic line from their whitenesse, for the white stones thereof are seene a faire of, and they have many feverall names, as Schera, Albuchue, Handom plus, and Hortfeldins. Alfopart of the Wood Here ma and Maliand, doth forcad into this Country, which have feverall names, as the Wood Assuching the Wood Stubenthal, the blacke Woodcommonly called sel marizmali, the Wood o deameli, &c. The people of this Dukedome, are valiant, conteous, conflant and religious.

THELOWER ALSATIA.

If the commonly called Elfusz, was so called as some sup. The Common pole, as it were Edelfusz, that is, a Noble and samous seate; wheneve cal-

others thinke it was fo named from the River Illa by changing a into I, as it were a feate by the River Illa; whence some doe affirme that it was called the Country of Illefafs, and not Alfa. It is as fruitfull a Country as any that lyeth by the fide of the thene; on the East it hath Helverie, which parteth it from Rhene; on the Well Lotharingia, where the Mountaine Volagus is the bordering hantbetweene Lotharingia and Germanie, on the South it hath part of Helvetia & Burgundie on the North it is boundred with the Dukedom other temberg. It is nine Germane miles long, and from Rhene to the Mountaines it is three Germaine miles broad, but towards Haganos it goweth broader, betweene the Mountaines. But this Country is fo hanfull and there is such great plenty of all things, specially of Wine and Corne, in this little tract of Land, that it doth not onely ferve the inhabitants, but other people also of Germanie, both farre and neere. Therefore lames Wemphelingus in his Epitomy of Germany, doth call athe Store boufe and Nurfe of Germanie. For, excellent Wines are continually brought out of this Country in Carts, and fometimes are convayd by Ilupping into Helvetia, Swethland, Bavaria, Lotharingia, and the Low Countries, and fometimes into England. In Sungoja there is great flore of corne, and all over the plaine ground of Affatia tien to A gentina, there is every where great flore of corne, for that the inhabitants of the Mountaines of Lotharingia, the Bargandians, and a good part of H. lvetti, we tuffamed by it. It hath Mountaines which seddenes II at good Wines, and in the plaine ground, a hath Corne, saddivers kindes of fruite trees. It bath also on the Mountaines Woods of Ciefnots; and Mines of Silver, Braffe, and Lead, ofpeciallyinthe vale Leberthat I, hath also faire pastures both upon the Mountaines and valleyes, as appeareth by those excellent fat cheeses which aremade in Munfferthall, so that there are great store of Kine and cattlebred in this Country. And it hath in some parts many wilde ho. ics, also Lee pards, Beares, Martines, and Harts, and innumerabeother wilde bealts. Alfatta was heretofore under the Dominion of the Kingsot France, as allo apart of the Kingdome of Auftria. Al. Juawas he'dto be the chiefeft Daked me, which H. Idericke King of Frace, did honour with that title, and gave it to his Cofen Etico in the Yare (14. After Liveothere succeeded his sonne Adelprechtus, who cong thin, with an arrow, left two formes, Linfrid and Eberhard who Maegovanours of Alfatin. Afterward their familie was expelled

thus:

forth of Alfatia by Charles Martell, Palatine and Master of the Court in the Kingdome of France. But in the time of Otto the first, the Earles of Kyburg, who where allyed by confanguinitie to the Emperour, did governe Alfatia. Some fay that they were made Landgraves of Alfatia, others fay that Otto the third did divide it into Landgrave. thips, and that the higher Landgrave thip which contayneth the Towne Einsheim, and the adjicent Townes did fall to the Earles of Habiburg. The other to the Earles of Ottingen to whom it descended from Henry Landerave of Lower Alfatia, who dying without iffue, did fell it to the Bishop of Argentine. But this small Country is so fruitfull and pleafant, that it hath 46 Citties and Townes in it, which are walled about. Fiftie Castels which are situated on Mountaines and Plaines, and an innumerable fort of Villages. Alfatia is two fold, the Lower which is described in this present Chart, and the higher which is painted forth in the Table following: the Tribocians did possesse them both. The chiefe Cittie is called by moderne writers, Argentina. Sextus Aurelius and Ptolomie doc call it Argentoratum, Reginus nameth it Straf. burg, who writ five hundred yeeres before and more; Rob. Conflonting supposeth it to be the same with that which Aurelius Victor, and Diago. mus, doe call Angentaria. It is commonly called Strasburg from the number and capacity of the firectes. This Cittie is fituated in a fertile foyle, and hath great flore of Wine and Corne. And Munfler wile teth that there are in this Cittle above an hundred Gardiners, who make a great gaine out of Turnips, Onions, Radishes, Cabigges and the like. Anarme of the River Rhene and three other Rivers doeson through this Cittie, and the feverall Channells doe glide through the streetes as at Venice. It is well governed, and it hath a famous schoole.

Fonte Tabernas

and a Church. On the West there are the Taberna celebrated by Antoninus: Simler calleth them Zabern: Frodeard nameth it Zabrun, Ortelius calleth them tres Taberna. Concerning which Antoninus said

But the Taberna were a Fortresse of the Almaines, placed there to restraine the incussions and incoacies of the Almaines, into France, where now the Bishop of Argentoratum hath a Pallace. This Fortresse was read by the Alemanes, but Ammianus writch that Iulius Casar did recision. This place aboundeth with Wine, Corne, and all other things needs fary for mans use. Not farre from the Taberna, there is also another Maursmunster, with a monastery adjoyning to it; there is also another Monastery a little distant from Brocomagum, which is called Stophani Campus, or Stephens field, and corruptly Stetchseldt. Hence Northward is Hagenoa. This Cittie was walled about in the yeare 1164, by Fredericke Barbarossia. The soyle round about the walls is sandy, but the fields that lye somewhat sarther from the Cittie are very serile and fruitefull. The next is wisenburgum, commonly called Weisselung, as it were the white Castell, being a very faire towne, at the soie

THE LOWER ALSATIA.



1 1 2 3

of the Mountaine Vogefiss, being pleafantly feated, and environed on every fide with little hils, and on the West it hath Woods, and divers kinds of trees: the foyle is very fruitfull, and the Towne is fortified both by Nature and Art. The River Lutra, whose Fountaines do rise in the Mountaines formewhat more than seaven Miles from the Towne, doth runne through the middle of it, and fo having glided by the walle of the Towne, it runneth in a narrow Channell, and with a haltie Areametwo miles, and fo dischargeth it selfe into the Rhene. It is of fo great antiquity, that the original cannot be found out. There is alforthe Towne Hallancere the River Bruschen: which Dagobers King of France, gave unto Florentius a Scot, with the adjacent fields, in which place Florentius built a Monaftery. There are many Rivers. which water this Country, befides Rhene, and many other Rivulets as Kimifeus, Illa, Bruffchus, Sorn, Mater, and Lauter. But the chiefe River of Alfatia is Illa, which runnerh through all Alfatia, which rifeth in Sungovia, above the Towne Alekirck, and to flowing by the Townes, Mulnhaufen, Einsheim, Colonar, Selestadium, and Benfelden, it runneth straite forward to Argentina, where it entreth into the Rhene, having first received all the Rivulets which doe flow our of the Mountaine Vosagus, and it is very full of Salmons and other fish.

The Country is partly Mountainous, and partly plaine, and it is every where adorned with Woods and Forrests, some of which are full of Chesnuts, Almonds, and Nutts. The Country people lives very miserably; for they spend their provision every yeare, and doe keepe nothing for the suture time, so that in times of warre, or when unseasonable weather does kill the studies of the earth, they live very penuriously. Yet the poore are releeved out of publicke granaries.

This Countrie bath not many natine inhabitants, for the greatest part confifts of ftrangers, as Swethlanders, Bavarians, Burgundians, Sabaudians and Losharingians, who having once entred into a Country, doe not foone remove from thence. The Swethlanders doc chiefely reside in it. Moreover the fifth circle of the Empire is that of the Rhene. It confifts of three orders, first the Clergic, secondly the Princes, and thirdly the free Citties. In the first there are the Bishop of Wormes, of Spier. Straesburg, Basel, and Besancen; in the Countie of Burgundie, in the Province of Wallis, whose Mettopolis is Selton; there are the Bishops of Geneve, Lofanna, Metz, Toul, and Verdun. The Abbots of Hiersfeed, Morbach, S. Gregory Munfler. In the second order are Princes, Earles, and secular Lords, as the Dukes of Lotharingia, and Saveye, the Count of Spankein: the Marquesse of Baden, the Duke of Sweibrnike, the Count of Veldent, the Landgrave of Heffen, the Prince of Cilim, the Count of Naffan in Sarbrucke, the Earles of Khene; the Lords of Rapolitzkirchen, neere Rapoliflain, the Earles of Biefeb, Salm, Hanaw, Lichtenberg, Lemingen, and Falkenstain, the Lords of Morspurg, and Befort, of Rapolflain, of Hoen, Rechpurg, Blakenberg, and Blammons in Loths. ringia: the Earles of weibaden, and Iiffain, and Cuningstaine, the

Lord Van Eppenstam: the Harles of Isenburg in higher Alsatia, of Solms, of Nassawin Weilburg, of Sienvigen, of Havare, the Lord of Atunzunburg: the Harles of Westenburg, ot Wissenstam, of valdeth, of tiest. The third order is of the free Citties, which are Mulbusen in Sundsow of higher Alfatia, also Basel, Colmar, Kaisersperg, Turckiam, Saint Gregoris Munster, Ober Ebenhaim, Straesburg, Rosenbaim, Schlussat, Hagenaw, Weissenburg, Landow, Spier, Wermes, Francsort, Fridderg in Wederaw, Weezlar, Metz, Toul, Veratn, Kansmans Sarbruck, the Castle Besano, Fridderg, and the Castle Gleichbausen.

Ece 3

THE



THE LANTGRAVIATE

of the higher ALSATIA, vvith SVNTGOVIA and GRISGOIA.

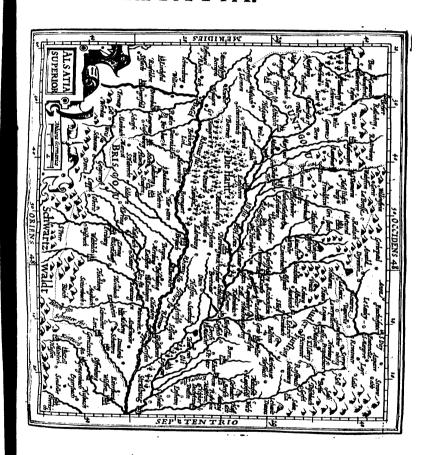
The Country
The Townes



N this Table or Chart, Alfatia the higher with Suntgovia and Brifgoia are delineated. The higher alfatia commonly called Ober Elfaz is first placed, the Metropolis whereof is Einshemum. The chiefe Senate is held there, whither they appeale from the Lower Courts of Sunt

goia, Brifgoia, and the foure Townes neere the Rhene alittleabove Ba. fill, which are subject to the Archdule of Austria. It came in the yeere 1000, to belong to the Territories of Aibers Earle of Harfurg, Father of King Rudolphus. Rubeacum or Ruffatum commonly called Ruffach, is an auncient Towne in Alfatia, which was built by the Remanes, and was fo named from a Rivulet, which in regard of her red water was called Rothatch, now the inhabitants call it Ombach, which rifethin a Valley not farre from Luifmach, and fliding through the fieldes and Vineyards, with a red colour'd Channell, doth fewe tho Citty for many uses. This Citty had at first many magnificent buildings, and a double Suburbs, the Romane Nobilitie did along time keepe their residence here, in regard of the fruitfulnesse thereof, and plenty of all things necessary for mans use: here were excellent lawes made against theeves, which were so severely executed, that it is a Proverb in Germanie : Der alt Galghen Zu Rufach, batt gut Eichen holtz: that is, The old Gilber of Ruleacum was made of ftrong Oake Wood. Colmar was built out of the ruines of Argentuaria, it is a neate Imperiall Cittie fituated on a fertile Plaine, being an houres journey diffant from the Mountaines; it standeth in the middle of Alfatis, and itis watered with many Rivers, especially thefe, Loucke, Duro, Fetchto, Ila, and others of leffe note, fome whereof doe runne by the field, fome of which doe runne by the houses, and doe fertilize the soyle and make it fruitfull. Salestadium is walled about as Colmar, in the yearest Christ 1216, or about that time, in the reigne of Fredericke the fecond. But beforethat, namely about the yeare 1404, in the reigne of Henry the fourth, Hildegard Dutcheffe of Suevia, built a Temple there according to the figure and forme of the Temple of Ierusalem, which not long after her sonne Otto Bishop of Argentine, did dedicate to the bleffed Virgin, and made it a Monasterie, which in short time grew forich, that of a Monastery it became a Provostship, concerning which fee Rhenanue who was borne at Seleftade. Seleftadium is firmely fituated, having on the one fide namely towards the Rhene unpaffable Moores: and on the other fide toward the Weft, even to the Moun-

THE HIGHER ALSATIA.



raines of Lotharingia, it hath a fruitfull foyle, there are Vines and Chefnuts growing on these Mountaines; and great store of Come is reaped on the plaine. Gebriler is a Towne fituated in the jawes of the Mountaines, it is thought that it was founded in the yeare 1124. It hath abundance of Vines round about it, and is subject to the Abbot of Murbacum, who keepeth his refidence there. There is also another Towns called wat veil fituated neere the Mountaines, which is governed by the aforefayd Abbot. Mercator reckoneth these Countries in higher Allatia, of Horburg, which is a pleafant Country belonging to the Earle of Wirtemberg, under whole Dominion is the Towne Reve chemwrer, where excellent Wines are made: there is also the County of Egilbeim, and de Sulez : the Lordships of Bolwiller, of Landspere, of Hoben, of Hatflat, of Hobensch, of Republish, under whose dominion are Rapoltzwil, Gemer, the Towns and Castle of Cellenberg. And the Imperiali Citties of the fift circle. Also Munster, in the S. Green. rin Vale, Called Gregoris Munfter, also Durkheim, Colmar, Milhaufen. tamous for good Wine, and Keifer perg. Sungavia or Sunggoja, commonly called Sungow, on the North cleaveth to Allatia: on the East it hath the Rhene, on the West the borders of France; on the South it confineth on Helvetia. It hath Vines in many places, and every where great store of Corne, which is transported into Neighbouring Countries, namely into Helvetia, the blacke Wood, Lotharingia, and formetimes into more remote Countries. Sungeia dotheonteine the Countie of Pfirten, the last Earle whereof Viriek, dyed at Besill in the yeare of Christ 1024; leaving two Daughters behind him, the one whereof called toane, Alber: Duke of Austria marryed, and gave to Frida his wives fifter, for her Portion eight thousand markes of filver. The Lordships are Befort, and Atofrarg. These places also belong to the Countie, Alskirch, Dattenriet, Befort, Rosenfels, Masamunster, Thanu, and Senheim: which now the Princes of Auftria have divided into Præsectureships. In Before there is a Collegiate Church which the Earles of Pfire founded, together with the Numery Veldyubu, where thirty Earles, and as many Counteffes have beene intered. In Majzmunster there is a famous Nunnery of Vestall Virgins, and Cannons, which was founded by Mafen Duke of Alemaine, from whom that Vale was called Valus Majonis, otherwise called Wast. Thannum is a neate towne, and is joyned to the County of Pfirt. There is 1 Castell that hangeth over the Towne which is called Engelberg, and neere unto it is the Mountaine called Rang, in which there growth excellent good wine, which is called Rang-wine, well knowneat Bifill. Here the River Thurk glideth by out of the Mountaines, and feparateth Sungovia from Alfatia Morfmunfter, which is a Monafterie in the Countre of Pfire, being founded by the Earles of Pfire. The Church of Amarinus, and the Castle of Fridberg, are one miledistant from Thannus, and are subject to the Abbot of Murbacum : not farre from thence the River & Atofella rifeth. There is also Mulnhaufen in Segovia which is an imperiall Cittie, and it was under the protection of the Bishop of Argentine; as also the Townes Colmar, and Kerfersperg, in the yeare 1261, but a little after Rudolph the Estle

of Habsburg, when he he had tooke Colmar he got the Towne Muln. hulen, and razed the Caffle thereof, and those that were in it he tooke Imoners. But Rudolphus wes cleeted King of the Romans, and thofe Town s returned agains to the Romaine Empire. The lownefmen directive fely give themselves to planting of Vines and sowing of Come: fothat there is very good wine made heere. The Towne Omarfon hath a Nunnery, which was built in Henry the fourths une, by Rudolph Earle of Habspurg. His brother Wernher was Bithop of Argentine, who dyed at Conflantinople. On the West the County of Mount Belegard joyneth to sungoja. It hath the famors Cittle of Montif-Beligard, with a faire Castle. Besides, this Country hath many other Towns and Castles: as the Town Grans & the Caffle, the Town & Caffle of Clarmang, the Fown Paffewangum with a Castle, all which belong to the Duke of Wirtemberg: the inhabitants doe speake the Burgundian Language. The Towne Bruntant isaccreto the County of Mont Beligard, where the Bishop of Ba-Whath a royall Pallace. And formuch concerning Sungovia.

Brifgogatemaines, which is to bee unfolded and deferibed in this whence to cal-Table: Brifgovia or Brifgoja, is commonly called Brifgon, which led fignifies in the Germaine Language a faire Towne. And truly this Country doth deferve that title in regard of the fertility and fruitfulrefle thereof, in which it is not inferiour to Alfana, which we have evennow described. But if we have recourse to auncient writers, weshall finde that this Country was so named from the Metropolis irifacum, of which we shall speake by and by. Brifgoja is ten miles long, and eleven broade: for it beginneth at Northam, and runneth The Situation out almost to Basil. It is a fruitefull Country both for tillage and The fruiteful Vines. And here is great flore and plenty of Corne and Wine, and neffe of the ofall rhinos necessary fourths for corne and flore and life. The and toyle. of all things necessary for the sustenance of mans life. The Archdikes of Auftria, and the Marqueffes of Baden, doe joyntly govenethis Country. The Metropolis of Brifgoja was heretofore brifacum, whence the Country is denominated, and Antonius mentionethit in his Itinerarie of the Mountaine Brifacum, when as he maleth mention of no other Citties beyond the Rhene, but those Provinciall Citties which are feated by the Rhene: Luitprandus Tiweenfis, who lived in the time of otto the first, doth make the Mountaine Brifacum to be in Alfatia, and sheweth that it was an Island of Rhene. This Cittle is situated on a round Mountaine like a Cattle, and it hath the Rhene on the West. It is a neate Towne, well fortified and populous, but in processe of time it exceeded Friburg itselfe for magnificence and riches. This Cittie increased presently, and grew famous in regard of the Minerall Mines, which are recre unto it. In Brifacum there is an auncient Castle, which hath long beene ruinate, yet now at length it hath beene reedified. It hath altong well fortified Tower, which Bertheldus Ziringenfis the third balt, as appeareth by these following verses, graven on the stone

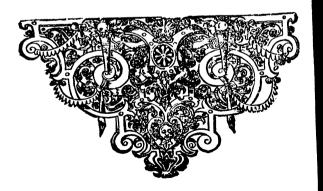
> Hane Dun Bertholdus portam strunisse notatur A quo pro fraude Burgundia gens poi ulatur,

The Higher ALSATIA.

The Duke Bertholdus builded up this gate, Which the Burgundians did ruinate.

This Cittle bath but one fountaine, over which there is a Conduit built, in which there is a wheele in which they goe and draw up water a great depth, and the Cittizens do yerely pay for the drawing up of the water. For it hath onevery fide a great fleepe descent to the Rlove and the plaine, from whence it is very hard to draw up water into the Mountaine. Halfe a mile beneath Friburg, there is a minate Cafele figuated on a high Mountaine, which is called Zaroughen, from which the Dukes of Zaringa had their title. Fri. ling is a tamo, s Towne in brifgoja, and now the Metropolisthereof; it was built by Duke terthold the fourth, the fonne of Considus the first, in the reigne of the Emperour Heavy the fifth, being formerly but a Village. It is a Cittle pleafantly feated among the Mountames; being adorned with many magnificent houses, Churches, and Monafferies. There was an University erected there in the yeere 1459, wherein I dalruk Zafius, a famour Lawyer did teach and reade publickly. It had heretofore a rich Veine of filver, amile diftant from the Cittie. There also is in Erifgoja Zering Checretofore a Dukedome) the County of Friburg, the Marquiship of Helberg, and the Lordships of Budemville, Stauffer, and Burcken.

THE



THELOWER SAXONIE.

Mer Axonie was to called from the Saxons. Their originall as The Countie alfo of other Nations, not only the Monkes ignorant in Anriquities, but moderne judicious writers, have wrapped up in fabulous inventions: some suppose that they were focilled from Saxo the fonne of Negno, and the brother of Vandalus; ellers à Saxea natura from their ftony nature, others from the remainderof the Macedonian Army, fome from their skeines or fhort fwords, as appeareth by these verses in Engelbusins :

Quippe brevis gladius apud illos Saxa vocatur, Vnde fibi Saxo nomen traxiffe putatur. A cuttell or a thort-fword they Saxon call, Whence the name of Saxon takes originall.

But the learned Capino doth derive it from the Phryeians: Let every one take which of these conjectures hee pleaseth, for I doe not purpose to resute their opinions. But I embrace their opinion, who supofe that the Savons did descend from the Sacians, a people of Germay, and that they were so called as it were Sacalones, that is, the sonnes of the Sacurians; and that comming out of Soythia or Sarmatia, together with Getes, Suenians, Dacians, and others, they spread themselves by degrees over Europe, which opinion is probable, which bringeth the Savons out of Afia. For strabo writeth that thefe Sacians, as the Commerians before, did make many invasions, and called part of Armenia after their owne name Saracena; and Ptolomie also placeth the Sufonians, the Suevians, the Maffagetians, and the Dasians, in that pin of Scythen; and Cofnerus observeth, that these Nations did Rill seepethe same vicinitie, which was betweene them. Morcoveralbe-"Sexonie is the greatest Countrie in all Germanie, yet it is not now fo linguasit was heretofore. For auncient Saxonie was extended betweene the Rivers Aibis and Rhene, the Germaine Sea, and the River Endingeven to Haffia and the confines of Turingia, and Brunfwick was the Center of it : and fo also wellphalia, Marchia Vetiu, Milnia, Lufahis, Mans field, and many other Countries were called Saxonie. Now kisnot bounded with fuch naturall limits, as Rivers and Mountaines, betwith the confining dominion of others Principalities. The ayre of this Country is dry, pure, and wholesome, except the marthes doe mostlen ittoo much. Savonie bath abundance of all things, except Wise, It hath great flore of Barly and Wheate of which they make torywhite Bread, and very browne drinke. It hath divers kindes of mutalle, especially in the Mountaine Meliboens, which reacheth from

the Cattito the Saxones. There is found also in the same Mountaine a blacke kinde of stone, which bath much pitch and brasse in it, and it thineth with Veines of Gold and Coprelle. They digge out great flore of this Oare, which they melt and retine into mettall. In this flone there are divers lineaments and proportions of living creatures, and especially of these that doe live in the neighbouring Lake, as Eeles, Carpes, Frogs, and fometimes also cockes, who have strange three double Combes. Alfo Gell iria hath Mines of braffe, gold, and fil. ver, and rich Fountaines of falt, like those at Halla and Luneburg. And in other places the Mountaines doe yeeld plenty of Marble. It is favd that Otto the first found Mines of filver, neere Gollaria, which sycolded him a great revenuew. But the Cittizens abuting it, God suffered the pit to fall downe, which killed an hundred men that were working in it. And fince that time, there was never found any filver or gold, but blacke Lead. First they make a kinde of shooemakers lake or blacking, and afterward they boyle Lead & filver out of it. Butthey report that the mettall in Geflaria was thus found out. A certaine Noble man tyed his korle, called Ramelus, to a bough of a tree, on the Mountaine; who beating and thiking the ground with his boofes thatwere thod with it on, did at last beate and weare away the earth, so that the veines of blacke Lead did appeare; like the winged Pegalus, who as Poets faine, with a ftroake of his hoofe, on the Mountaine, did open the foring of Helicon on Parnaffus, And as the fountain was from thence named Hippocrene, that is, the horfe-fountaine: fo the Saxons doe call the mountaine Ramelus, which doth now yeeld great flore of Lead. The chiefe Cittle of this Country is Halla, which is derived from a Greek word. But Goropius would have it derived not from the Greeke. but from the great flore of falt which commeth from thence; as Halls in Sucria and in other Citties. For as the River Halis in Armenia, (as Strate faith) was fo named from the Greeke word, because it is falt. So Halla feated by the River Sala, a faire River in Saxonic, was focalled from the great flore of falt that came from thence. Whole falt Fountaines were first found out by the Wendians before Christs birth, whom wee may cal Hermandurians; and when the neighbouring nations did perceive what benefit might arife by them, they began to labour about them as if they had beene gold Mines, Now the Marqueffe of Brandeburg, refideth at Halla. There belongethallo to Lower Savonie the Dukedomes of Lauwenburg, Luneburg, Brunf. wick, and the Dakedome of Ateckelburg. In the Dakedom of Luneburg there is the famous Cittie of Luneburg, which was to called, from the Idoll of the Atoone, which was heretofore fet up upon the Mountaine Calcis: or elfe from the River eliding by it, which is now called Elmena, or die Almenow, as it were Elven Ow, from the eleven Rivers which doe flow into it, and hererofore it was called Lune, or Lunen, by Ifis, as they faine, who travailed this way to her kinfman Granbrivius. is a Cirtie well fortified with Trenches and Rampires, being almost foure-square: It hatharich Fountaine of falt. For falt is the chiefe commoditie of these Citties, which they transport by Land and Ses, into farre remote Countries; yet the Merchants of Hamburg doe buy

THE LOWER SAXONIE.



up the most part of it, and doe get much by it. It hath sixe Churches for confession: and also an Hospitall for the sicke. The Inhabitants of this Cittie are divided after the Romane manner, into Cittizens, Patricians or Senators, and Plebeians. It sourisheth for Politicke government, learning, justice, peace, and concord between the Clergie, and the Governous of the commonwealth, amongs whom the Patricians have the chiefest power. I passe by the other Townes for brevitie sake, because I intend to speake something concerning the Dukedome

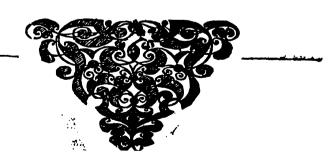
of Meckelburg.

The Dukedome of Meckelburg, was heretofore a part of a Province belonging to the King of Vandalia, lying necre unto the Baltick Sea, but now it is one of the chiefe Dukedomes of Germanie and a member of the Empire: it hath on the East Pomerania: on the West the River commonly called de Elve: on the South it hath the auncient Marca: on the North the Balticke Sca. It is a very fruitfull Country, abounding with Wheate, Apples, Wood, and Fish. There are also diversions of living creatures, and great flore of Oxen and Cattell, and wilde beafts. Moreover Arithert being descended of the royall stocke, and having lived some while in Charles the Greats Court, marryed the Emperours fifter, by whom he had Billingue, a man powerfull yet milde and mercifull, whom the Sarmatians and Vandalls, even from VistalatoVi-Surgis, and from Odera to Holfatia did obey, he had his Pallace at Mitkelburg. But his two fonnes Mizilaus and Miflevus degenerating from their fathers picty and goodnesse, began to persecutethe Christians. But concerning these and other Princes of Meckelburg you may reade Munster. The first inhabitants of this Country, Authors doe call Herulians or Obstritions, and by a generall word Vandalians. It is a Country well replenished with citties, townes, castles, and villages. In this Dukedome there is the auncient cittie Surinum, which was built before Lubecke, Sundius, and Wilmaria. The figure thereof is fouresquare, and so as if it were foure citties, it hath fourenames. The first is called Seneranus, the second Neapelis, the third is named from the Cataract, the fourth from the Marshes. The Village Fichels which standeth by the Lake Suerinus, is but; miles distant from the Balticke Sea: the vicinitie whereof made them bestow much labourin vaine to make a ditch out of the Lake into the Balticke fea, as in like manner there was an attempt made, to cut through the Peloponne fian Ishmus. Restectium commonly called Restecke, and heretofore Line nium, and corruptly Rhodopholis and Laciburg, is a fea cittie: it was first a castle, after, God/call the sonne of Endo did change it into a cittie; and afterward it was enlarged by Primislans the second, the sonne of Nice lossus. It hath now a flourishing Universitie, which the Princes of Meckelburg did erect and constitute in the yeere 1415. The ayre here is wholesome, and there is great plenty of provision for food, and very cheape. There is also wifmaria, which some imagine was so called from Wismarms King of the Vandalls, in the flourishing reigne of Conflantinethe Great : fome doe affirme, that a Colonie of the Gothes was brought thither out of Visiona, the Metropolis of Gothland. But Crantzius Antiquities, and Charters of the commonwealth, dated

after the yeare 1250, doe shew that it was built before the yeare 1240, out of the ruines of the great auncient Citie Mecklenburg, which gave the name to the whole Countrie, by Gunzelinus, Earle of Sucrinus. But in a short time, this Cittie did wonderfully encrease by the traffike and trading of other Nations, having a convenient Haven on the Balticke shore, to receive shippes of great burden, where they may lye fafely without letting fall any anchors: whence it is likely that the Cittie was named, from the fafety and conveiance of the Haven. It is compassed round about with small townes; who doe bring plentie of provision thither, and doe furnishthemselves againe from thence: Moreover this ninth circle of the Empire called Nider Saxon, doth confift of three orders, the first whereof is the Clergie, the second are the Princes and Secular Lords, the third are the free Citties. In the first there are the Archbilliops of Bremes and Magdeburg : the Bishops of Hildesheim, of Lubak, of Sucrinus, of Ratzenburg, and Schleswick: the second containeth the Princes and facular Lords: as the Dukes of Lauwenburg, of Brunswicke, of Luneburg, of Mecklenburg, and of Holstein: the Earles of Roffain, and Delmenhorft. In the third there are the free Citties : as Lubeck, Hamburg, Atulhausen in Duringen, and Northhufen, Goffaria and Gottinga.

Fff 2

THE



DVKEDOME OF BRYNSWICK. He Dukedome of Brunswick was so called from the chiefe

Cittie Brunswek. And the Cittie it selfe was denominated from Bruno the Sonne of Ludolphus Duke of Saxone. For he left his name to the Towne which he had begun, and so from himit was called Brunons Towne, which in the Saxon Languagethey call Wyc, but now it is called Brunfvicum, or Brunfweich. The Country of Brunswicke is very large, for it reaches from the boarders of the Dioceeles of Magdeburg and Halbersad, and The auncient from the wood Hereymacven to the River Albis. But about the Government, yeare of Christ 1230, the Emperour Frederick did change the Earldome of Brunswick into a Dukedome, and made otto Duke of Brunswicke and Luneburg, who succeeded Henry Leon, who was Lord of all Saxone. Frederick the second made Otto Nephewto Leon, Duke of Brunswick, and Luneburg, and gave him those Armes, which his Vncle had brought out of England, namely two Lions Or, for the Country of Brunswick, and another Lion Azure, with Ermines for the Countie of Luneburg; which armes did heretofore belong to Duke Herman, and his posteritie, with the Dukedome of Saxonic. Concerning the other Dukes, fee Munster Lib. 3. of his Cosmographie. Brunsivick is now not onely the Metropolisand mother Cittie of this Dukedome, but also of all Saxonie, which heeretofore from the builder thereof was called Brunopolis. Piolomie calls it Tubifurgium according to the opinion of Francis Irenicus. It is a large Cittie being foure square, and adorned with many faire and beautifull buildings; very populous and well fortified with double rampires and ditches, by which there are divers forts of trees planted: it hath fine Prætorian Halls, and as many Magistrates. It was built by two brothers Bruno and Theodore, otherwise called Theo. mar, the sonnes of Ludolphus Duke of Saxonie, in the yeare 961, as Hermann their owne Historian doth witnesse. The River Onarra glideth by this cittie, which rifing in the Hartonican wood, doth divide the Cittie into two parts, and carrieth away all the fifth of the Cittie with it, having many bridges built over it, and at last it joyneth with Vifurgis. This Cittie hath no good water to drinke, and therefore they have a kind of made drinke, but they have little or no wine. This Cittie rifing from small beginnings, yet in processe of time encreased very much, both in strength and wealth, so that the Princes thereof were stiled Dukes of Brunswick. I will heere briefely make mention of those words which are præfixt and written upon the Court of this Cittie, in regard of the fre quent fuites in law which are commenc'd in this contentious age. In controversis causarum, capitales inimicitia oriuntur: sit amissio expensarum: corpu

THE DVKEDOME OF BRVNSWICKE.



quotidie defatigatur, labor animi exercetur : Multa inhonest cerimina con. lequuntur : Bona & utilia opera postponuntur : & qui fave credunt obii. nere frequenter succumbant. Et fi obtinent, computatis laboribus & expensis, nibel acquirunt. That is, suces in Law are the occasion of much enmitie, they put men to much charges: they weary the body, and trouble the minds: they learne craft by following them, they neeled their owne callings and more profitable employments, and those who are confident that they shall have the better, are oftentimes overthrowne by oppression. And if they get the better, yet labour and charges being reckoned, they get nothing. Among other Cities of this Dukedome, Geflaria is not the laft, being an Emperial Cittie. which Hem y the first, the father of Otto the great, did build and found in the yeare 1051, and the Emperour Henry the third did wonderfully adorne this Cittie, which the aforefaid Henrie did build, and augment, untill of a Keepers lodge it became a great Cittie as it is now at this day, in which the Emperour builded a royall and magnificent Pallace. The Towne Helmstad is in the middle way betweene Brunf. wicke and Atagdeburg: which william Duke of Brunswicke, redeemed from the Abbot of Werden, with a certaine fumme of money, payd unto the faid Abbot, and foredue dit into his owne power. Haller. flad is an Episcopall Cittie, by which glideth the River Ohemia. In the middle of this Cittle there is a hill, which is two futlongs in length, and on the top of it there is a large plaine, at the two fathelt Corners whereof, there are two Churches. In the middle there is a Market place which is encompassed round with Religious houses; but that part which is fituate on the Mountaine is called the Cittie, and that part which lyeth at the foote of the hill, is called the Suburbs. The loyle round about this Citric is very good, having standing Corne, which is higher than a man on horsebacke. Quedelimberg is an auncient Cittie and not farre diftant from Magdeburg, which was built by the Emperour Henry Auceps. There is also the Towne Hannovas by the bancke of the River Leine, over against an ancient Castell belonging to the Earles of Lauwenrod, but now in the time of Henry Lien, about the yeare of Christ 1056, it was subject to this Castell, which because it stood on the other side of the River, the Courtiers called it Hannover. It is now a flourishing Cutic in Suxonie. For it is well fortified with ditches, and very populous. Hitdesheimum, or Hildesium, which Ptolomie and Irenicus call Afealingiam, is an auncient Cittie, being at first divided into two parts, but afterward it was united. It hath a very faire Church, and the Reeple is gilded. It is a pleafant Cittie, and Ludolphus of Colen an excellent Mathematician was borne heere, being a Bilhops feate, Irenieus doth reckon up the bilhops thereof, which CrantZius also doth in his Metropolis, and Antonius Monthracinus more accurately, Lib. 2. of the first beginning of Christian religion. But the Bishopricke of Hildesheim was first founded and instituted in Saxonie by Charles the Great, King of France, and Empeperout of Germanie. Northanfen is an Emperiall Cittie. There are allo contained in this Table the Dukedome of Grubenhagen, which is a member of the Empire, and also the Principalitie of Anhalt: also

Mans fielde an auncient Countie of auncient Saxonie, by the river Sala: fothat Hegenius, who lived in the time of King Arthur of Brittaine, was Earle of Manifeld in the yeare \$42; it was to called from Mannus the fonne of Thuiscon. The chiefe Citties are Mansfeld, neere the RiverWiperus, also Eistebia and wypra, Eistebia is the Metropolis, betweene the Rivers Sala and Wiperus: which was fo called from 1/3. who (as Tacitiu reporteth) did wander after her husbands death through the coasts of Suevia. Necre unto it there are mettall Mines in the Mountaine & Melliboci. It is supposed that the Tubantisms did inhabit these parts. This Countie hath under it these source Counties. winers, Arnflein, Wetin, and Quernfurt. Alfothe Counties of Barby, Stolberg, Hohenflein, Regenflein, and Pleffe. There are also these Ecclefallicall principalities: Meydburg, the Archbishoprick of Germanie, and primate of Germanie; the Bilhoprick of Hildefheim, and Hallerflat. Alfo the Bulhopricke of Quedelborg, and Gernroade, and Stiften, which are in the eight circle of the Empire.

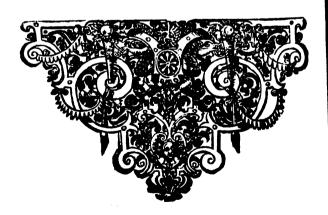
There remaineth in this Table the Bishopricke of Mandeburg. The Bishopricke of Magdeburg commonly called Meydburg, is to called from the cheefe Cittie. Charles the Great, having reformed all S. axonic, dilinfitute twelve Bishoptickes in it, the chiefe whereof was the Bithopriske of Magdeburg, whole feare was at the first in styde, afterwardit was translated to Valerfleve, and thirdly to Vrefe. And afterward in the years 1130 Otto distrantlate itto Magdel was who mad it the primate of Germanie, as it appeareth by a great booke of C ironides which hath no Authors name fet to it. Albeit the Archbilliop of Saltzburg, and other Archbishops that are Electors, doe not yeeld pri Je my or supremacy to the Bishop of Magdeburg, as Crantzins delivers in his Metropolis. But Otto the first did make the Burggrave of Magdiburg, that he might fit in publike judgement, in the Emperours steede. both in this Country and Bishopricke, and in the adjacent Countries. Gero Marquesse of Lufaria was the first that borethis office by the orchain and appointment of otto; whose memory is preserved by a Monoment witch is in the Friary of Geroden. After him they reckon seme others who followed successively in this order, Hermann Duke of Saxonie, Lotharius Earle of Waldeck, Fredericke the fonne of Lothari. w, Conradus his Nephew, Manfred halfe brother by the mother fide 10 Conradus. He being flaine in thewarres, Ditterious Earle of Plocenfinm, had his honors, whose Daughter Vdo Marquesse of Brandenburg having married, and thereby got the Burgaviate, he left his fonne Henry his successor. After whose decease Lothariso did leave the same office to Burchard of the house of the Lords of Quetfore, from whom the Earles of Manifeld are originally descended. After whom there werethe Lords of Schrapela, after whom the Emperour did translate itto the Dukes of Saxonie Electors for the Empire, The chiefe Cittie is Magdeburg, heeretotore called Parthenopolis, from Venus Parthenia who was worthipped there, fituated by the River Albis; John Capnie calleth it Domadum Pyrgum. Aneas Silvius calleth it Magdeburg, and Writeth that Virginopolu, was a famous Metropolitan Cittie in Saxo-

me, memorable both for wealth and ftrength, Ligurinus calleth it the

Virgin

Virgin Cittic, and the habitation of Virgins: and Ptolomie calls in Mesevien. Otto builded this Cittie as Lupoldue Writeth: Otto Frisin. genfis did enlarge it and was buried there. This is a famous Emperiall Cittie, it is divided into three parts, and fortified with walls and Bul. warkes, having strong Towers and Rampiers, also faire houses, large beautiful Arcetes, and magnificent Churches, especially the great Church of Saint Marrice, being built by the Ottoes of square free stone. The Magistrate doth keepe the civill law of the Romanes written in the Saxon language, which was confirmed and established by Charles the Great, so that the neighbour Nations doethereby decide contro. verties, and this law is much reverenced and esteemed, And let to much futhice concerning the Bishopricke of Magdeburg. And now to conclude this description, let us set downe the Rivers which are in the Countries contained in this Table: which are: Albis, Onacra, Olicmia, Sala, Wiperus, Inderft, Struma, Roide, Ruma, Vker, Fues, and others. It hath alfo the Mountaines, der Ramelberg, Meliborus, and others; and also divers woods, as Auff dem Hartz waldt, Solingerwaldt, and others which you may behold in the Table or Chart.

THE



HASSIA or the Landgraviate of HESSEN.

Hasia hath great store of Nobilitie and Noble places, which it would be convenient to know; but I could discover nothing hither to of them, nor of the state of the government. I have onely found out that there are two Counties, Solms, 30. 15.50. 35. and Witgenslein. 30-17-50.50.

The Meridians are distant according to the proportion of the 510 Parallel to the great circle.

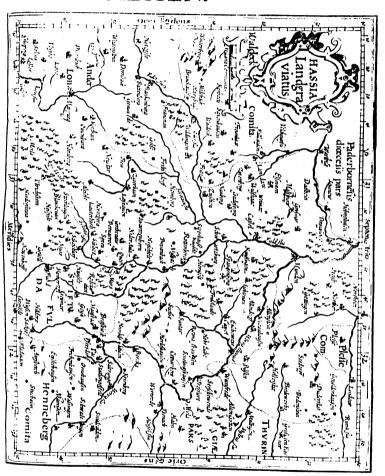
Ficr the Dukedome of Brunswicke, our method layeth cpen Hassia: It is doubtfull whence the name thereof is derived. Some from the Mountaine Hessu, but this Mountaine is neither found in Hassia, nor no where else, unlesse that which is at Noviemagum, which is some-

what likely. For some doe relate that one Base the sonne of the King of the Cattiens (who both enlarged, reedified, and walled Noviema-(um) had a sonne called Hesu, who for the love of his native Counuy, called it after his owne name. Whence also the Mountaine Hewas fo called. Others would have it fo named from the Cattians, who(as they report) did inhabit this Country, by changing the Letters, whence it is yet called Catzen Elbogen, which the weith the antiquitie of this Nation. Beatus Rhenanus, Li. 1 , of the Germaine affaires faith, that the Hoffians comming out of high Gremanie, and having expeld the Cattidid possesse these parts, and di I call them after their owne name. This Country hath Turingia on the East, on the South Franconia, on the West westphalia: and on the North is hath the Dukedome of Brunswicke, the Bishopricke of Minden, and other Principalities. The ayre of this Countrie is wholesome, having great plentle of wheate, pulle, and fruite: But hath no Wine, except it be by the Rhene. There arealfo faire Meddowes for fatting of cattell, in which there are great heards of Oxen and young beafts. The woods also are full of wilde bealts, and especially of Harts, which doe afford the Nobility good sport in hunting. It hath also in some places Mettalls, as Brasse, and blacke Lead. It hath no falt pits, but falt Fountaines. All the writers of our age are perswaded that the Casti did formerly inhabite this Countrey, whichwas then a County, but now it is a Landgraviate, although Crantzius be against them, who in stead of the Catti, maketh them to be the Saxones: Ptolomie calls them Chatta; who afterward,

as Tacitus mentioneth did paffe into the Island of Batavia, where some memory of their name doth still remaine in two Townes of one name. the one by the Sea, and the other by the Rhene. Concerning their Etymologie the moft learned lunius writeth thus: The Catti, whom both oursand the former age did call Hessians, were so named from Casts, in regard of fiercenesse in affailing their enemies. For who knoweth not the violent fierceneffe of that beaft, which though it bee domesticke; yet will flye in his throate, that perfues him clolely; or else from their sudden stratagems and ambushments by which they fuddainely came upon their enemies as Catts doe leape upon the Mice. For such the nature and disposition of the warlike and sierce Nation of the Cassi seemeth to be. Hither also may be referred the word Hessin, which among the Huesdenians doth fignifie a Catt. Truely the vertue, and excellencie of this Nation doth nowhere appeare more, than in Tacitus, who for militarie discipline doth preferre them beforethe other Germaines, &c. So that this name did most fitly expresse the nature and disposition of those people. But Hashis was heretofore onely a County, and subject to the Lordship of Suringia, which appeareth in the booke of Turnaments, in which we reade that in the years of Christ 1042 Ludovicke Earle of Hafita was at a Tourneament at Hallis. You may reade the Genealogie of the Landgraveof Hafsia. There are moreover in Hafsia besides other smaller Townes, two chiefe Citties, Marpurgum, and Caffula. Marpurgum which Piole mie calls Amasia, and Amisia Lib. 8. Geogr. is commonly called Martpurg : fome would have it fo called from Marcomirus Prince of France. Histories doe report that this Cittie was heretofore a Village the famous River Long floweth by it. The Cittie is famous for the Princes seate, and a free schoole, built in the yeere of Christ 1526 by Ludovick Billiop of Munster, lohn Oldendorp, the most famous Lawyer of Germanie : alfo tohn Drace, and Andrew Hiperius, famous Divines lived heere. Caffula is one of the chiefe Citties of Hafsia, fo called as it were Castellum or a Castell, Ptolomie calleth it Ste. contium: they reportthat it was heretofore onely a Castell. The Cattie is watered with the Rivers Fulda, Ana, and Trufula, and bath a fruitfull foyle, and paflures for feeding and breeding of Cattell. So that the chiefe trading and trafficke of this Cittie consists in woull. Not farre from Marpung is Franckenberg, which is a neate Towne, both for fituation and building, and also venerable for antiquitie, being se. t d by the Rwer Edera: it was fo called from the Frenchmen who there pitched their Tents against the Saxones. King Theodoricke began to build it in the yeare of Christ 520. and afterward it was enlarged by Chartes the great, 804. There are alfoother Townes: as Efchwega feated on a hill, it hath avery fertile soyle round about ir, and is watered with the river Werra, so that the hearbe Isain, which Plinnie calls Glassum, and a kinde of dye made of it, which groweth also plentifully in Thuringia, a mile from this Towne, is first put in boates, and so carried to Minds, and from thence by the River Vifurgin which receive th Werra, it is catried by boateto Brema, and through all Oftland. Histories doe make no mention concerning the first originall of Eschwega, in regard it was

HASSIA

or the Landgraviate of HESSEN.



Vitaplacet : nonulla juvat fine Marte, nec ullam Eleputant vitam, que non affucverit armis. Quodfi tranquille vertantur ad ocia pacis, Ocia nulla terunt fine magno vana labore, Aut duro patrios exercent vomere colles, · Equatofque folo campos rimantur aratris. (Namque & planities fegetum facunda patentes Explicat innumeras, & plena meffe colonos Ditat, & ipfa fibi fatis cfl) aut ardua Sylva Luftra petant, Cambufque feras feitantur odoris. Venatu genus affuctum, Genus acre virorum: Aut leges ant Tura ferunt, aut opids condunt ----- Fortis, Oc. Aswarlike Thrace looking upon the North By Rhodope, and Hemus Hreicheth forth

It felfe, and is inur'd to fnow and cold Breeding (uch men as hardy are and bolds Who of Hebrus, or of Neflus water drinks, or of the River Strimon, yet ne're fbrinke. Such for Situation, and Mountaines hie For many woods, and Rivers gliding by Is Haffia: for the menby nature are Like those, and even borne unto the warre, Who in the warres alone doe take delight And all their life time are enur'd to fight: Andif sometime they live in quiet peace, From toile fome labour they doe never confe. For either they the levell fields doe till, Or with the Plough they teare up the hard Hill (For this same land hath many fruit full Plaines Which plenteous harvests doe bring in much gaines Vnto the husbandman) or elfe repaire To the woods to hunt fuch wilde beafts as there are With Hounds, for these same people don't contemne Hunting, but are a violent kinde of men. For either they make lawes, or Townes doe buil & Which doe not onely frong defence them yeeld, In times of Warre; but in the times of peace They yeeld delight when as the warres doe ceafe. What should I here the Secred springs commend: The Greenes and valleys which doe even contend With the Æmonian wales, which doe excell For fruitfulnesse ? or what should I declare Those sweete and shady places which even are Fit to be the Mufes feates, and may right well Become the Goddeffes therein to dwell? Oyce Fountaines of my Countric cleare, and cold! And Oye Rivers that were knowne of old: O the vales! and pleafant Caves which fell did ufe Tobe most acceptable to my Muse.

HASSIA or the Landgraviate of HESSEN.

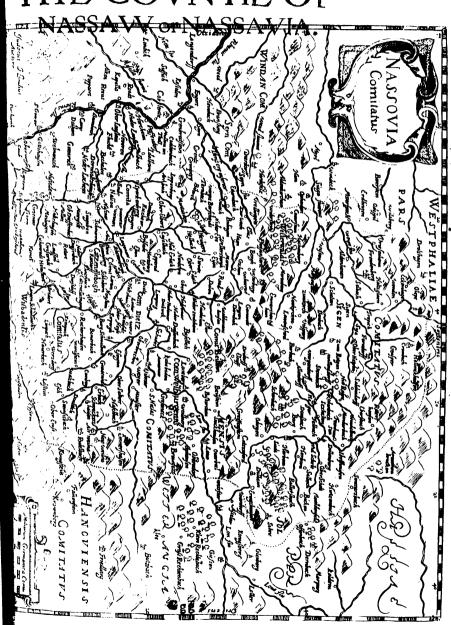
three times wafted with fire in the time of the Trungarian warres. But the Chronicle of Franciburg the weth that Charles the Great, about the yeare 796, did inflitute divers Bill oprickes, and founded many Me. nafteries and Churches in divers Townes; and doth mention also that Cauffings not farre from Cassels, and also that Escherege was built by him. Alfo the Emperous Henry the fecond was a great benefit or to this Towne, who reedified it when it was ruinated and wafted by the Hungarian into ades and incurtions, and did enlarge it with new edifices and buildings. It was grievoutly afficled againe in the yeare 1377, in the warres betweene Adolph Archl i'hop of Meguntinum, aud the Landgrave of Hafria, at what i ne it came under the government of Hafsia. Frifiaria allo is a famous Towne of Hafsia, common'y called Fritzlar, it is pleafantly feated by the River Fgra: and walled round about; but it is not levell, nor the Country it selfe which is here and there mountainous; yet it hath a fruitefull foyle round about it, both for wheate, pulfe, and fruites, and fome wine. And albeit Frifaria be in Hafia, yet it belongeth to the Archbifhop of Myuminum, fo that it hath often tryed the doubtfull chance of warre, but the Dake of Hafia didoften infeft it, and the Saxons tooke it, and after. ward burnt it. I passe by many other Townes of this Landgravine, Divers Rivers doe water, and glide through this Country, the chiefe whereof are the Rhone which runneth South West: Vifurgis or Wafn whose spring Wetra riseth in the Toringian wood; also Lapis with runneth into weftehalia : There is alfo the River which Tacing calleth Abians, and Historians Aderna; Althamerus calleth it Aeders, and Rubeimerus Khoer: Junica in his Nomenclator nameth it Eder, and coth adde that it is a River of the Catti, and that it falls into the River adds, But in his Baravia he writeth that it runneth into Fulda, and this appeareth to be true by the Tables. The leffer Rivers are Lanus or Long, which rifeth in the County of witgenstein, and to glideth by the Caule of Widekind formetime Prince of England, it watereth Lafphea Town in the fame County there is also the River Fulds, and others. The Country is every where Mountainous, but the most noted are Melibocus, and Abnobus. The other Mountaines have divers names, as Keffelperg, and Genne &c. There are many woods which are peeces of the wood Bycinia. But let so much suffice concerning Hassia we will onely adde for conclusion that which A lius Eobanus Heffus, in his vertes gratulater) for the victory of the Landgrave Phillip, delivers concerning the name and fituation of the Country, and the manners of the i shabilants.

> Qualis Hyperboreum prospectans Thrasa Booten, Gradivi domus ad Rhodopen, Hemumque malem Circumfufajacet, gelidis affucta pruinis, Gignis in arma viros duratos frigore, quique Aut Hebrum Nestumque bibunt, aut Strymonis undas: Talis & ipfa fitu, talis regione locorum Li fluviis, Silvifque frequens, & montibus altis Hafsia : Natura similes creat alma locorum Counstes in bella viros, quibus omnis in armis

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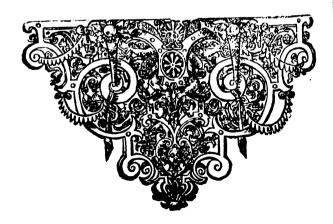
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Affavia is called as it were Naff-gavia, which word fignifics a moift and flimic Country: for the Towne which nameth the Country, is encompassed on every side with moist and moorish grounds: and in the Germann speech Aw, and Gam doe fignific a Country; fo Thurgaw fignifics a dry Country, Rhyn-gaw a Country by the Rhene, Otten-gaw, a Country abounding with corne, and fo also ofter-gaw, Wester-gaw, and Brifgam. But this Countie hath others annexed to it, as Weilburg, Ideftenen, Wiesbaden, Dietzen, Cattimeliboeen, Beilflein. It is boundered on the South with the Countie of Wiesbaden, and Ideflemen: on the East with Isenburg, Solms, and Hassia: on the North itis bounded with Welphalia and the Countie of Witzenstein: on the West with the Dukedome of Bergen, and the Counties Weidan, and Seinen. It hathmany Præfectureships. As Frudebergen, Sigenen, Nephens, Hegerana, Ebersbacen, Dillenburg, Hilligenbacke, Dringer. fleinen, Lonbergen, Herbornen, Dridorf, Beilfleinen, Marenbergen, Honfletten, Ellerana, Cambergen, Altenberg, Kidorff, Naffrena, and many others. It is one of the freeft Counties of the Empire, the Lords whereof are subject to none but the Emperour, and doe enjoy all the royall priviledges, and prarogatives of the Empire as well as other Noble men. They have power also to coyne gold or filver or braffe money, as appeareth by some peeces of gold which are yet currant. The Landgrave of Hastia and the Earle of Nasacra are Coe-Lords, and by a joynt Title, doe receive the revennewes of the Countie of Cattimeliboe, by a covenant made in the yeere 1557 betweene Phillip Prince of Hafria, and the Earle of Naffavia. The Countrie in some places is plaine ground, and in other places it risch and swelleth into hills, here it hath flourishing Vines, as in the Countie of Dietzen, and by the bancke of the River Lanus; and other whereit hath pleafant meddowes and pastures, or else fruitefull cornefields. It hath also mettall Mines. For in the Territorie of Siacertaine kind of Iron Mettall, is melted out of stone, out of which they cast Fornaces, Iron Potts, Kettles, Stithies or Anvills, Bulletts, and doe make all kind of Iron worke. At Frendeberg there is excellent steele made. There are also the like Mines, in the Countric of Dillenburg, Hegeran, and Eurback, out of which Lead and Copresse are digged as in Ebersback, where there is also a Glasse. house. The chiefe wood is Westerwalt, which is a peece of Hercynis, the lesser woods which are also part of Hercinia are Kalt-Eych, list.



gerilruth, Schelderwaldt, die Horre, der Calemberg, in which there is great flore of wilde beatls for hunting. The chiefe Rivers are Landon, Siega, and Dille; neere Siegais Sigena, neere Dilla is Hergera, Dillenhurg, and Herbern: neere Lina are Dietz, Naffwium, Lhanfier, man, where Line mingleth the river Rhene. The Baths at Emfundo belong both to the Earles of Naffavia, and the Landgrave of Hista, unto which they come faire and neere in regard of the foveraigne vertue of the water, which they finde to bee very wholefome for many difeases. There are also Fountaines at Codinga and Cimbergs, the water whereof being drunke will expell the winde Cholicle.

THE



THVRINGIA, or the Landgraviate of DVRINGEN.

The Nobilitie and state of this Countrie are yet unknowne unto me: I have onely found out the Countie of Gleichen, 32,50,50,58, &c. and thinke Kranichfelt, 34,17,15,26, Also the Bishoprick of Mersburg, 34,17,51,26.

The Meridians are mutually distant one from another according to the Proportion of the Parallel 510 to the Æquinoctiall.

Huringia followes after Hassia, commonly called Duringen, being situated between the two Rivers Sala & Werra, The Situation the latter on the VVest-side: the sirst on the East-side: on the North it hath the wood Hereynia which they call Hartz: and on the South the Forrest called Duringer waldt. The length is equal to the bredth, being 12 miles over. This Countrie with aboundance of all kindes of fruites and pulse, and hath more store of Corne than any other part of Germanie. So that George Agricola Culleth it the satte of Germanie. Heere is great stoare of that hearbe, nesse of the which Plinnie calleth Glassiam, is now called Guadum and Pastillum, and soyle, commonly weedt Pastell, which maketh a blew colour, which to the steat benefit of the inhabitants is transported into other Countries: lethat a farmous Poet writeth thus:

Herba Thuringorum celeberrima crescit in agris, Hanc Isatim Gracus sermo vocare solet. Inderis hac magni est, & multo venditur are: Hacetenim tingi lana parata solet.

Asamous hearbe dosh in Thuringia grow,
In Greeke call d Isais, and named so.
It is weighty, and much gaine is made thereby,
For with it they their woold doe use to die.
Concerning which Plinnie Lib 21.cap. I Simile plantagini Glastum in Gulus vocatur; quo Britannorum conjuges murusque toto corpore oblica, quituium in sacru nuda incedunt, Ethiopum colorem imitantes. That is, in France there is an hearbe called Glastum which is like a Plantaine, wherewith the wives in Britaine doe paint their bodies, and in some

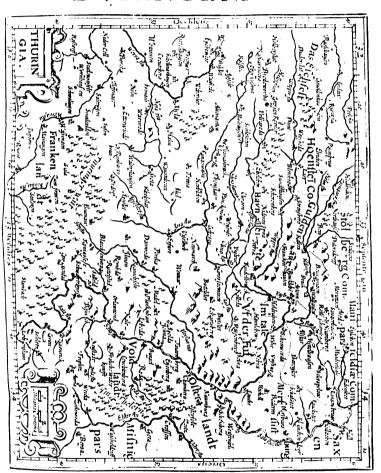
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facrifices doe goe naked, coloured like Ethiopians or Indians. There is also great store of provision and fruites, except wine, which is broughttl.ither from other places. There are also Mines of gold and

Silver and rich falt-pits. It was heretofore a Kingdome, but now itie a Landgraviate. Thuringis and Hasis were united together, and go-The auncient verned by the Kings of France 366 yeares, untill the time of Charles Government. the Great, and Henry Auceps. At length the Emperour Charles the Grolle made Ludoricke Duke of Thuringia; his Nephew Burcharden was flaine in Hungarie, and dyed withoutiffue. So that the Empe. rout Henry Auceps tooke possession of Thuringia, and it is now subject to his successors, being Princes of Saxonie. For albeit after william the sonne of the Emperour Otto the first, who being Archbishop of Moguntinum, did policife Thuringia by his fathers permillion, his fuecoffors the Archbishops of Moguntum, did challenge and arrogate to themselves the government of all Thuringia, and of the Cittle Ersard. which they doe yet hold; whose substitute or Vice-gerent was sometime Ludoviche Barbarus in the reigne of the Emperour Conradus Salieus: vetafterward the Barbatians did yeeld up Thuringia with the title of Landgrave to the right heyres. Vntill at length about they care of Christ 1250, it came into the hands of the most illustrious Hemythe fonne of Theodoricke, and Nephew to Hermann Landgrave of Thurn. gia, and Marquelle of Mifnia, being descended from the posteritie of Widekind the Saxon. After whom succeeded his base sonne Alben, and his fonnes after I in Fredericke, Admorfus, and Theodoricke, who were made heires by their Vncle Theodoricke Marquesse of Milnis-They report that the Sorahlans did heretofore inhabit this tract of ground, whom Eginhars and Ammoinius doe mention. Peucerus dothnow call the remainder of them Sorbee and Serneflein, betweene the Rivers Albis and Sila. Reyneckius, in his booke of the original of the Milniani, supposeth that these Tyringetians are as it were the Tyringotians, and from thence they imagine that the Cittie was called Gotha, Ortehus writeth that it was reported unto him by Hugo Brinckhorft an Englife man, and a Cittizen of the Cittie of Erford, that there are in this Countrie though it be finall, twelve Counties, and as many Abbies, which they call Gefur flete Abtien, 144 Citties, and as many small Townes, commonly called Mercks fleken: 2000 Villages, and an 150 Caffies. Erdfurdia or Erdford, called aunciently Erphesfurdia, and Erdfesfurt, is a chiefe Cittie of Thuringia, which was fo called from Erft the firlt four. der thereof. For he being a miller placed his mill by the River 6114, and so afterward the Cittie began to be builded, about the beginning of the reigne of Arcadius and Honorius: afterward it was much enlate ged and beautified by Clodovew King of France, in the yeare of Christ 438 and in the yeare 1066, it was encompassed with such large walls, to that now it is held to be one of the greatest Citties of Germanic, and the Thuringians doe call it Nicht eine Stadt, or Sondern ein Gantad Land. The River Gera doth water it and keepe it sweete and cleins. It was heretosore a Bishops seate, but afterward it was translated to Moguntiacum. It hath a flourishing Schoole, which Pope Bonifacethe ninth did adorne with priviledges, in the yeare 1392. The foy's

THVRINGIA

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THVRINGIA or the Landgraviate of DVRINGEN.

round about this Cittie is very fruitefull, having pleafant Meddowes. and great flore of the hearbe Hath; Henry the fourth did much impo. scriffithis Cittie by laying a taxation of Teathes upon it, having alwaics enjoyed a freedome & immunitie from such impositions, So that when the Saxon warre began, they chofe rather to defend their auncientlibertie with the fword, than to submit unto the Vniverfall taxation of Tenthes; and that with fo great courage, that they brought Augustus to a great straite. This Cittie as if fortune an enemie to greatnesse, meant to triumph over it, was oftentimes burnt, fo that no other great Cittie in Germany, was everburnt fo often as this: the last time that it was burnt, which was in the yeare 1472, it lustained much losse, especially in the Churches of the Virgin Marie and Severus, so that a third part atmost of the Cittie was burned downe. This was a terrible fire, which began by some that were hired to fet it on fire, of whom the chiefe was a Dominican. Two Collegiate C hurches, asthey call them, together with the Bridge, and a great part of the Cittie were all burnt downe. In the yeare of our Lord 1509 there arose a greivous sedition betweene the Senate and the Cittizens of Erford, occasioned by those unusuall impositions which the Senate laid upon the Common people. For the Commons gatheringtogether, would needes know how much the Cittie was indebted. The Senate giving way to the tumultuous furic of the prople, endeavoured to appeare them with faire and gentle words, telling them, that in convenient time they would bring in an account of their receipts and expenses, which words quieted the Cittizens for a while. But when the day appointed came, they affembled themselves together, and defired the Senate to bring in their account. But then one more infolent than the rest, spoke sharpely unto those whom the Cittizens had fent to the Senate, which did much provoke and exaiperate the Cittizens. And when the Cittizens faw that they prevailed nothing, but were put off with delayes : they put downe the S. nate and chose anew. In briefe, from hence there arose a grievous kedition, contention and warre. But the Bishop of Herbipoin, and the Emperour Maximilian endeavoured to appeale this sedition, and to bring them to concord and agreement. weimara is a faire Towns, h. ving formerly a Countie belonging unto it, but now the Dukes of Saxonie keepetheir Court in it, having a faire Pallace there, neately built of square freestone, and an Orchard curiously planted with all kindor trees, and watered with the River Ilma, which doth runne at length into Sala. There is also the Cittie Iena, so called from Ianus : but lice was not worshipped in Germanie. And therefore Stigellius ingeth more probably.

Hinc placet Hebrao nobis hanc nomine dici,

Yt wesus a Iajin nomen lenatenet.

Cur ita crediderim, nifi mentem wocula fallit,

Certa hujus ratio nominis ese potest.

Quippe wocat Iajin Solima pius incolaterra,

Hoc quod nos Latio dicimus ore merum.

Qua caput in medijs urbs sertilis erigit amic

Hence from an Hebrew word at first it came, As we old tenadoe from I ajin name; And unlesse we be deceived in the word, We may some reason for this name afford. For the body inhabitant of palestine Casteth that I ajin which we doe call wine.

So this Cittle flanding in the midfl of Vines, Maywell benamed from the fragrant Wines,

Thus much Stigellius.

Ishaha publicke Schoole which was creded in the yeare 1558. Cula was to called from the Gothes. And honce Rub innerus in his dehipdone the world, writerh, that the Turingtons were originally de-Link ! from the Goathes, because the Gothes builded a Civile in this Commic, which they called Gotha, about the years 723. It had a wondentillarong Cutell called Grammenflein, which is now level with the ground. And this was the cause that it fell to mine : withan Granlub, a nobleman rather by delect than vertue, in regard of his many cormous attempts, whereby he endeavoured to depole the Empemar, and to introduce a new forme of Empire, was declared and prononneed to be guilty of conspiracie with all his associates, and was condemned and banished, both by the Emperour Ferdinand, and the Emperour Miximilian his fon:and the Emperour and the other States of the Empire, with one confent did commit the execution of this fenance, to the most illustrious Prince Elector of Seconie, Which banishmathe contemned trufting to himicite, and his Protestor John Fredeexecte (cond, Duke of Saxonie. Who after many admonitions from the Prince, did ftill perfift in defending the rebells, to that the most Bhitrious Duke of Saxonie and Prince Elector, enforced by necessitie, beseiged the Cittie, and tooke it by furrender. And then Grunbachins, with foure more of the conspirators, for their treaton against Cafar nereput to death, the Cassle was razed to the ground, and Duke 18 Fredericke, was brought priloner to Vienna. This Countrie 18 Satered with many Rivers : as Sala or Salas, werra, Vnftrus, Una, Geu. or, Apfellet, Helbe, and Cling. And Her tefliffich that the Mountaras have mines, which have rich Veines of gold and filver, which Friend not far from Braitenborn, and Schwartzenburg. This Countrie abishere and there cloathed with woods, which are part of the weed Hercynia: also the Thuringian wood is well knowne, commonwealed Thuringer waldt, Cafar calleth it Baceins, it is a wood in Germaniewhich divideth the Cherufeians from the Suevians; there are sho Hainich, Hainfette, and Finne with divers of ers, where there is good hunting of divers kindes of wilde heafts. There are also in this Countrie many Churches, and Monasteries, among which is the Charch of the bleffed Virgin Marie at Erford, which was built by Bo-Mich Bishop of Moguntium. This Church bath a great Bell, which is is news through all Germanic. The people are ficree, hardy, couragi-Esagainst their enemies; the men are large of stature, strong, and

DVKEDOME OF FRANCONIA.

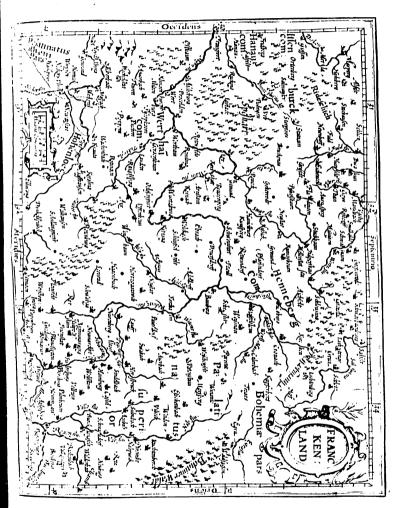
Lee Countile whence to cal-



Huringia a Countrie of high Germanie beingthus described, there followeth next Franconia or East France. Which was so called from the Franchmen. Some say that the original of this name came from Francus, whom others call Francio, fabulously supposed to bee

the sonne of Hector, and the first founder of this Nation. And Puter Ronfard the Poet writeth, that the auncients did call him Afronalls Francum, is it were Hassigerum, that is, the speare-bearer. Others, as Gaquinus and Leneus Pius, doe affirme that the Emperour Valentine gave that name to Franconia, because the Frenchmen in the Northerne Language where called ficree; or from the remission of tribute, and their freedome, they were called Franci, that is, Free-men. Albeit I doe more approve of a latter Etymologie, that they were called Franci, as it were Frioney, because they were free from taxes and impositions which ey fignifies; or esse they were so called, as it were fy ansi Fransi; for Ansi being a word properto the Gothish speech, doth significations who excell others in fortune and riches. And are next to Heroes or Semigods, that are above the condition of mortalls; whence they corruptly call Great Noble men Ansos, and with an aspiration Itanfos. But to the matter, the Frenchmen after they grew wealthy, and weary of the Romane yoke of Subjection, encouraged by the desire of rule, got their liberty, and thereby gained the name of Franci, insteed of the old name of Germaines. Froncenia on the South is neere to Suevis and Bavaria, on the West to the Rhene, on the East it hath Bobemia; on the North it hath Hafsia, and Thuringia. The ayre of this Countrie is pure and wholesome. The Country it selfe, except it be that part which is called Norica and is neere unto the Rivers, is not very fandy, as Aneas Silvius writeth, nor yet very stony. But it is generally very fruitefull, and doth yeeld a great increase of Barly, Wheate, and all kinde of graine and pulse which is fowed there. There are no where greater and better Turnips and Onions than heere in this Countrie. And in many places there are hills planted with Vines, of which excellent wine is made, & transported to other Countries. The Country of Babenberg, doth yorld fuch great flore of Liquerize that whole Cart loades of them are carried through Germanic. This Country alfo hath many faire Orchards and pleafant meddowes; it hath great flore of tame Cattle and wilde beafts. The Princes doe cherish the wilde beafts, who have many Dens in the Woods, where they live in the wintertime, and doe house themselves as it were from the stormic

THE DVKEDOME OF FRANCONIA.



weather. It is not lawfull for any private man to take them, or hum them, It is manifest that the Germanes were originally and anticiently called Germanes as appeares by others writings, as also out of Precopius Cafarienlis, who was afharpe fighted and judicious writer. The fielt Prince of Franconia was Genebaldus, who was governour thereof this. tie yeares. After him there succeeded Marcomirus, Dagobert, Ludrente the first, Marcomirus the second, Waramund alias Pharamund, whole ing made King of France left his Dukedome to his brother Marcomer; alfo Prunmeffer, Genebald the fecond, Suno, Luitemarus, Hurbaline Helmericus, Gotefrid, Genebald the third, Ludevick the third, after whom there followed Erebart, Ludovicke the fourth, Coffert the fecond, and Hetacus the last Duke, who dying without an heyre, he left the Dake. dome to Wituninus King of France, who was also called Pepin, which afterward his sonne Charles the Great, gave to Burchard the first Bishop of Viceburg, and to his successors after him, and so bestowed it on the Church, in the yeare 752. It is now a Dukedome which tittle the Bishop of Herbipolis affumeth to himselfe. Yet all Franceniais not fubject unto him. For KitZinga and Brifladium are fubject to the Mar. quesse of Brandenburg, and Gralingiacum to the Billiop of Babenberg. Also Chronacum, Forchimium, Stapbelsteinium, liochfladium are under the bishop of Herbipolis. Koningspergum, Oxenfordia, Carolalladium, Hasfordia, and Bifchoffheim, Alderburg, Middeburg, and some other townes are subject to the Bishop of Maguntinam. Colburg belongeth to the Duke of Saxonie. Wirceburg; which Conradus Corta calleth Erebipolis, Ligarinus Herbipolis, Spanhemius Marcopolis, Peolemaus, Artaunum, and the inhabitants wirtzburg, from a sweete kinde of wort or drinke, which the Countrie of Hertipolis doth yeeld: is the Metropolis and Mother Cittie of East France, in which Boniface Archbishop of Moguntinum in the yeare of Christ 751 erceted a Bishopricke. It is situated on a plaine, being encompassed on every fide with faire hills, pleafant gardens, and fruitefull Meddowes, and also well fortified with ditches, rampires, walls, Towers, and Bulwarkes. It is full of Cittizens, and hath many faire buildings. On the West Manus runneth by it, which is a navigable River, andit hath a stone bridge standing over it, which is built on strong piles, Neere the River Manus there is a Castell seated on the Mountaine, which hath held out many feiges, and therefore seemes to be impregnable, At the foote of the Mountaine there is a Monasterie, which was built by Burchard, at the cost and charges of Cumbert King of France, in honour of the great confessor. But it would not bee much from our present purpose, to know the forme and order of themauguration and confectation of the Bishops and Dukes of Wirecharg. After the decease of the former Bishop, the Bishop that is designed entreth into the Cittie with a great troupe of horse. Being come into the Cittie he alighteth from his horse, and having put off his richest roade, foure Earles doe bring him into onr Saviours Church, or house, bare headed, and barefooted, in a poore weede or habit, girt about with little cord. The officiall Earles are the Lords of Hennenbergh, Cafed, Werthein, and Reineck. Then the Deane together with the Clergie go. eth forth to meete him, and asketh him what he feekes? or what hee

defirethe. And then he answereth very submissively. That though mworthy he is now ready to take upon him that office, unto which he was chosen, and to discharge it faithfully. Then the Deane faith; In the name of the Chapter I doe here commit unto thy charge the house of the Saviour of the world, and the Dukedome annexed to is, in the Name of the Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghoft. Afterward he followeth the Clergie into our Saviours house, and havine put on the Pontificall roabe, he first heares Masse, and afterwaid hath a banket, but first the body of the Bishop deceased is emboweld and fet downe in the Chappell of the Cattle: and his heart being tooke out is put in a glaffe veffell. The next day he is brought oat of the Castle into Saint Lames his Monasterie, holding in his right hand a Crozier, and in his left a fword; the third day they goe agame to our Saviours house, where after Dirges and prayer, he is at last buried with a Crozier and a sword. The other Citties are that which Ptolemic calls Bamberg; Peter Applanus callethic Gramonarum, and Gran on arion in a Greeke booke: it was at first called Balimborg, that is, the Mountaine of Baba, from Baba the daughter of and Duke of Saxome, and wife to Albert Earle of Babemberg : others doe call this Cittie Pfavenberg; it is a very pleasant Cittie, tituated by the River Regnuz. It hathmany Mountaines, Hills, and Gardens, and a very fruitfull foyle, where great store of Musinillians and Liquerize doe grow. It is an Episcopall Seate; and as it hath bread many happy wits, lo it glorieth chiefely in Ioschim Camerarius a man famous for all kind of learning, as appeareth by his workes fet out by him, which are read with much admiration. There is also Francofort, or Francoford, by the River Mane, which is commonly called Tranck Furtam Mayn, to distinguish it from the other Franckofort which is fituated by odera. Aunster writeth that it was heretofore called Helenopolis, but he doth not shew when or from whence it was fo called. Henry Stephanus calleth it in his Emsonion of this Cittie, the Academie of the Muses, the Athens of Franckford, the Mules Mercuriall Faires, and the Compendium or Epitome of all the Marts of the world. This Cittie is divided into two parts by the River Marius, and joyned together againe with a stone Bridge. It is now an Emperiall Cittie, and famous through the whole world for two Marts or Faires. Heere the Electors doe chuse the Romaine Emperours, and if there be competitors that fland for the Empire, they doc here fight for it, and try it by battell. There is also Atoguntia Commonly called Mentz, fome call it Moguntiacum. Ptolomie Lib. 2. (4).8.1.16. 3. calls it Neomagum. Mozuntia is so called from the River Means, which some doe call Moganus and others Magus. It is an Episcopall and Metropolitan Cittie. It hath a fruitefull foyle on other fide of the River Rhene, which yeeldeth great store of wine. his large and well fortified, and very populous on that fide which Broward Rhear. but on the other fide it hath few inhabitants; it is key long but n errow. There are faire houles built after the Romine fillion, and magnificent Collegiate Churches, with the Bithops Ciffle. Here was an University erected by Bifliop Theodoricke, and Hhh

it is thought that the Art of Frinting was invented here. It is subject to the Archbishop who is elector, and Chanceller of the Empire. There is also Mons Regins commonly called Conigforg, where John de Monte Regio, a great Mathematician was borne, whose Commentances upon Ptolomies Almagest are yet extant. Schweinfordia is situated by the River Mane in the middle almost of Franconia. There are alfo Kitzinga, and Fridberg an Imperiall Cittie, and others. Moreover the first Circle of the Empire is in Francoma, in which these are called to Councell, first the Clergie, as the Bishops of Bamberz, of Hertspelis, of Wirtzburg Duke of Franconia, of Eichstett; der Teutsch or lens Mafter: the Provoft of Camberg, the Abbot of Saint Gilgen; Secondly the fecular Princes, as the Marquelle of Brandenbarg, Burger com Nurenberg: the Countes of Hennonberg, of Caftel, of Wertheim, of Rheimcke, of Hohenlocithe Lords of Reichelfperg, and Lim. Turg; and the Countes of Horpach and Schwartzenburg: Thirdly the free Citties, as Norunberg, Rottenburg, Winshaim, and Schweinsut. Many Rivers which be full of fifth doe water this Country, the chiefe whereof are Manus, and Sala accompanied with eight leffer Rivers: alfo Suna, Rhadiantia, of fins, Tubera, and fome other. It haththefe woods, Spefhart, Ottoes wood, and other parts of Hereinia, which doe enclose it asit were round about with a growing wall. It is a warlike Nation, Noble, witty, and laborious. Men and women doe both plant Vines, forhat none are suffered to be idle.

THE



THE DVKEDOME OF BAVARIA.

The second Circle of the Empire.

REcome now to Bavaria, which were so called by the addition of one letter from the Avarians the remainder of the Hunnes, who having droven out the Noria The Country crans feated themselves in that Countrie, and also Boja. when eso ria from the Bojans a people of Gallia Cif Ipina, who formerime dwelt heere: it is commonly called Beyeren. It hath on the East A spira, on the West Sucvision the South h. Rhetian A pess and onche North Franconia. The length is 29 Germane miles. The breadth five and twentie. The ayre is very wholesome, and the Thetemper Countrie very pleafant : and generally very fruitefull, but yet it hath of the ayre. ragreat store of Wine nor Corne: but in some places it hath a hadgof flyrrehedge Win. . The richer Wines are brought this Thefruitfolthe, out of Alfain, Francisco, and Austria. There is great store of nests of the Corne about Rauffon and Landfort. Moreover, it hath abundance forth of S. I., fruite, Iron, Cattle, Fowle, wil e beafts, and all things neallarie to life. It doth breede great store of Swice, which feede on Accornes and crabbes, fo that as Hungaric fur iffeth other Coun-Theyanery tics with Oxen, fo this Countrie furnisheth most parts of Europe efficiageres with Swine. And befides Beares, Boares, and other kindes of wilde beaft , it hath great heards of Decre, which they cannot hunt withouthe Princes leave. In the yeare 1562, on the 22 day of August, there was a Hart taken in Bawaria, of fo large abody, that it weighel 625 pound. The Nariscians, Vindelicians, and Noritians were formerly feated here. The Narifians, whom Aventinus calleth Nortgew, and Melanchton Narcaw, are divided from the rest by the River anubius. The Vindelicians according to the auncients Description, are situated betweene the Rhattans and Noricians. Rhattais twofold, the one is 1 rger containing the Vindelicians, the Noricians, and the Rhetians, the other is leffer. The River Lycus dothseparate the Vind I cian from the Rhatians, if we believe Ptolomie; but if we follow strabothey are separated by the Rhene, and the Brigintine Lake, which we have shewed in our description of Helvetta. Danuhas doth part them from Germ nie, and the Alpes from Italie. Marturelferus hath rightly observed out of Ricardus the name of the

Hhh 2

Respicis

The Dukedome of BAV ARIA.

Respect & late fluvios Vindamy, Lycumj, Atifeentes undas, & nominalitioris, unde Antiquam gentem, populumý, urbemý, vocarunt Vindelicam -

It fees the Rivers Vinda and Lyous flow Mingling their names and waters as they goe; Whence the Countrie, and the people it containd, And Cittle too were Vindelicians nam'd.

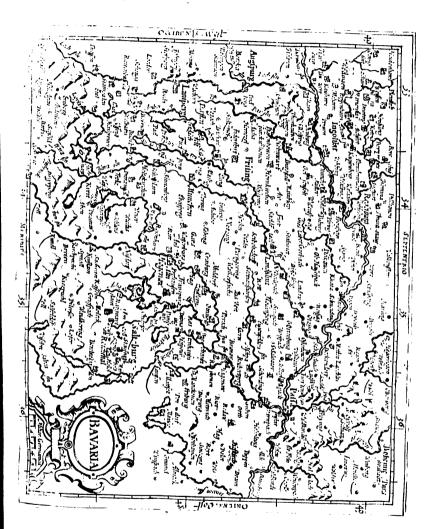
It may be gathered out of Plinnie and Ptolomie, that there were cer. taine Countries, and Citties belonging to the Vindelicians, Augustus fent to con quer them Tiberius Claudius Nero, and Nero Claudius Drufur, who were both the Emperours fonnes in Law, who having quickly dispersed and dissipated the Barbarians forces, did easily overcome them, and reduc'd them to subjection. See Paterculus Lib. 2. Dion, Lib. 53 . and Horace Lib. 5. Odar. The Noricians do begin from the River Oenus; and fobend South East even to Hungarie and Italie. They were alwayes great fouldiers, and being accustomed to warre, they didosten invade the bordering Romanes. As appeareth by the Norician (word which Horace celebrateth. And also by an inscription which is found on this fide Danubius to this effect, and in these words :

DIS MANIBUS ET MEMORIÆ LEGIONVM.ET MEMO-RIÆ MISERRIMORVM, VINDELICIS PRÆFECTIS MO-CENIANIS ET VICTORI ET AVRELIO FILIIS VINDE

LICIS SVRINVS INFELIX PATER F. C.

Bavaria was heretofore governed by a King of its owne, even to Government, the time of the Emperour Arnulp: and as the Parthians called their King Arfaces, the Egyptians Ptolomie, fo they called their King Cacanrus. Afterward it had Dukes as it hath now. Bavaria is divided into the higher and lower. The higher lyeth Southward by the Alpes. It is full of Moores, violent Rivers, and darke thicke woods. It is onely fit for pasturage, and feeding of Cattle. The Lower Bavaria is more fertile, and fruitfull, and more inhabited, having Vines all along the fides of the Rivers Danubius, Ifara, and Lavarus. And thus Bavaris is divided naturally. It is divided Politically into the Countie of Bavaria, and the Palatinate. The Countie is described in this Table, and the Palatinate in the Table following. The Citties of the higher Bavaria are Monachum commonly called Munchen, being fittiated on the bancke of the River 1/ara, and built by Henry Duke of Bavaria, in the yeare 772, in the time of the Emperour Otho the first. It is the pleafantest Cittie of all Germanie: being feated betweene the Rivers Oenus and Lyous, betweene the Citties wasenburg, Augusta and Frisinga, and betweene the fishie Lakes, among which the Duke hathafaire Garden, full of curious knotts, hearbes, and flowers : there is an artificiall fountaine and a Summer house adorned with PiQures and Statues, and about twy-light (which is very wonderfull) a great heard of Decre doth come and graze, every day under the windowes. In the Cittiethere are Churches, Towers, Libraries, a Court, and anexchange full of tradefmen and Merchants, and all things necessarie not

THE DVKEDOME OF BAVARIA.



onely for use, but also for Ornament, and delight. Incolfiadium commonly called Incollete, is fituated by Danubius, which was aunciently called Ingelitat, or Angeloffedium, from the Suevian Angeli, who him began to build this Cittle with others. It was at first a Towne, but the Emperour Ludevick Bavarus made it a Cittie. There was an Vniver. fici : inflituted for all Arts and sciences in the yeare 1410, and afterward Ludevicke Duke of Bavaria, and Pope Pius the second, did adorne it and endow it with great revennewes and many Priviledges, rifinra heretofore Fruxinum, as Rhenanus and Munfter doe telific is thought to have beene built at that time when the Romanes by their Prefects and Lievrenants of Provinces, did possesse and governe that part of Bavaria, which runneth out from the bancke of Danubius to the Alpes. The River Atofa dothglide by it. There are also 22 Townes in it. In the Lower Bavaria there are Ratisbona commonly called Regensperg, situated by the River Dannlins, it was built by the third Emperour Claudius Tiberius Nero about the time of our Saviours peffion, who called it Tiberina or Augusta Tibery. Onupbrius writeth that Ti. berius is mentioned in anold ftone. And Goltzius produces some of Tiberius coyne, with this inscription. Col. Aug. Tib. Simlerus thinkuh that this Regensburg is that which Antoninus calleth Regium, and in the register to ske it is called Castra Regina; Althamerus reckoneth up many other names which the Barbarians did give unto it, as Reginburg, Rhatobonna, Rhatopolis, Hyaspolis, Imbripolis, Regnipolis, Tetratolu, Quadrata and Germanishcien. The name of Risisbone is derived from Navigation. It was formerly the Metropolis of Bavaria, and the seate of the Kings and Dukes of that Country; It hath a ftone bridge which was built in the yeare 1115 by the Emperour Henry, over Dandius on twelve Arches, being foure hundered paces long, and 70 broad. There is also Patavium or Patavia, which is called in their owns language Paffaw : Velferus thinketh that it is called in the Register bookes Batavas. That which Ptolomie calls Bojodurum, Auentinus, Pyramius, and Lazius doe thinke to be a Cittie of Vindelicia. It is a faire neare Cittie in the lowest part of the lower Bavaria, at the beginning of Austria, in the confines or Frontiers of both Provinces, betweene the meeting, and confluence of Danubius and Osnus, being commodioully, and pleasantly scated in the manner of a Peninsula. It is far mous for the Bishops sea, and for traffique and commerce. For it is feated to conveniently by the River both for commerce and trading. that as Liens in France, and Gandauum in Flanders doe flourish for merchandifing, in regard of the concourse and meeting of Rivers neere unto them: fo Patavia in this part of Germanie, doth in this respectes. cell other Citties. Landshuten, commonly called Landshut, is a simous Cittie, and of chiefe note: being situate by the River Isra, which glideth by this Cittie, to the great advantage and commodity of the Inhabitants. Irenieus out of the fifth table of Ptolomies Europe, supposeth it to be Instrium, which hath not the same situation. And therefore Ptolomie doth better place it, and maketh Inutrium to be the fame with Mittenwalde a Towne of Bavaria on this fide the Alpes. It was built in the yeare 1207 by Ludovicke Duke of Bavaria, having 4

fruitfull foyle round about it, both for come Cattle Wine and all kind of fraices. The Cittle hath many faire neare builtings, the chiefe whereof is the great Church, which is curioutly built of freeffene, with avery high fleeple. There is also in the lower part of the Cittie the magnificent Pallace of the most illustrious Dake Albert, which was heretofore called the New building. There are many Rivers which doe water and enrich Bavaria, as Danubius the greatest River in all The River. From celebrated by Greeke and Latine writers; also Leven us, and the River Ifara, being pleafant, foll of fish, and running violently: alfo Licetus, Oenus, Lycus, Alemannus, or Alimula, Nabus, Regus, Ambra, Zoyla Vilfas, Wolfada, Gyfes, and many others. And befides theic R versit hath many great fracious Lakes; which have feverall formes and thapes, and teverall forts of fifthin them : as the Lakes Ammerice, Asce, Wirmsee, and Rorsee. It hath divers high Mountaines, which I cannot reckon in particular, but the chiefe are the Panine Alpes, and the Mountaine Garavaneas. There are fo many woods which lye feattering about, fo that it feemeth to be one wood: For without doubt they are parts of the wood Hercinia, which heretofore did almost cover over all this tract of ground. But these parts of the wood Hereinishave divers names : as Heynerdoch, Schwardtzwalt, Greinwaldt, Zellerwaldt, &c. The people are more addicted to tillage, and breeding of Cattle, than to warfare, neither are they much given to merchandifing, but rather to drinking and getting of children, and they doc feldome goe out of their native Countrie. Moreover the Bavari. an circle of the Empire doth confist of three orders. In the first are the Bishops: as the Archbishop of Sale Burg: the Bishops of Passaw, of Freisingen, and the Bishop of Ratisbone: the Abbattses of Als Munfier, and Ober Munfter at Ratiflom. In the fecond there are the Duke of Bavaria, the Count Palatine of Bavaria, the Landgrave of Luobten

burg : Counte Hage, B. in Stauffen, or Stuaffnegk : the Lord of Rinfels

er Rlinfelden, B. Degenberg, Obefultzperg. In the third are Freiftet, and

Rezen/perg.

THE

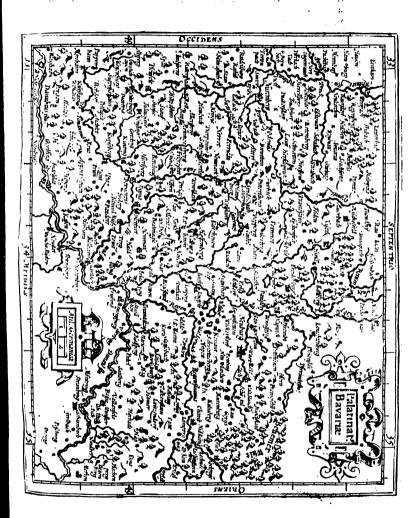
THE PALATINATE of the Lovver BAVARIA:

In which is the Landgraviate of Lutchtenberg. 33.27.49.35. It is in the second Circle of the Empire. We doe not yet know the other Nobilitie.

The Meridians are distant according to the proportion of the Parallels 49, and 51, to the greatest Circle.

Avaria besides the aforesayd divisions, is divided into Ba. De varia on this fide Danubius; and Bavaria beyond Danubius is the Countrie of Narifeians, of which we have spoken before. It is now called Nortgovia, and commonly Nat. gow, and this is the Palatinate of the Lower Bavaria, which, feeing wee have hitherto spoken of Bavaria in generall, and of that part which is called the Countie, we will not describe. But Nortgovia, that we may begin with the Etymologie, was so named because it is a Northerne Countrie. For Nort in the Germaine language signifies North, and Gim signifies a Land or Countrie. Moreover this Countrie is called the higher Palatinate to diffinguishit, from the Palatinate of Roine, which is called the Lower. This Bavaria was heretofore called Nori. cum, which Ptolomie bounders with the River Anu, and part of De. nubius, which runneth from Enus to the Mountaine Cetius; also with the Mountaine Cetius, and with part of Pannonia, and the Mountaine Carrancas. But after that the Bojans having driven out the Romanes, did transmigrate and remoove into that part of Pindelitia, which lyeth betweene Anus and Lyous, this tract also began to bee called Noricum, Bojaria, or Bavaria. For fothe third Deacon of Lumberdie, as M. Velferus intimateth in his letters to Ortelius, doth describe it in these words. Noricum which is a Province of the Bejans, hath on the East Pannonia, on the West Swethland, on the South Italie, on the North the River Danubius. Sextus Ruffus doth reckon two Provinces of the Noricians, and the Register bookes doe mention the Mediterra. nean Novicum and the Ripensian. But this Bavaria hath on the North Veitlandium, on the East Bohemia, on the South the River Danuis. which separateth it from the other part of Bavaria; on the Weit it

THE PALATINATE of the Lower BAVARIA.



betweene

is boundered with Hanceamp, and a part of Suevia, and Franconia. The The Fertility. ayre of this Countrie is pleasant, and wholesome: but the soyle is harde and rugged, although in some places it bringeth forth good flore of Corne; and it hath pleasant pastures fit for feeding of Cattell. Neere to Kelheime there are many Vines growing on the bancke of Danubius, But they yeeld a kind of hard sharpe Wine, so that it is 2 common faying that Vinegar growes on those Mountaines. In other places also it produces divers kindes of mettalls, especially great store of Iron, of which the Nortgovians doe yearely make a great gaine and commoditie. There is also an excellent kinde of blew colour, which they call Lazurus. Moreover Noricum, which is now the Palatinate of Bavaria, washeretofore a Kingdome, and had Kings of itsowne, when the Romanes had reduc'd the other part of Bavaria into a Pic. vince even till the yeare of our Lord 500; whence Iuliu Cafar in les Commentaries, mentioneth that Arrowiflus King of 6amanie, married the King of Noricums Sifter. But what Princestic Noricians had afterward doth not appeare, untill they became Christians. But in the yeare 5 1 1, by the labour and industric of Theoden the second, Bavaria was reduc'd into one Kingdome, who made agreat flaughter on the Romanes and drove them out of Bavaria; afterwardit was divided into three Dukedomes by his three fonnes; Theodonthe third who was feated at Ratisbon, Otto at Otingia, and Theobald at Tyolu. It would be too long to reckon up the other Princes. But at lengththe Emperour Ludevicke Duke of Bavaria, in the yeare of Christ 1439, did divide it in this manner, that the whole Nortean Bavarta should belong to the Prince Palatines, except some Emperiall Citties, and whatfoever formerly appertained to the Empire. The Metrepolis of Bavaria is commonly called Nurenberg, which is pleafantly fexed by the River Pegnitius, which watereth the Cittie, it is very luge and beautifull, and hath many faire Churches, curious buildings, great Arcetes, being fortified with Arong walls, Towers, and Bulwarkes, and full of Cittizens, rich in Merchandise and famous through the whole world for Mechanick Arts: it is fituated not only on the Navel as it were or middle of Germanie, but also of Europe; it is 500 miles cifant frem Icrusalem. Though the Cittie be of no great antiquitie, yet the Cofile which is fituate on a high hill, which was heretofore called Castrum Noricum, is very auncient being built by the Emperour Claudius Tiberius, whence it was called Neroes Castell. Heretofore it was sitject to Albert Duke of Franconia, after whose decease it came to the Empire in the reigne of the Emperour Ludevicke the third, and afterward it increased and began to grow very populous. In the time of Charles the fourth it was walled about: and againe in the yeare 1338. Now it is the fairest and largest Cittie in all Germanie, so that it hath 128 frectes, 11 ftone Bridges, which doe conjoyne and unite the two parts of the Cittie. The River Flavius paffing through the Cittie doth drive 68 water mills. There are also in this Cittie 116 wells, and 12 Conduites, 6 great gates, and 13 common bathes.

In the yeare 1575, the Noribergians did institute an Academie of Vniversitie at Altersium, and drew thither with great stipends and

penfions, Profesfors of the tongues, also of the Arts, Philosophie and other faculties: As appeares by an infeription at Alterium: Inventuti, Religionis Christiane Doctrina, Linguis Latina Co Gracia Optimis demque artibus ac difeiplinis informande, Georgio Volkanfro, Philippo Gendero, Hieronymo Baumgartnero Oppido Prafecto, Senatus Noribergensis Scholam hanc nobilem & Patriciam aperiri & Joicminiter paroduci voluit. 3. Cal. Int. Qui dies Petro & Paulo Apoffolis Saira ch. Anno à nato Chrifto Salvatore 1595. That is, George Polkanfrus, Phillip Genderus, Hierom Baumgartner, being learned Pratects, and Buthazr Baum gartner being Prafect of the Towne, the Senare of Northberg hath folemnely instituted and ordained this Noble free Schoole, for the instructing of youth in the doctrine of Christian religion, as alfoin the Latine and Greeke tongues, and laftly in all good Arts, and Sciences on the third of the Kall. Inl. which day is faced to the Apostles Peter and Paul: and in the yeare from the birth of our Saviour Christ 1575. This tract of Land hath many os ther Townes belides this Metropolis, as also divers monasteries and Villages, one of the chiefest Townes is Amberg, which was walled about in the yeare of Christ 1030, also Aumerback, Sultback, and the Monasteric of Castel, where the Princes of Nortgon did formerly keepe their Court: alfo the Townes Eger, Beierut, Eiftet, Napurg, Newenstadt, Ruwenkelm, Kemnat, Krusen, Grewenwerdt, and the Castell Gainum which is so called from wayling or Lamenting. For heere Danubius passeth by dangerous fearefull places, which make the Marriners cry out when they passe by it; in the Germane Language it is called Die Strudel from the noyfe and violence of the waters: there are also the Townes, Eschenback, Weiden, Parnaw, Plei-Kein, Herspruck, Rurbaock, Neumarkt, Turfentur, Elbagen, Cham, schonfee, Kunsperg, Stauff, and some others, which for the most part belong to the Prince Palatines. This Country also of Nortgow doth include one of the foure Landgraviates, which were heretofore inflitted by the Emperours, namely Lutchtenberg, in the feeond Cirdeof the Empire, which was fo denominated from the Castle Luchtinberg, albeit the Princes of that Territorie doe keepe their Court at Pframbdt and sometime at Grunsfeld. This Landgraviate did not grow fo powerfull as the other three, which in processe of time were much enlarged both in territoric and power: but especially the Landgraviate of Hassia, as Aunster writeth. This Country is watered and enriched by these Rivers, namely Egar, Nabus, Villing, Rigue, Pennitius, Schwartzach, Sultza, Altimulus, and Lautra, and fome others. Historians doe relate concerning the River Regniting or Regus, that Charles the Great being at Ratisbon, was perswaded; that a navigable passage might be made out of Rhene in-15 Danubius, if a ditch were made betweene the Rivers Regintius and A time us, which might be capable to receive and carry boates and villells: because the one of those Rivers doe runne into Danubius and the other into Rhene. The King straightway chuseth out a conve-Bent place for this work, and having got great ftore of Labourers, he Geneall the Autumne quarter about it. So that a dirch was made

betweene the aforefoyd Rivers, which was two miles long, and three hundered foote broade. But this worke came to nothing, for by reason of the raine, and that the soyle was a stoonsh kind of earth, the worke could not stand, for the earth fell downe in the night, and filled up as much as they had digged in the a. / time. Necre the Towne Waseberg, there are some tokens yet remaining of this vaine attempt. It is to bee noted that all the Rivers of Northern have Iron hills and other mettall mills, fo that they doe blow the bellowes, and drive the two hammers with their streames, so that the Smith neede but put the Iron under the Hammers on the Anville and the water will make the Hammers forge it. There is in this Countrie the Mount Pimfer, commonly called Fuchteibergk, being fixe miles about : out of which there doe flow foure famous Rivers, Manus, Nabus, Sala, and Egra, which winding in the figure of a croffe; doe runne toward the foure feverall corners of the world This Mountaine doth produce divers kind of mettalfs, and the best blew colour, which is called Lazurus. There is Lead also found on the top of the Mountaine, and many pits, out of which metal's were formerly digged. This Country alto is every where cleaned with fome pieces of the wood Horima, as Weifenburwalt, Losmermalt, and others, which are represented in this Table. More ver when Bagaria had received the Christian faita, there was lawes made, enacted for the government of the Land, nanchy coacerning the libertic of the Church, concerning Church-barner and Incendiaries, concerning those that tooke Sanctuarie, concerning Arikers of the Clergie, concerning Tithes, seditious persons; also Martiall Lawes, Lawes for the tenure of Lands, for Brokage; for titles of inharitances, for buying and felling, &c. Thefe lives the Bacarians obeyed for many yeares, and fome of them they doe full obey. And here I cannot chuse but adde some of the Bartings Lawes. It was enacted that the Judge, to the end hee might make rightly thould have the Booke of the Statutes, and that thereby no should determine and end all sutes and controversies. Neither similar the ludges respect persons or gifts, but when he had ludged ngm ly he should have the ninth part of the composition money. Im it wrongfully, he should pay twice as much, as he had tooke aways, his unjust judgement: and moreover should be fined forus shilings. He that fold any thing for a certaine price, thould fet downe the ba gainein writing, and have witnesses thereunto. No baseance tale unlesse it were free and voluntarie, should be firme and current I omit the rest, least I should seeme to over burdenthis description with the repetition of those lawes, which Ichn Boeme Aubana co describe at large.

THE DVKEDOME of the higher SAXONIE, with MISNIA and LVSATIA.

The eighth Circle of the Empire.

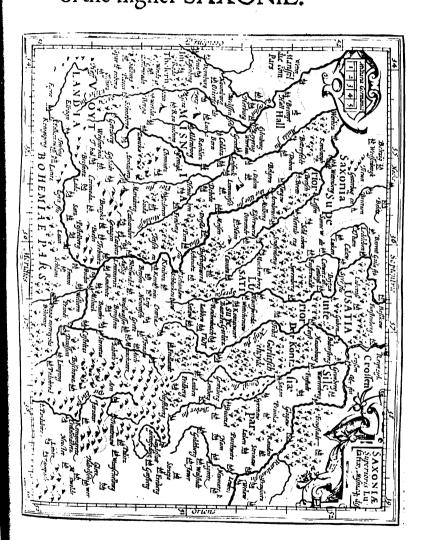
(AND) EE come to the higher savonie, which is the eighth Circle of the Empire. For, Saxone is divided into the higher and the lower: The higher which this Table dothexhibite to your view, we will here deferibe. Concerning the Lower we have spoken, in the foureteenth Table of Germanie; and therefore we will not repeate that which we have delivered before concerning saxome, leaft it might feeme tedious to the Reader. The higher Saxome, commonly called ober saxen, the Duke whereof is one of the Electors, hath on the Eaft old Marchia, on the West Hafina: on the South Thuringia, and Mifma; on the North the The Citient Dakedome of Brunfwick. The chiefe Cittie is Watenberg, fituated Working by the River Albis. It was built by Windeehind the first, fome fay by Wandschind his fonne, and that it was called Wittenberg, from Win hehead the father or the fonne. Duke Fredericke erected there an Universitie, in the yeare 1502, which another Fredericke did so adorne and beautifie, that being at the first of small account, as Erafwithefleth, yet at last it grew famous. Prier Mefellanus faith, that Ired ricke did fo adorne and furnish Watenberg, with Professor of all Aits, and especially of the three tongues, so that it seem d to be the patterne of a well founded Vniverlitie. In which Henningus and bilin ler; us two Lawyers, did flourish and were famous for their workes through all Germanie. Albertus Crantzius in his Wallia, Lib. 8.09.30. hatha memorable flory concerning thetryall by hot Itonwhich is used in this Cittie. It chanced that one was wrongfully accused in this Cittie for setting houses on fire by stealth : but hee forfweating it, defired that he might be tryed by the tryall of hot Iron, which the Lay-Indges, did either not know, or elfe contemn'd, asbeing interdicted by the law. Whereupon he tooke up an hot Iran, and carryed it a great way, and then cast it out of his hands, and was neither burnt, nor had any harme by it. A yeare afterward, aPavier paving the same streete, thrusting his hand into the gra-

vell found this Iron, which being yet hot burnt his hand. Those which flood by wondered at it, and told it to the governour of that Ward. Who ftraight began to inspect that this man was guiltic of that fact, of which the other was wrongfully accus'd: fo he commanded him to be brought before him, whereuponexamination, he confest the fact, and was broken on the wheele, and afterward put to death for this crime. There is alfoa flory concerning this triall by hot Iron, which Gentles wife to Henry the third did undergoe: who being accused of adultery, did cleare her felse by this tivall of hot Iron. I finde also in George Cedrenus, that they did use the like kind of tryall, for those who were suspected to be desioners of Virgins, and for those who were thought to be no maids. Somealio doe place Torga in higher Saxonie, which others doe place in Milma, Milnia and Lufatra are described with Saxonic as parts thereof, of which feeing they are delineated in this prefent Table, we will fpeake briefely.

Mifnia.

Mission Mersslen, is a Country of higher Saxonic, lying between the River Sala and Alba, which was so called either from the Lake Mifia, neere which the inhabitants hereof did dwell; or from the Cittie Mifna, to which opinion Rithamerus in his description of the world doth agree. But it feemeth that this Country was lately to named, feeing we may gather out of Tacitus, that the Hermandarias were formerly feated here, for he mentioneth that the River Adis didrife among the Fermundurians. It is bounded on the North with the Marquithip of Brandenburg and the higher Saxonie, on the East with Lufatta and Silefia: on the South it looketh toward the Kingdome of Fohemia and the Sudetian Mountaines: on the Westithath Turingia. They fay the ayre was heretofore very bad and infuferable, in regard of moyft exhalations ariting from the Mountaines and the Woods, but now the Woods being cut downe the foggy clouds are vanished, so that the ayre is now more wholesome. This Country aboundeth with all kinde of fruites, fo that it furnishes other Countries. It hath every where great flore of Corne, and allogrea plentic of wine honey, and cattell : except in the Valley of Isachim. where the foyle is harder, and lefte fruitfull. But the rich Mines of Silver doth recompence the barrennesse of the superficies or surface of the earth. The Mountaines also have diverskinds of mettalls, as Silver, Braffe, Steele, Iron, Lead, and infome places Gold. Inthe time of Otto the Great, this Countrie together with that higher Saxome, was called the Marquiship of saxome, before the higher saxome was made a Dukedome. Afterward in processe of time, these Countries were divided into more Lordflips, and afterward they were reduced into one Dominion, and had one denomination or name; which happened in the yeare 1241, when the Landgrave of Turingia, dying without iffue, his Territories came to the Lords of Missing who from that time got both titles, and were called Mar-

THE DVKEDOME of the higher SAXONIE.



quesses of Misnia, and Landgraves of Thuringia. And in the yeare of our Lord 1423, the Prince Elector of Saxonie having no illustrale. the Emperour Sigismund did give the Dukedome of Saxonie, to the Princes of Milnia, which they doe fill possesse; and after that, as Atun. fler writeth, they usurped a triple or threefold title. There are many Citties in Milnia: the chiefe Cittie is Misena, on the left hand bancke of the River Albis, which was built by Octo the first. The next is Dref. dena, very pleasantly feated and well fortified. Heerethe Duke of Sax. onie harhan armorie, and a magnificent Pallace, and a curious flone bridge. Liplia is a famous Mart Towne, fituated by the River Pleisens, which excelleth all the other Citties of Misnis for wealth, and beautie: heere is a Noble Schoole for learning and wisedome, which in those troublesome times at Prague, was translated thither intheyeare 1408. In the same tract there are Itenburg, Antique celle, Lautenberg, and other Townes. This Countrie is watered with these Rivers, albis, Sala, Mulda, and others; and it bath many woods, as Gabreta and others, which are parts of Hercynia. The inhabitants are flrong, valiant, and well proportioned in body; they are also merry and pleasant, friendly, modest, and peaccable, and are not like the auncient Gamines for rudenelle of behaviour.

Lusatia.

Vatia alfo as Rithamerus doth witnesse, is a great part of Saxonie; Lybich lyeth betweene the Rivers, Aibis and Odera, and the Mountaines of Bohemia. But the name of I.nfatia is derived from the Elifians or Lygians, who, as Ioachim Carens faith, were feated here. This Country hath good flore of Corne, and is very fruitfull. It was sometime joyned with Mifnia: at length the Bohemians, who stived to enlarge their Kingdome, tooke it to themselves. Lusatia is twofold, the Lower, and the Higher. In the latterthere are these Citties, Sprenbug, Prybus, and Cothus: in the former Gorlits, and Zitaw. Gorlitum commonly called Gorlitz, is the chiefest and Noblest Cittie in the higher Lufaria: having many faire houses, and being well fortified with walls and ditches, and by the mountainous fituation thereof, and allo by the Vicinitie of the River, which is very profitable and commodious, to Millers, Brewers, Dyers, and other Cittizens. There is a flone Bridge to passe over it, which is covered over head. But of all the pub. lickeand private costly adifices, S. Peters Church, and the Pallace are the chiefe. This Cittie was first founded and built in the yeare 1030, as the Annalls thereof doe witnesse. But in the yeare 1301, it was burnt downe to the ground, fo that there was not one house lett flanding, But like a Phoenix that riseth out of her owne ashes, so eight yeares afterward out of these ruines, it was built fairer and more curiously than before. It is subject to the Kingdome of Bohemia, as also Lufatia. And John Dubravius Lib. 21. concerning the affaires of Bohemia, doth shew how it came to the Crowne of Bohemia. The River Niffa doth water Lusatia and doth much enrich it. But so much concerning Lufatia. Now let us returne to Saxonie, and speake briefely of it. These

Noble Rivers doc water Saxonie, Albis, Sala, Vifurgis, alfo Lufimici- The Rivers of us, Multavia, Mifa, Sala, Fulda, Leyna, Allenius, Odera, Ola, Nefa, and Salona. others. It hath also many woods, as Lunenbergerheid, Spondamerheid, The Wood, Rottenawerheid Galberheid, Pomerifcheid, which are parts of Hercypia. The Saxonis were heretofore diftinguished into four ranckes, or orders, the Nobles, Gentry, Freemen, and Servants. And there was a Law made that every one should marry, in their owne rancke or tribe. Sothat a Noble man should marry a Noble avoman, a Gentleman should marry a Gentlewoman, a Freeman should marry a Freewoman, and a Servant should marry a Servant, and it was death to breake crintringe this statute. They had also excellent lawes for punishing malchaftors. Moreover, Ober Saxon which is the eight Circle of the Empire, doth confift of three orders, the first are the bishops of Miss. nis of Merspurg, of Waumburg, of Brandenburg, of Havelburg, of Lubuke, of Caminum. The Abbots of Salvelds, of Rotter flo sufen, and Falckinreiten. Also the Abbetesses of Quedelnburg, and of Genrode: the fecond are the Princes and facular Lords, as the Duke Elector of Saxonie, the Marquesse of Brandenburg Elector, the Dukes of Pomerania; the Princes of Anhalt : the Earles of Schwartzenburg : Count Mansfelt : Counte Stolberg : Counte Hohenstein : Count Buchlingen : Count Rappin: Count Mullingen: Count Gleiche: Count Leisneck: Count Widersfelt : the Lords of Bernaw : B. de Tautenberg : Count Regenstein, Ruffe de Plaw. D. de Gratz, D, de Schonberg. The third are the free Cities, as Dawiscum, and Elbingen.

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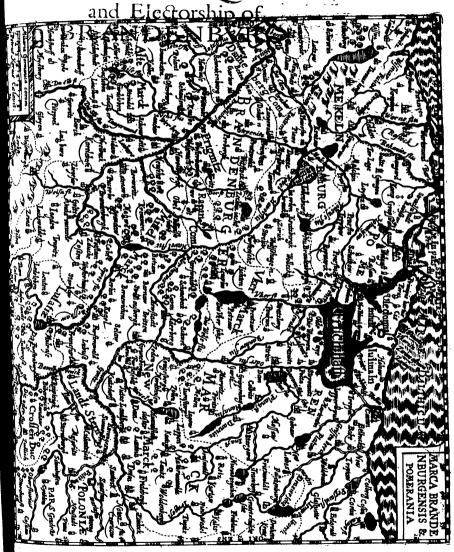
THE MARQVISHIP and Electorship of BRANDENBVRG.

Table, was heretofore inhabited by the Var dals, who spread themselves from the River Albis Eastward, through the Countries of Mechelburg, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Bohemia, and Polonia. It was so called from the Metropolis, which at first was called Brenneburg: as George Sabine saith:

use: as usorge same tellus ab urbe petebam, Italiam quando digressus ab urbe petebam, A Duce qua Frenno condita nomen habet. Going to Italic, that Cittie I didleave Which from Duke Brennus doth her name receive.

Charles the Great did beseige them a long time, and Henry Auton overthrew them neere Brenns, and put a Garrison in the Cittie, with a Colonie of Saxons. This Marquilhip is 60 Germaine miles long. On the West it is boundered with Saxonie, Mefnia, and the Megalopus juns Counti y;on the North it hath the Stetinians , Pomeranians, and Caffabians; and on the East it bath Polonia, and Silesia : and on the South Be. bemia, Lufatia, and Moravia. The Countrie is very fruitcfull, especially for corne; it hath allo Vineyards, out of which they makegreat flore of wine. Moreover this Country doth produce Corall, and moreover this Country doth produce Corall, and more produce that the country doth produce Corall, and more produce the country doth produce Corall, and more produce the country doth produce Corall, and more produce the country doth produce t ny pretious stones. Moreover the Marquesse of Brandenburg is one of the Electors of the Empire, and is counted one of the richest, and most posent Princes of Germanie. Who besides his Marquiship, hath also many Citties, in the Countie of Lusatia and in Sil fis. Th. r. was a diversand various seccession of Princes, for the line of the Marques fes being extinct, Ludovicke Bavarm in the yeare 1119 gavethis Pill cipalitie to his sonne Ludovicke: the Bavarians in the yeare 1363, solle it to the Emperour Charles King of Bohemia: and to from John the fonne of Charles, the Marquiship passed to the Princes of Moravia, Indana, and Procopius: Indocus being much endebted did morgage it to William and Processus: Indocus being much endebted did morgage it of Musica Marquesse of Missia: at length in the yeare 1417, in the Council at Constantia, King Sigismund gave it to Fredericke Burgrave of Notiburg. The whole Marquiship is divided into three parts, namely into the Old, the Middle, and the New. The Old Marquiship beginnethat the Desart or Forrest of Luneburg, and firetcheth even to the River Albis. It confinethals on the Diecesses of Magdeburg, Halberstall, and

THE MARQUISHIP and Electorship of



The Marquiship and Electorship of BRANDENBVRG! and Megalopolis. The inhabitants hereof were formerly the Senonians and Survians, and alfo the Angrivarians, and Teutons. In this track there are seavengreat Citties, namely Tangeramond neere the River Albu. and fituated there where Angra or Tonagra doth emptie it felfe into it; it was heretofore the feate of the Emperour Charles the fourth. At. fo Stendalium, which is the chiefe Cittie of this Marquilhip. There is alfo Soltwedelam which is divided into two Citties, the Old and the New: allo Gardelen with the Castell Eischnippia. Also Osterburg. Werbum, Senohoufum, which was fo called from the Senons. The lefter Townes are Arnburg fituate by the River Albu, with a Castell ad. joyning to it. Allo Bisemarchum, Bostera, and Bucka, not farre from Albis, alfo Kalba, and Meslinga, which they call Letzolinga. And moreover here are 465 Villages. The middle Marquiship doth beginat 2nother part of Albis, and doth reach to the Rivers Odera, and Succum commonly called Spre. It was formerly inhabited by the Succims. The Metropolis of this Marquilhip is Brandenburg, which is a famous Cittie fituated by the River Havila, which fome thinke, was builded and named by Duke Brennus: fome suppose that it was built by Brandon Prince of France, found to Mercomir, who about the year of Christ 1.10 did subdue this Countrie. Here was the Vandals Pantheon, whole gods were Zarnebecke, and Swandewiez, besides others, as it is related in the Chronicles of Mersburg. Here the high Court is kept for all the Countrie. This Cittie hath many priviledges and immunities, which were heretofore granted by Emperours, Kings, and Princes: which appeareth by a statue which standeth in the Newpatt of the Cittie, holding in his right hand a drawne fword, which they call Roland. The next to Brandenburg is Rathenavium feated by the River Success: and alfo the two Townes Colonia and Berlinum, which are separated by the River Suevius. There is also Franckfordachiese Cit. tie, very pleasantly seated by the River Viadrus (which they call Ode. ra) which hath great flore of fish : this River runneth on the Estilide; the other parts of the Citty are encompassed with pleasant hills, and choife Vineyards, out of which they make wine, which they carry downe the River unto Pomerania, Denmarke, Borufsia, and otherplaces. This Cittie was first built in the yeare 1253 by Gedine of Herisperg, by the command of John the first Marqueste of Brandenburg. It is a samous Mart Towne, and hath three Faires kept there every yeare. It hath an Academie for Arts, Languages, and Sciences, which was built in the yeare 1506, by Marqueste Ioachim, and endowed with revenewes. In which there have beene from the first institution thereof most excellent professor Arts and Sciences, some of which Sebastian Munster reckoneth. There are also other Townes as Breitza, furnamed Fids. alfo Belitza, Bernavium, Cellinum, Mittemwaldum, Monachobergum, Bifenthalum, Blumoberga, Botzavium: alfo Fryenwaldum and Odirbergum, Here Marqueffe Albert the fecond built a Caftell by the River, which commanded those that fayled by it to pay custome. There arc alfo Frifachum, Gerefivaldum, Grammitzum, Grunchyda, Gruncwal. dum, and Koppenicum. Also the little Towne Lichenum, and Parstainumum with a Castell: also the little Towne Mulrofa; Bornavicum,

and the little Towne Loffa, with a Cattel, also the finall. Townes Wrm. zonum, and Selowium, and many other Townes and Villages. The new Marquillip is disjoyned from the middle Marquillip by the River Odera, where the River warts doth discharge it selfe into Odera nete Costrinum. The chiefe Citie in this Marquiship is Gostrinum, which was reedified by Marqueste John the Conne of Leachim the fift. and well fortified, and chosen to be the Princes scates. There are other Cities as Lansberg by the River warea, also Regionous, Barnwal, dam, and the little Towne Berficinum with a Castell, also veryanigum and Berlinicum, of the Towns new Berlins Moreover there is the Civie Arniwaldum, the little Towne Thamum, and Soldinum, which was heretofore the prime Cittle of this Marquillip. There is also the little Towne Purstenfeld; and Bramburg, Driefenung, and the Cutte Fakeburg with a Castell, which is situated on the confines of Poweravis. Allo Kartaw, Lepena, Morinum Scheffelbenum, Ofenundum, Soapfflun Woldenberg, Zeden, Zandecum. Some divide the whole Marquiflip into feaven or eight Provinces, which are thefe, Alde Marck, or old Mirchia; Meddel Marck, or the middle Marquiship, new Marck. or the new Marquilhip, the Dukedomes of Vber Marck, Pregnitz, and Croffen; the Lordinips of Sterneberg and Cothus, and also a part of Lufairs. There are also lefter Countries in these Provinces, as Rapin. and Vierradon, and Kustren, which are Marquiships. The whole Marquiship of Brandenburg, with the territories belonging thereunto doth containe 5 5 great Ciries, 64 Townes, 16 little Townes, which they commonly call Mar Etflecken, 38 Castells, or noblemens houses. and 17 Monasteries. It is watered with the Rivers Odera: or Viadrus, Succus Albis, Havela, Warta, and others. Neere the Monasteric of Carthusians at Franckford, there is a little Rivulet, which rifethout of a hill of Vines, which as it hath beene proved, doth harden everything that is cast into it, and turnes it into a stone. And so much concerning the M arquiship of Brandenburg; it remaineth that wee speake somethingconcerning Pomerania which is contayned in this Table.

Famerania was called by the first inhabitants in the Vandall speech
Pamerania was called by the first inhabitants in the Vandall speech
The Country
whence so itisfiretched in a long tract of ground, from the borders of Holfatta, called. to the confines of Livenia. The Countrie is every where very fruitfull, having pleatant Medowes, and greene pastures. It hath such abunness of the dance of Corne, Butter, Honey, Wax, Flax, Hempe, and other such soften like commodities, that the inhabitants make a great benefit of them by transporting them to other Countries. The inhabitants also doe Bather up Amber by the Sea fide, but in leffer quantitie than the Bo-There are divers kindes of tame cattell, and heare's of wilde The varience beafts, which runne up and downe in the woods. This Countrie had turese always Lords, and inhabitants of its owne, which were never corquered, cor driven out of their Countrie. Heere are many faire Citties. The chiefe is Stetimum, by the river Viadrus, which was heretofore a long fither Towne, feated on the bancke of the River, and after thad received the Christian saith, the Mart being translated thither itbegan to encrease, fo that it is now the Metropolis of Pomerania.

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Gripfwalden is a famous towne, for learning and good Arts, there was an Vniversitie built there in the yeare 1546. Iulinum accounted heretofore the greatest towne in all Europe, was a Mart towne of the Van. dalls. Straffundia isa faire Towne on the fliore of the Balthick fea, having heretoforea Duke thereof. Wineta is a very rich fea-faring Towne but it was ruinated by Conradus King of Denmarke. There are also o. ther Citties, as Neugardia, Lemburga, Stargardia, Bergradum, Came.
nez, Publina, Grifenburga: and by the shoare side there are Colberga. Caminum, Collinum, Sunda, Pucka, Revecel, Lovensburg, and Hubel. And so much briefely concerning Pomerania. Also Mecklenburg or the Dukedome of Magnopolis is contained in this Table. There are alfoin the same Table these Ecclesiastickes; the Bishop of Maghbarg Primate of Germanie, under whom are the Bishops of Brandenbug, in the Marquilhip of Brandenburg, and the Bishop of Havelburg in Mick. lemburg ; alfothe Bilhop of Swerinium under the Bilhop of Brems, in Pomerania there is the Bishop of Camin.

THE DVKEDOME O F POMERANIA.

OMERANIA is now a Dukedome, it lyeth by the Balthick Sea, and reacheth from the confines of Holfatia s even to Livonia. This Country was called by the first Inhabitants in the Vandals Language, Pamorzi, and it had alwayes a peculiar people, who were never conquered and as Bertius witnesseth, unto whom wee are beholden for this discription, they were beaten or expulsed out of their owne Country. The Country is plaine, and hath few Hills, but enery where fruitfull, and watered with Rivers and Springs, having pleasant Meddowes and greene Pastures, shadie Woods, in which there are divers kinde of wilde Beafts. It hath abundance of Cattell, as also great store of Corne, Butter, Honey, Waxe, Cotten, Hempe, and other Commodities, so that the Inhabitants doe gaine much by transporting them. There are many faire Citties in Pomerania. The chiefe Citty is Steuinum which is fituate by the River Viadrus, which is now called Odera: it was heretofore along Fisher Towne by the bancke of the River, but now it is the chiefe Metrapolis, and Mother Citty of Pomerania. Gripfwaldum is a Towne famous for learning and humane Arts:an Univerlity was built here in the yeere of Christ, 1556. Here is also the Towne Iulinum, which was heretofore the most famous Towne of all Europe, and a Mart Towne of the Vandals. unto which the Rufisans, the Danes, the Sorabians, the Saxones, the Sarmatians, and the succians did bring their Commodities, and Merchandie. The Inhabitants when they perceived that the Christian Religion began to flourish and encrease, would not suffer any stranger tomention the new Religion, and this was the cause that they received the Christian faith so lately. But at last by compulsion they receivelthis Religion about the yeere of Christ 1000, but they renolting often from their faith, and having made a great massacre and slaughterof the Christians in the yeere 1066. did returne to Paganisme, untill One Bithop of Bamberg began againe to preach the Gospell of Salvationin Pomerania, with such good successe, that three Brothers who were Princes, namely Ratisborus, Bugislaus, and Suantepoleus, were baptized, and received the Christian Religion. The first Bishop of Juliun was Adelbert, but in regard the Citty was still infested by the Danes, hee thought good thirty yeeres afterward to translate his feat to Caminum, and fo the other Citty fell to the ground. Stral-Smile is a faire Towne on the shore of the Balthick Sea, which had heretofore a Duke of its owne, but now it is subject to the Duke of Pomerants, it is supposed to have beene built by the Frenchmen,

and reedified by Waldemar King of Denmarke about the yeere of Christ 1209. but now it is a strong Towne, and is a defence to Denmark, and swethland. Wineta is the richest of all the Sca Citties, being stuate betweene the River Suenus, and the Iland Rugia, and it was ruinated by Conrado King of Denmarke, in the yeere 1030. There are also other Citties, as Newgardia, Stargardia, Camenez, Grischburg, and by the shore, Colberga, Caminum, Collinum, Sunda, Levensburg, and many other.

RVGIA



THE DVKEDOME POMERANIA.



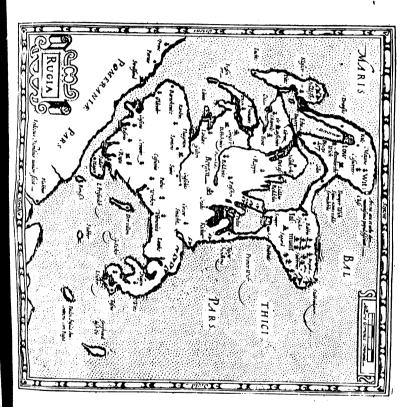
Kkk 2 RVGIA.

R V G I A.

I he Situation

VGIA is an Hand in that part of the Easterne or Swevian Sea, which is properly call'd the Balthick Sea. On the North it hath Denmarke, and the Chaulkie Hand Alona. On the West and South it hath the Citties Pomerants, Bardus, Stralefundus, Graphiswaldus, and walgang merants, Bardus, the properties of the larger theu it is now

This Hand was heretofore farre larger theu it is now. infomuch that the Hand Kuden was fo conjoyned with it, that that nothing but a small Ditch which a man might leapover withasfalle, to part it. But in the yeere 1309, all that part of it which lyth betweene Rugia and Ruden, was fwallowed up and wathed away, by a violent tempest, which did blow downe and overthrow Towes and Houses, so that there is now a Channell of halfe a mile breadth, which will beare Ships of great burthen, and it is now called the new passage. Das Neure Sief eder Shiffart. For heretofore great Ships were wont to fall downe to Sea by another way or paffage, not Eaffward, but Westward, which they call Dan Bellen. This llandisencompassed round about with the Sea, and is seven Germanemiles both in length and breadth. The circumference whereofifit were round, according to the rules of the Mathematicks, should bee 21. miles. But now the circumference of it is not onely diffinguished with many Hands, and Peningulaes some greater and some leser, but also hee that shall diligently note the windings of the Serinto the middle parts of the Hand, also the Hands, Isthmuffes, Peninsalies, the Bayes, turnings and windings of the thore, shall finde that the circumference of this Hand is not much lesse then 70 miles. And beficles it is observable that there is no place in all this lland, that is above halfe a mile or three quarters of a mile distant from the Sea. The Shores also are so well fortified, so that the raging waves of the Sea cannot endanimage it. Moreover this Hand hath greatstored Corne, and is as it were the Granary of the Citty Stralefund, as Skille was the Granary of Rome, as Strabo witnesseth. Here are pretty store of Horses, Oxen, and Sheepe: but great store of great Geese. This The vinety of Hand hath no Wolfes, nor Rats, albeit in the Peninfula of Willowia, there were some seene, which came either from some Ships which rode there at Anchor, or were Shipwrackt against the shore. The Inhabitants hereof were called heretofore the fierce Ranisms or Ruthemans, who could not be tamed or fubdued by the power of neighbour Kings and Princes, and they were fo ftrongly addited to Idolatry, that they were the laft of all the Inhabitants neere the smellifly Sca, who did receive the Christian faith. For the Princes of this Hand being heretofore very potent, did not onely possesse many Cit ties and Countries out of this Hand, as Birdus, Grimmt, and Tribles but alie they had continually warres with the King of Denmarke, and the neighbouring Princes of Pomerania, and wearied the Inhumfund RVGIA



Kkk 3

The ancient povernment.

with continuall warres, and so begun to bee feared of their neighbours for their power and fiercenesse. They used formerly the sla. vonian or Vandalian language, which the Pomeranians used also. There is nothing recorded concerning their atchievements, in regard they defired rather to excell in martiall matters, then in learning, and there were but few learned men at that time especially in those parts. The first Prince of Rugia was Crito, who lived in the time of Swantibarus Duke of Pomerania, and married his Daughter Slavina, about the yeere of Christ 1100. They report also that this Crito was Prince of Holfatia and Duhmar sia, and did found Lubeck, who after hee had made himselfe drunke at a Banquet, as he stooped and put forth his head to goe forth at a low Gate, a Dane that stood in a secret place cut of his head. After whose death his Father Retze surviving after him was Prince of Rugia in the yeere 1106. whose Posterity did successively possesse the Principality of Rugia, even to wantsan, in whom in the yeere 1352. the Royall Line of the Princes of Rugic was extinct, and the Dukedome of Rugia came to the Princesof Pomerania, and that by a certaine mutuall covenant and agreement, whereby it was agreed, that if they did not leave Sonnes to succeed them in their owne Dukedomes, the Dukedome for want of a Prince, should descend and come to the other Duke. There were three Churches at Charantma, and many Idols in them: of the chiefe whereof is Ruga-viti: which had feven faces on one head, and feven swords buckled to it, holding in its right hand a naked sword. It was a long thicke, and terrible Idoll, which they called Mars, or the God of warre. The other had five faces on one head, and without a sword which they called the God of peace. The third had four taces on one head, and one in his breaft, holding his forehead with his left hand, and laying his right hand on his knee which they called Porcuitum and the God of their Empire. It would bee tedious to speake of their other monstrous gods. Areona was heretofore the strongest Citty of Rugia, being fituate on the highest Promontory of the Penin. Jula wettovia Northward, on the North, and East it is encompassed with the Sea, on the other fide with a low Valley, there are some ruines of this Citty yet remaining. The Valley was so deepe, so that an Arrow shot upright out of a strong Bow could not reach to the top. This Citty was besieged on Ascention day, and it was taken on Saint Vitus day, by Gods providence, who punished their Idolaties even on Saint Vilus day, which did first spring and arise from S. P. H. The Citizens of Arcona trusting at first to their Citty and Castle, did valiantly refift the Enemy, but at length on Saint Vitus day being wesried and tyred, they were enforced to accept of conditions of Peace, and to receive the Christian Religion, and to yeeld unto the Conque rets the revenewes of the Swantovian Church and Idoll to maintaine Christian Ministers: also to burne the Idoll Swanto with the Temple, and to set the Christian Captaines at liberty without any ransome, and to pay tribute every yeere to the King of Denmarke. The ftrong Citry being taken, the Citty Charemina did yeeld it selfe upon the Citry being taken, the Citry Charemina did yeeld it leaves fame conditions. Among all the three Princes of Rugia, Tetzlam, Stouffame.

stouffaus, and Iaromarus, Stouffaus did first leave his Principality to his Brother Geromarus, unto whom being a Christian Prince of Rugia, weldomarus King of Denmarke marryed his Brother Canutus his daughter. And thus Arcona and Charentina being wearied with continuall warres, were not yet quite extinguished or rased. But yet not long after the Princes of Pomerania did rafe it to the ground, because the King of Denmarke had not requited the Pomeranians for that avde which they lent them in Subduing of Rugia. But this Iland which had heretofore strong populous Citties and Castles, hath now none at all, but onely some few Townes, the chiefe whereof is Berga, in which there are not above 400. Citizens: The other Townes, as Sagart, Vick, bingst, and many others, are leffer. But yet this Iland is well replenished with Inhabitants, so that it can raise 7000 armed men on a fudden. In the furthest part of the Peninsula Iasmunda Eastward, there is avery high Promontory, which being hollow underneath was formerly a fafe harbour for Pirates and Robbers at Sea, which they call De Stubben kamer. Not farre from thence on a wooddy Mountaine, there were some ruines of a strong Castell. Necre unto this Castell. is the deepe blacke Lake, which albeit it hath great store of fish, yet The Lakes. they superstitiously believe, that it will not beare any Fisher-boats, or fuffer any Nets to bee drawne through it : for some Fishermen haring put a Boat into it, the day before, and the next day afterward going to fish the Lake with Nets, they could not finde their Boat, whereupon being much amuzed, and looking every where about for it, straightway one of them espyed the Boat lying on the top of an high Beech tree: whereupon hee cryed out in their owne language: whas Devill hath layd the Boat on the top of the Tree? and by and by hee heard these words, though he could see no body: The Devils have not done this, but onely I, and my Brother Nicheli. Here is great fearcity of Wood for building of Ships and Houses, but many The Woods. places, and especially the Iland lasmund, in which there is a thicke Wood called De Stubhenitza, that is, a heape of Stubs of Trees, doe yeeld firewood enough for the whole Iland: The Clergie here have both Meddowes, and Fields of their owne, and have also tythe Cattell, and tythe Corne. There are great store of Nobility in this The Nobility. Country, who are discended from ancient Families, of which some are more hospitalious, and bountifull, and some more sparing, some doc addict themselves to the warres, and some to study, and most of them doe travell to forraine Princes, and Kings Courts, and doe goe toUniversities, and to the Warres. And so are chosen to be Governours, both in forraine Countries and Provinces, and also in their owne Country, in times of parre and weace, not onely in Politick, but also in Ecclesiastick affaires. The Country people also doe live well in this Principality, who doe onely pay the Magistrates a certime summe of money, and doe certaine services, and some of them docnone at all. And let so much suffice concerning the Iland and Principality of Rugia.

THE KINGDOME ELECTORSHIP OF BOHEMIA

The Country

OHEMIA, Boemia, or Bojemia, as fome would have it, was so called from the Wood Hercynia. For in the Genmane language Baum, and in Dutch Boom signifies a tree; the Gracians call it Bamia, and Ptolomy calls the Inhabitants Remission of Stephen College, the College is the College in the Colleg tants Bemi: and Strabo Lib.7. calleth them Kolduli, Some

even to Danubius: Strabo calleth it Bubiemium: for fo Rhenamu, Avin-The Simution. tine, and others doe read it : but yet in the Gracian printed Copiesit is called Boviasmon, but Rhenams thinketh this to be a corrupt reading of it: and Caufabon noteth that in ancient Bookes it is called Bovial. mon. Tacitus callethit Bojemum. On the East it hath the Mucomuni. ans and Quadians : on the West the Noricians : on the South the higher Pamonia, now called Auftria, and on the North it is bounded with Saxonie, and Misnia. The Wood Hercynia doth encompasse it round about, and enclosethit in manner of a Romane Amphitheater. So

would have it so named from the Bojans, who fled and transmigrated thither, which seems to bee so called from Bois, thatis, from Wood. Ptol. lib. 2. cap, 11. in his description of Germany, dothplace the Bamians under the Wood Harcynia, being a great Nation spreading that the length and breadth is all one, being above two hundred mile the agre. The temper of the agre, in regard the Country Randeth Northward, is cold and harpe, but yet wholesome. But the sold yeeldeth such great store of Barly and Wheate, so that it surnilies, and supplies other Countries. But it hath but little Wine, and that which growes there is very tart, and sharpe. It hath excellent Saf-The quality of fron both for colour and fent. This Country alfoyeeldeth very fich the loyie. Drugs: yet it hath no Oyle, nor any other parts of Germany. It hath many rich mines, the chlefe whereof are in the Countries of Cromelaw, Budeverfz, and Kuttenberg. Also neare the Towne Beraunthereare Iron Mines. And in other parts it hath Tinne, Leade, and Brasse. And morcover it hath Carbuncles, and Amethifts which are taken out of the Oare. Moreover there are great store of wilde Beasts for hunting, as Foxes, Beares, Harts, and wilde Oxen, which they call in their language Lowi. And they report that this wilde Beaft Lomi, when hee ishunted, filleth a Bladder, which hee hath beneath his necke, with hot water, and therewith all hee sprinckles the Dogs that follow him, which burneth whatfoever it toucheth like scalding water, so that it will make the hayre and skin come of. This Country was governed at first by a Duke. The first Duke was Zethus, who comming out of Crotia, did first establish this Country of Bohemia. After him succeeded Crocm, and his Daughter Labuffa with her Husband Primiflans, after him Nimiflans and his Nephew Mnato, and Vriflans the Sonne of Mnato, also Necla, Nothericus, and Borfinous. In whose time Behemiareceived the Christian faith in the yeere 900. in the time of

THE KINGDOME ELECTORSHIP OF BOHEMIA.



the Emperour Arnulph, but in the yeere of our Lord 1086. Boliemia was made a Kingdome, and in the Counfell at Mogantine, Vratis flatisthe first was created King by the Emperour Henry the fourth, and Giller Bishop of Trevers was sent to Frague, to annoynt the King in the presence of the people, and to invest him with the Royall ornaments his wife also Stratana was crowned Queene. But afterward it fell to bee a Dukedome againe, when it came to Vratiflaus the fourth, who for his service in the Mediolanian expedition was created by the Emperour Frederick, King of Bohemia, and an affociate in the Empire: and had given him for his armes a red Lyon with a forked tayle in a white Field, from whom some Emperours discended, after that Bistislaus had carried away lutha the Daughter of the Emperour Otho the II. whence they began to bee a kinne to the Emperours. The King of Robernia is one of the feven Electors. Bohemia hath fone Citties. which are subject to the King, and some to the Lords and Nobles. The chiefe Citty is Prague, which was walled about by Primilau the third Duke of Bohemis, and his wife Litufls. It hath the Caftle I fig siumon Ho (chin, which is feated on a Mountaine. The whole Citty is divided into three Citties, the Higher, the New and the Leffe. The River Mulanvia doth tenerate old Prague from the new, in which there is a Caftle, and the Cathedrall Church of Saint Vitus : and these two parts of the Citty are joyned together with a frone Bridge of 24. Arches, which was built by King Vladiflaus. The Emperour roll the IV. and the King of Bohemia, did much adorne and enlarge this Citty. The Castle standeth on a very steepe Hill. In the Churchos the Castle, there is an Alablaster Monument wrought with carious workmanship, in which divers Princes, and Emperours have beene burved. Prolomy would have it call'd Cafurges: Aventinus, Me Audum: and Strabe, Bubienum. In the yeere 1370. King Charles erested here an Academy or Vniverfity, which continued untill the veere 1308. And afterward by reason of a faction which arose it was translated to

The Citty Egra is fituated in the first entrance into Bohemia, which was so named from the River Eq. by which it was seated. It was heretofore subject to the Romane Empire, but now to the Kingdome of Bohemia. It is faire and beautifull: within it hath faire houses, and civill, courteous, and magnificent Citizens. And without it hath pleafant Orchards and fruitfull Fields, and a River full of Fish. This Cirry is famous for a kinde of drinke called Mede, which is made of Honey. The chiefe Towner of Bonemia, towards Almania, are Mutha, Chrudima, Hradecsum, Pardubitium, Litomo fium, and from thence toward Noricia, there are Glatinia, Dornaglicium. Atifa, and Tacovia. On the South fide the chiefe Townes are. Pudvictum, Crumitous, Tribonis Hadrecium Henrice; and on that fide which is toward Milmail both these Townes. Pons, Cadana. Chomutavia, and Austra. And these Townes are neere the confines of slacia. Hiaromirium, Glacium, Curia and fome others. The Inland Townes are Cuthna Colen Pellina Utrem Z vectum, Launs Slana Latomericum Taborium. The chiefe Pewers at 311: which they call Labe, it breaketh forth of the Mountain

neere the Citty Auft, and hath great flore of Salmons. There is alfo Multavia, which Ptolemy calleth Caffurgis, and the Germanes Melea. and the Inhabitants Visures, there are allo the Rivers Egra, Milos, Gifra, Mila, and others, fome whereof have time tands of good and fome of them have shells, out of which they get Pearles. The Mountaines Sudeta doe encompatte Bohemia on the South, and West. The Mountaine Pinifer, which is to called from the abundance of Pines growing there, which rifeth in the Mountaines of the Marguillip of Brandenburg betweene Franconia, Voltlandia, and Robemia, In the compasse of two miles, doth fend forth foure famous Rivers, towards the foure parts of the World, namely, Manus in Francis, Salain Trying Nahuin Bavaria, and Egra in Bohemia. This Mountaine all Wat Gold, Silver, Quick-filver, Iron, and Brimftone. It hatti allo Whites of Precious-Itones. The whole Country is as it were walked fight with Woods, of which that part which lyeth between it to the North, Strabo calleth the Wood Gabreta, and Ptolome Silver. that part which stretcheth from the South to Danubius, Ftolemy calleth the Moones Wood, but now it is called Paffavica Silva, or Der Pafformulate on the West, where it joyneth to Moravia it is called Der Schub. The Emperour Charles in the yeare 1361, did devide the Kingdome of Bohemia into 12. Countries, which are governed by Captaines and Barons, who doe first decide small controversies; and secondly, if there bee any theeves, they may call the Nobility to ayde them in Suppressing of those Robbers : and at last in time of warres, trery one repaireth to his owne Captaine. I finde that the Burriviate of Carlstein is in this Kingdome, where the Crowne the Kingdome is kept. There are these Countries Lobimits , Haffenstain , Litzkaw , Camethaw , Passau , Atchie , Rosenlag, Hadretz, Dominia, Hafenburg, Leip, Perstain, Dobitscham, Walstain, Eschatec, Dacham, Totsnick, Wartenberg, Schellenberg, Kost, Schmirits, Liffan, Kunewaldt, Deffam, Schonpeck, Slawa, Groffen Bora, Liebenstain, Ioppendorff, Graduz, and Colourat, some of which are Counties : also the Baronics of Trachenberg, and Millusch. Prague was made an Archbishops scare by Charles King of Bohemia, and Emperour of Germany, and the Bishop of Litomisteess was made his Suffragan. I come unto their manners: concerning which John Dubravius writeth thus. The Bohemians in their manners and habit, doe shew a kinde of Lion-like courage, under which figue Bohemia lyeth, whether you confider the great stature of the Bohemians, or their strong broad breasts, or neckes coverd with stiffe yellow hayre: or their great voice, or glistering eyes, or their courage and strength. Moreover the Lion is wont to swell in contempt of other heafts, and cannot be diffarmed especially if you fetupon him by force. Neither doth the Bohemian degenerate from him in this also, for he contemneth others both in word & deed, and fleweth much pride and arrogancy both in his gate and gesture. And heismost fierce, when he is roughly entreated: Moreover he is as bold as a Lion in any enterprise, and stout and hardy in the Execution: but yet he is ambitious and vaine-glorious. And besides he is as hun-By and tharpe as a Lion, and immoderate in his Dier. THE

The Kingdome of BOHEMIA.

THE MARQVISHIP MORAVIA.

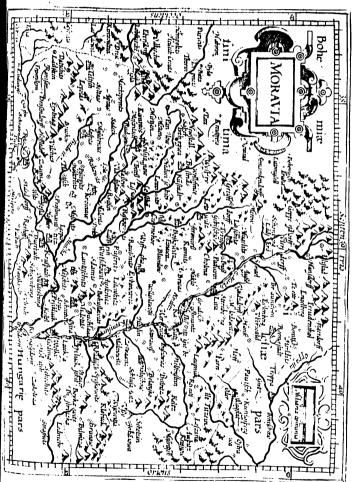
The Connerv whence fo .al-



ORAVIA, commonly called Marnhern, doth confine on Polonia Westward. It is so called from the River Moravia which runneth thorow this Country. The Ancients did call it Marcomannia, because it did border Germany on that part, where Dambius glideth towards Fannonia. For in the Germane language March fignifies a limmit or bound, and those

which dwelt there were called Marcomanni, the Inhabitants of the Frontiers or Marches: as Dubravius thinketh. But Arrianus faiththus The last (faith he) of these Nations, are the Quadrans & Marcomannians. after them the lazines, or Sarmatians, then the Getes, and laftly a great part of the Sarmatians. And it appeareth manifettly that this Mon. ava was the Seate of the Marcomannians, because neere the River Hana, the Husbandmen as they were ploughing did often finde certaine coynes of the ancient Romane Emperours, as of M. Amenna, who as Histories doe witnesse did conquer and subdue this Nation, There was also mony taken from the enemy as a booty, with this Inscription: De Marcomannis. There are some doe conjecture by the Etymologie of the word, that the Marcomannians did possesse that Province of German, which is commonly called Die Marck, or the Marquiship of Brandenburg, beyond Alles toward the Ocean, for the Inhabit ints thereof are called Die Ottarcker, that is, Marcomannians, as it were Marcmenner: fome fay the Marcomannians were foramed from Horses, as we call Mareschaleus a Prestect of the Horse, and Marflatter a Mafter of the Horse: for Marrha and Merrhen doe figuifie in the Germane language a Horse and a Mare: whence they translate Merrhenlands, the Country of Marcs. But the former reason is more probable. Moravia as it is now, is bounded on three parts of it with Mountaines, Woods, Forrests, or Rivers; on the East from Hugaria, on the West from Bohemia, on the North from Silesia. For on the South towards Auftera it is plaine ground, and in some places it is parted from it by the River Thanfa, and in other places by a small River. The Climite. The ayre of this Country is gentle and warme, and fo more subject to corruption. And as this Country is populous, so it yeeldeth great frore of Corne and Wine, and all things necessary for mansule. It hat halfo great flore of Saffron. The inward part of the Country is Champion ground, the Fields are of a fat and fruitfull foyle, and therefore good for tillage, there are Hills crowned with Vineyards, or lin regard it hath a better foyle for Vines than Behemia, there-

THE MARQVISHIP MORAVIA.



fore it excelleth it for goodnesse and plenty of Wine. It is all tilled fo that there is no part left for feeding of Flocks and Cattell, unless it bee in the Woods and Defarts. The Mountaines Sudeta necrethe Citty 1814 are thought to bee full of Mines. Moreover, it is wonder. full, that there is Frankincense and Myrrh in Moravia, which dork not diffill out of a sweating Tree, as in other parts, but is digged out of the ground, especially in one place called Gradifeo, in which there is both male and female Frankincenfe. But of late Ven. ceflage a Nobleman, as he was laying the foundation of the header a Fith-pond in his owne grounds at Sterenberg, found the whole body of a man, which was nothing but Myrrhe. This Country was here. tofore adorned with the title of a Kingdome, and it had formerly Kings, who governed all Bohemia, and Poleland, and it was a very large and potent Kingdome. About the yeere of Christ 700. Zuandocopin did possesse Moravia, Bohemia, Sile sia, and Poleland, and the Dukes there. of were subject unto him. But hee being proud of his large Terri. tories, did deny to pay the Emperour that tribute, which hee had fometime paid to Lodovick King of Germany. So that the King made warres upon him, but hee drew up great forces to defend him. felfe. The Hungarians were as it were a bolt or barre, which the King of Moravia had placed, to thut up the passage that way. The Empe. rour who purposed not to depart from Moravia without victory, perceiving where they were ayded, opened a passage to Hungaria, and let in the Turkes amongst them, who did grievously afflicthis Province. And fo the Emperour using the Turkes Forces, did suppresse the King of Moravia, and having made a great flaughter, and taken many prisoners, he put him to flight. Who by this meanes escaping, betooke himselfe to a thicke Wood, and having cast away his royall Robes and apparell, hee went to a Hermit, with whom hee liv'd a folitary Hermits life untill his death, and then hee discovered who hee was, and so slept in Christ. After that the Princes of Bohemia, Poleland, and Sile sia, had every one Dukes of their owne, yet they payd fome tribute to the Emperour. At the same time, when Mithael was Emperour of Greece, there came Cirillus Doctor and Apostleofall Sclavonia, together with Merodius, who layd the foundation of the Christian faith in Moravia; and crected an Episcopall Church in the Towne Vielagrad. So that being called and fummoned by the Pope to answer why they read Masse in the Sclavonian tongue, they answered, because it is writtten. Omnes Spiritus laudet Dominum. Let every spirit praise the Lord. But afterward Moravia was governed by Dukes, and Marquisses, and it is now devided, so that the better part of it, and almost all of it is subject to the Kings of Bohemia: the other part is subject to Barons and Lords. The chiefe head-Citty of this Marquiship is Brunna, which the Germanes call Brin, and the Bohemians Brino, and some doe call it Olmuzium, and Olomontium, it is a Bishops Seate, and heretofore it was called Volograd. It hath also many other faire walled Citties, as Zwoyma, Radisch, Iglavia, Nova Civitas, Niclosburg, Mons Nicolai, Weiskirchen, Cremfer, Boferluz, heretofot a Marquiship, and many others, which may be found in the Table of

Cird. The chiefe Rivers in Moravia are Morava, or Maraval a, "tolom" calls it Gubrus it is commonly called die Marche, which flow the by the chiefe Citty Olomuzum, and fo running into Tarroria, it falleth at laftint a D vsubue. It is thought that this River named the Conne ry, but it is more likely that the Country named the River. The otherefrete Rivers are I beya, or Deine, which Dubravius calls That fa, and some Thysia. It sloweth by Zuoyna, which is memorable in reand that the Emperour Sigifmurd dyed here, and it doth border Mosavannand Auftria. The River Igla, whence the Citty Iglavia is so calle Ldoth devide the Maravanians from the Bohemians, and doth enter allo into Maravavia. But the River Odera, which rifeth not fire from Olimuzium, doth keepe his owne name untill hee falleth into the Ocean : Some suppose that Ptolomy doth call it Viadrum, They called Odera by a word borrowed from Fowlers, who fet down daring Glasses to catch and allure Birds to their Nets, which they call our, and the Fowlers doe now fet downe fuch Glasses in Moramaby the Fountaine of Odera. Neither can wee passe by Hama, although it bee a small streame, yet it watereth those Fields, which are the fruitfullest in all Moravia, so that the Husbandmen in regard of their great plenty of Corne which they yeeld, doe call them the light or eye of Moravia. And also Gold and Silver coynes of M. Anterus, and Commodus, and some other of the Emperours, are very often found in these parts, which are manifest tokens of the warres which the Romanes had against the Marcomannians in Moravia, There is also the River Nigra, 20mmonly called Suarta and Suitton, which doth glide by the Citty Brunna, and is next in efteeme to Olamazium. Thefe Rivers have great store of divers kindes of Fish. This Country is not fo Mountainous as Bohemla, neither is altogether plaine. Ftolemy placeth here the Wood Orcyrium, and the Wood Gabras. The Inhabitants are very rude, and doeuse a mixt kinde of speech. But they speake just the Bohemian language, for the Germane speech is onely used in Citties, and that among the Nobles and chiefe men. In other matters Dubravius faith that they are like the Bohemians in their rites and manners. In the Villages of this Country there doe dwell divers Anabaptifts, who professe that there ought to be a community of all things. Mercator placeth these Counties in Moravia, Huckenwaldt, Schonberg; and these Signiories or Lordhips, Lomnicz, Dubrantiz, Gemnicz, Walfain, Pietnix, Neuhauf, Telefch, Bozkoniis, Trebitfeh, Dernowitz, and Ragetz.

ARCHDVKEDOME AVSTRIA.

The third Circle of the Empire is Austria, in which there are two Orders.



He next that followeth in our method is Auffria, called heretofore Pannonia the higher. The name of Auftria. as wolfyangus Lazius witnesseth, is but of late time, being called so either from the South wind, which is frequent in that Country, or from the Germane word Offreich, for so the Frenchmen called the Easterne

bounds of their Kingdome, as they call'd the Westerne bounds west. reach. But that which the Frenchmen called Ooftreich was fituated by the Rhene, and called afterward Austrasia, which name having lost, they call'd it Pannonia, as Lazius testifieth. Lib.r. Cap. 11. Comment, Gen, Ault. Moreover the Austrians are descended from the Frenchmen and Saxones, who by the fword got this Country from the Hungarians. Austria hath on the East Hungaria: on the South the Mountaines of stria, which doe runne out with one continued Bridge from the Alpes into Hungary, and other Countries beyond it: it hath on the East Bavaria, and on the North the Rivers Tejus and Moravia. It hath a milde pleafant ayre, and wholefome in regard that the East winde doth purific it. The foyle is very fruitfull, and not charge able in tilling. For the Husbandman, in that part which is called Campus Transdanubianus, or the Fields beyond Danubius, will plough the ground with one poore leane Horse. The Austrians doe not know what Marle is, with which the barren leane Fields in Bavain are manured. All the Country hath excellent Wine, which is purer then the Germane wine, and weaker then the Spanish wine, whichit doth transport to Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia, and Bavaria, Besides it hath excellent good Saffron. It hath also abundance of Silver, but no Gold; it hath Salt also, which is partly made at home, & partly imported and brought in from other parts. The Earles of Babenberg did sometime governe Austria, the first was Lupold, whom the Emperour Out the second created Marquesse of Austria; whose Line being extended. tinct, Rudolphus of Habspurg, who was elected Emperour in the yeere 122. did governe it, and made it a Dukedome. And Frederick the fecond made it a Kingdome. The armes of this Country were here tofore five golden Larkes painted in a Sky-colour Field: but the Marquesse Lupold the V. had new Armes given him by the Empire, which were fet forth in white and red colours, because his Buckler was fo bloody in the Battaile against Ptolomies, that it was all bloody even to the bend which went crosse the Scutchion Moreover

THE ARCHDVKEDOME AVSTRIA

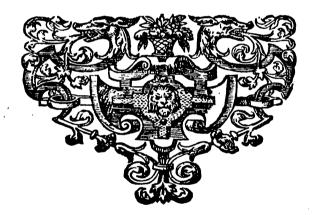


Austria is devided into the higher and the lower, the latter whereof is situate beyond Danubeus, and the former on this side. It hath also the Dukedome of styria, which lyeth betweene the Rivers Danibing Muer, and Mietz, the Inhabitants whereof doe partly use the Ger. mane speech, and partty the Sclavonian. It hath also the Duke, dome of Carinthia, which is fituate betweene the Rivers Mucr and Draicus: and also Carmina Southward. The chiefe Citty of Austria's Vienna, which the Sarmatians and Windians did inhabit, before the birth of our Saviour Christ, after whom there succeeded the Boijans. Senonians, and others, whom Tiberius Nero did reduce into a Province: Antoninus calleth it in his Itinerarie VIndebona, and Piolem calls it Iuliobona, and both of them doe place the tenth Germane Legion there, for many ancient Monuments, both within and without the Citty doc witnesse that it was seated in that place. To this Legion from the Colour or Enfigne belonging to it, the name of a Larke was given: whence it seemes that the Marquesse of Austriahad their Armes at the first, which are five Larkes. And Our of Frismen. Lib. 1. Hillor. Frid. cap. 32. calleth it Faviana. For he faith, Duxing de. mum terga hofte dare compellitur, & periculis belle exemptus in Vicinum opidum Viennis, quod olim à Romanis inhabitatum Fabiana Dicebatur declinavii. That is, The Duke was put to flight by the enemy, and was faine to retire to the Towne Vienna, which when the Romanes did heretofore inhabit it was called Fabiana. You may read the like in the History of Severinus Bishop of Vienna. Lazius saith that Strabo calleth it Vendum. Iornandes calleth it the Citty Pannonia: and in the Sclavonian language it is called Wien Wydme. Ortelius writeth that hee learned out of D. Carolus Rimius, who was sometime Orator to Zelimusthe great Turke, that the Turkes doe call this Citty Betz. Leunclavius calleth it weifib, and Beetz. It is a faire Citty fituate by the River Danubius, and encompassed with a strong wall, so that Vienna is a well fortified and a strong Bulwarke against the Turkes. The Suburbare great, and large. The Citizens have faire magnificent Houses, which are adorned with Pictures, and strongly built. There are many great faire Churches built of Free-stone, and arched with divers Pillars. Their Wine-cellers are so deepe and large, that they have as much building under the ground as they have above ground. Their freets are paved with hard stone, so that Cart-wheeles cannot wearethem. It hath great store of Corne and Wine, so that in the time of Vinrage for 40.dayes together they doe use 1200. Horses to carry Corne and Wine in Cares. It received the Christian Religion in the yeere 416. by the preaching and instruction of Severinus, who built two Churches there. The History of this Citty may be found in Lazini, and Otto of Friburg. Frederick the second did adorne, and enlarge this Citty, as also all the other following Dukes of Austria. The Empe-1011 Irederick did erect there an University for all Arts and Sciences, which was afterward renewed by Albert Archduke of Austria, in the yeere 1356. But afterward through sedition it was ruinated. These were famous men in Vienna, namely wolfgangus, Lazius, Medius, an Historian to the Emperour Ferdinand: also Iulius Alexandrinus, Mathia Farinator:

Farinator, also Iohn Hafelbach was Professor of Divinity in the Universtry of Vienna, who was so large in the explanation of that which hee propounded to his audience, that he preached twenty yeares out of the Prophet Efaish, and yet hee was not come to the end of the first Chapter. This Citty is famous for the Citizens valiant holding out against the Turkes siege, in the yeere 1529. in which 80000. Turkes were flaine. There is also in higher Austria Gmunda, which is no great Towne, but yet very neat and pleasant, situated by a Lake which iscalled from thence the Lake Gmunda, out of which Dravus a River of Austria riseth. At Gmunda there is great store of Salt, which is digged out of the neighbouring Mountaines, and so being brought to Gmunds in little Vessels (which in their Country speech they call Kivelin) it is transported by the River Dravus unto Danubius, and so from Viennait is transported to other Citties of Austria, Hungaria, Stiris, and Cariminia, to the great gaine and commodity of the Gmundians. It is watered also with many Rivers; the chiefe whereof is Dabut now it cutteth thorow the middle of it. The other Rivers are Athofinus, Genus, Or Onafus, Tranus, Traunus, and Erlaphus, which ariseth out of a pleasant Lake, by the River Cella famous for the Church of the Virgin Mother: there are also the Rivers Traisins, Tpsius, Melicus, Marchia, and Tejus, which devideth Moravia from Austria, also Cambus which is full of divers kindes of Fish, and Leytha: also Suegadus, in which there are excellent Crabs, and others. It hath many Mountaines, the chiefe whereof are the Mountaine Cecius, commonly called Calenberg, which extendeth from Danubius even to the River Dravus, the parts of it are Schneberg, Semering, Kemperg, Hertperg, Deufperg, Heusterg, Plaitz: Also Cognanus now called der Haimburgerperg, which reacheth from Danubius to Arabon. It hath also some woods which are parts and pieces of the wood Hercinia, and the Moones Wood: And they are now called der Freystetter und Kontgwiserwaldt. But let us proceede to other matters. In the Citie of Vienna, twelve Magistrates doe dayly fit in Iudgement. Of which foure are of the Clergie, the Officiall of the Bishop of Patavia, the Officiall of the Bishop of Vienna, the Deane of the Cathedrall Church, and the Rector or governour of the Vniversity. There are also foure Citizens, and soure out of the Citty. The chiefe whereof are these whom they call Regimentum, where all lower Austria doe bring their suits and causes to tryall, and they call the Court the Exchequer, whether all the accompts of the Province are brought. The rest are subject unto them, and causes are removed and brought from them to the higher, the Senate of the Province does appeale to the ordinary of the Province, the Senate of the Citie with the Consull doth appeale to the Citie Prator, the ludgement of Custome, and the Merchants Prætor, which they call the Landgrave, coucerning which matter wolfgangus Lazius, of Viorea doth discourse at large in his Vienna. Austria is the third Circle of the Empire, in which there are two Orders. In the first there are the Clergie, as the Bishops of Trent, of Brixen, of Goricen, of Segn-Via, of Labachia, of Vienna, Teutsch Ordens Meister, Ordens Maister in L11 4

Fischiall. In the second are the secular Princes, as the Archduke of Austria, Count Schaumberg, the Barren of wolkenstain, the Lord senser. the Lord Roggendorff, Count Hardkeck. And besides the Princes of the Empire, there are in Austria, the Counts of Thurn, Crentz, Orienburg Perneck, Garb, Freyhern, Landskron, Wanberg, Hohen, Ofterwitz, Newberg Guctenhay, Teufferbach, Mairhofen, Awerfperg, Dorneck, Saram, Hattenflain Schrattzenam, Tu nitati, wachanthall, Hoffkirchen, Eytzing. The Lordthips also are Aichelperg, Liechtenftain, Puch eim, Luetkurt, Porges, Schon. kerchen, Shifftenberg, Altenfperg, Hornflein, and Seiberfdorff.

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THE BISHOPRICKE SALTZBVRG.

He Bishopricke of Saltzburg is so called from the Metrapolitan Citty Salezburg, Francis trenicus maketh this the chiefe The Country of the five Bishopricks of Bavaria. This Territory is en-whence foculriched with all kinde of Mettals, as Gold, Silver, Braffe,

and Iron. Here is also Rozen, Brimstone, Allom, and Antimony. There are also Mines of Marble. The plaine ground is fit for planting of Vines or Tillage. The Mountaines doe afford great ftore of game for Hawking and Hunting. Munfter doth name 58. Bishops of Saltzburg, the last was Ernest Count Palatine of Rhene, Duke of Esvaria, the Sonne of Albert and Kuregundu the Daughter of the Emperour Frederick. Moreover in the time of Arno the tenth Billiop hereof, it was made an Archbishop by Leo the third, and it hath underit these Suffragan Bishops; the Bishop of Trident, of Patavia, of Vunna, of Gorcensa, of Brixen, of Frisingen, of Seccovia, of Lavintinium, and the Chyenen fiam. The Metrapolis or Mother Citty is Saltzburgum, or Salisburgum, it is commonly call'd Salizburg, from the River Salizach: though some suppose that it is called Salexburg, from the Sale which is digged neere unto it. There is also Invania, or Invavian, or Invavian, which was so called a juvando, from helping, and in the Germane language Helffenberg, because Inline Cefar built a Castle there, to be a defence and refuge to his Legions against the Germanes whom hee intended to conquer, and subduc. For it is reported that the Romanes flew 3400000. Germanes, and tooke 1 500000. Prisoners. Some thinke that luvavia was so called from the River luvavius, which runneth neere unto it. It is called also the Invension Castle, as Planius sheweth. Aventinus affirmeth out of ancient writing, and records that it was that which Ptolomy calls Padicum, and that there is a Village still remaining of that name. But Francis Irenicus writeth that it is Ptolomies Gamanodurum, or Badacum, unto whom Volateranus doth also assent. Amoninus his Itinerary maketh mention of Iuvaria. But Gafper Bruschiwdoth thinke that the name Helffenberg is more ancient than luvavia: and from thence it was called invavia, which fignifies the same. Pighiw writeth, that he read these Verses in a Church of this Citty:

> Tunc Hadriana vetus, quapost Invavia dicta, Prasidialis erat Norscis, & Episcopo digna Ruberti sedes, qui sidem coniulit illis Christi, quam retinet, Saltzburgum sero vocata.

Then Hadrian, which they did after call Invavia was a seate Præsidiall Of the Noricians, and a Bishoprick it hath

Where

Where Rubert taught them first the Christian faith, Which since that time the people doe retaine, And now of late they doe it Salizberg name.

For Rupert, or Rudpert, Bilhop of wormes, being descended of the Royall Line of France, when he was droven out of his seate after the death of King Childerick, about the yeere of Christ, 540. came to Re. eisbon to Theodon Duke of Bavaria, whom he instructed, and baptized and by his perswasions going forward to Noricum, he converted many to the Christian faith. And out of the ruines of the old Invaviahe built a Church in honour of Saint Peter, and a Monastery of the Order of S. Benedist, and he was Bishop here 45. yeere, and dyed in the veere of our Lord 1123. This Citty is situated on the middle of the Alpes. being strongly walled, and adorned with many faire publike, and private Buildings. It was heretofore a Royall seate, when it was proud ofher high Pinacles and Churches. It is now an Archbishons feate, which was first instituted at Laureacum, then transported to Patavium, and lastly hither. This Citty hath Marshes, Plaines, Hills. and Mountaines. The Marshes doe make good Meddowes, and the Mountaines affoord good Hawking and Hunting. In this Citty in an Hospitall neere Saint Seballians, there is the Monument or Tombeof 7 heophraflus, a most famous Physician, with this Epitaph. Conditur hic Philippus Theophrastus in signis Medicina Doctor, que dira illa vulnera lipiam se dagram, hydropi fin aliaque infanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte fuflulit, ac bona sua in pauperes distribuenda collocandaque ordinavit. Anno 1551. die 24. Septemb. vitam cum morte commutault. That is, here lyeth Philip Theophrastus a famous Doctor of Physick, who by his wonderfull Art caused these grievous diseases, the Leprosic, the Gout, the Dropsie, and other incurable infirmities of the body, and gave order that his goods should be distributed and devided among the poore. Hee dyed in the yeere 1551. on the 24. day of September. This Country is watered with an innumerable fort of Rivers, aud Rivalets, which doe flow out of the Mountaines. The River Anallis doth run Northward, which the Rivers Alizius, Salizius, and Mathicius doe enlarge, by mingling their streames with it. Traunus riseth in the sameplace out of the Lakes. Hence also Mur and the noble River Dravus doe spring and arise, the latter Pliny, lib. 3. cap. 25. doth mention, and saith, that it rifeth out of Noricum. The other lesser Rivers doe runneinto those Rivers which I mentioned before. The Countrie is Mountainous, and full of Hills, which the Inhabitants doe call Taurn, as the Mountaines Radslatterthaurn, Felbergthaurn, Kornthaurn, Casseinitthaurn, and many others which are so high, that those who goe to the top of them, doe finde the ayre very cold in the middest of Summer: no Cart or Waggon can passe over them, for the pathes and wayes are narrow, and sometime so steepe, that a Carriers Horse canscarce passe that way, but are in great danger as they ascend the Hill, for fomerimes sudden windes doe fling men downe headlong, and great flakes of Snow doe fall downe, and kill Horses, and beate downe Houses neere unto them to the ground. Many Rivers doe flow out

THE BISHOPRICKE SALTZBVRG.



The feruli y.

The Rivers.

Lie Moun

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of these Mountaines, which we have mentioned before. And besides the aforesaid Alpes, it hath the Alpes on the South, which they call Albis: and have divers names, as Villacher Albin, Swanberger Albin che. There are also the Mountaines Creuzberg, and Lettachberg, which have mettall in them in the Vale Oevinus, of which Conradus Celler lib. Amorum. 2. Odo. 6. fingeth thus.

> Qui mihi de celsis nuper suit Alpibus actus Oemus ubi, aique Athefis murmura ranca facit. Argenti aterno fcaturit qua vena Metallo Et ditat totam patriam Alemanicam. Hic halant liquido puro & de fonte Salina Ditantes Bavaros. Austriacosque Duces. Hie turba est tetra nigraque simillima morti. Qui solvunt vastis ignibus ara suu. Haud credas nostris decotta Metalla per ignem, Sed Phlegetontais mundificata vadis.

Whom I did drive downe from the Alpes so high Where Oenus, and Athesis runne by With a hollow murmour, where Silver vaine Enricheth all the Country of Alemaine. Here Salt doth boyle out of the pure spring, Which to the Austrian Dukes much wealth dothbring. And the Bavarians, while a smooty crew Doe melt the Brasse, as blacke as death in shew. You cannot thinke that fire doth make it runne, But that it is refin'd in Phlegeton.

I he Woods.

This Bishoprick also hath many woods, as the woods Hardio, Hendard, and weyhard which lye on the North. But let so much suffice concerning the Bishoprick of Salizburg, it remaineth that weshould speake something concerning the Dukedome of Carinthia, which is contained in this Table.

The Dukedome of CARINTHIA.

The Country whence to cal-

ARINTHIA, or Carnithia, (as Rithaimerus supposeth it should be written) was so called from the Carnians, who are the ancient Inhabitants thereof, whom both Pliny and other Geographers doe mention. But it is doubtfull, whether they were so called from Carnuntum an ancient Towne, often mentioned by Authors, or whether the Towne was so denominated from them. There is a place in Pannovis, almost seven miles distant from Vienna, where there are some ruines remaining of a famous Citty, which is now called D. Petronell. Moreover, the Carniolians are called in the Germane language, Karnten, Krain, Karft. This Country hath on the East and North Styrla, on the West and South, the Alpes Carniola is a part of it: there are many

Valleyes and Hills in this Country which doe yeeld great store of wheat. Solinis cap. 30. faith, that the Country Noricia is cold and un- The fertility. fruitfull, but that part which is more remote from the Alpes is very fertile. The Metropolis of this Country is Santo-View, which is a faire Citty by the River Lana. It hath a large Market-place, and a cleare fountaine of water. There is also the Towne Villacum, where the forepart of the houses are curiously painted with Histories set forth in colours, which are very pleasant to behold. It is seated on a plaine by the River Dravus, and environed with high Rockes, and it hath a stone Bridge: Clagenfursum is a well fortified Citty, which as Lazius witnesseth was anciently called Claudia. Some doe write that the Citizens of this Citty are so severe and inexorable towards theeves, insomuch that upon suspition of felony, some have beene put to death without tryall, & three dayes after his execution they araigne him, and if they finde that he was not guilty they bury him honourably, but if they finde that hee was guilty, they let him hang on the Crosse or Gallowes. But Ritharmerus thinketh it to be a fabulous report: there is also wolfpergum which lyeth by the River Lavandus, also Santo Leonardus, &c. There are many Lakes in this Country, as Mulfet- The Lakes. urse, O stachersee, werdsee, Lavandisee, ludenburgersee, weisee. The chiefe River is Dravus, which runneth thorow Stirin and Pannonia into Danu- The Rivers. bius. The next unto it are Savo, Glana, Schleiniza, and Lavand, all which Dravus doth receive. Mura also runneth into Dravus. But most of the aforesaid Rivers have their Spring-heads and Fountaines in this Country, which is every where full of Mountaines. For the high Alpes, as Sirabo writeth, doe runne hither in one continued ridge, The Mounso that it seemeth one Mountaine, which is sometimes lower, taines. and sometimes higher. I doe thinke there are parts of the Mountaine Taurus, which the Inhabitants call by divers name, on the West there is Gastein I aurn, Villacher Taurn, Rastatter Taurn, and Karnen Taurn. But some of the Alpes doe keepe their owne names, as Modringalbin, Subifalbin, Sanalbin, &c. Dictzperg hangeth over the River Dravus, and above it there is the Mountaine Argentatus, which the Inhabitants call silber Berg: in the Mountaine Rasperg there are the Fountaines and Spring-heads of the Rivers Mura and Isara, the one running Southward, the other Eastward. And betweene these high Hills of Taurm and the Alpes, there are many woods, which are parts of the wood Hercynia, as Hirschpuhl, Priewale, Adelwalde, Eremus, commonly called in der Einod. The aforesaid Alpes have Gold, Silver, and Iron in them. Concerning the Ecclesiasticall government it is devided as Paracellus faith, betweene the Bishop of Saltzburg, and the Patriarch of Aquilegium, Munster in his third Booke of Cosmographie, and Pim 2. in his Europe, doth describe a strange custome which they have in inaugurating their Princes.

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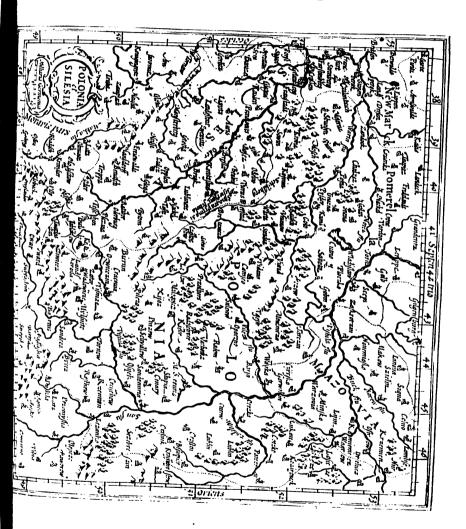
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THE KINGDOME POLAND

OI. AND was so called from the Planesse of the Coun. try, which they themselves call Pole. It is a very great Country: on the North fide it hath Boruffia and Pomera. inia, on the East Massovia, and Lithuania; on the South it is enclosed with the Mountaines of Ruffea, and Hungaria: on the West it hath Lusatia, Silesia, and Moravia; it is 480. Miles long. and three hundred broade. The ayre of this Country is pure, but the Winters are cold and sharpe. All the Country is plaine, and yeeldeth good store of Barley, Wheate, and Pulse. It hath abundance of fruites, Waxe, Honey, and Butter. It hathalfo great store of Salt which is digged out of the earth. I and there are in these Mountaines Mines of Brasse, which the inhabitants call Tatri, and also Mines of Brimstone. It hath also great store of Cattell, so that Saxonie, and many Countries of Germanie, doe live by Poland Oxen. There is great variety of living creatures, and great store of cattell and wild beasts, It hath wild Oxen, Buffones, Bulls, and wild Horses, and Ounces, and the like. There are also great store of soule for Hawking. Poland was dignified with the title of a Kingdome, in the yeare 1001, in the raigne of Boleslaus Chabri, who received his royall Diadem from the Emperour Ouo the third. But 77. yeares after, in the raigne of Boleslaus Audaci, or the bold, who cruelly murdered Stanislaus Bishop of Cracovia, the Pope devested it of that dignity, and tooke it away. And it was made a Kingdome againe in the yeare 1 295, and Primiflans the second Duke of the greater Poland, and Pomerania was elected King. This Country is divided into the greater and lesser Poland. The greater is more Northward, and the River doth part it in the middle. The leffer is Southward, and the River Viftularunneth through it. In the greater Poland, the principall Cities are these. Posmania by the Rivers Varta, and Prosina, it is situate betweene the Hills, and walled with a double wall, it hath many faire tiledor flated houses: the Suburbs are large on the farther banke of the River Varia, & encompassed with a great Lake, and Marshes, it hathevery yeare two famous Faires, and it is a Bishops scate. It hath these Townes under it Kofcien among the Marshes, which is 7. Miles distant. Also Meidzyrzenze, in which the houses are built all of wood, and it is necre to Silesia and Pomerania. Also Ostresow, which is situate on a plaine betweene the Woods, and the Townes wichow, Sremick, prenez, and Rogozno. Califir is a walled Citic, among the Marshes, the River Prosna runneth by it, and there are some ruines of a Castell. Vnder this Citie there are Gnefna, Pizary, wartha, Noklo, Land, Konin, Slupeza, and Kolo. Gnesna is walled about, and seated on a Plaine, betweene I akes and Hills. This Citie was first built by Lechus, in which Bole-

THE KINGDOME POLAND.



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Maus Chabri Prince of Poland, received the Royall Diadem from the Emperour Otto the third, which the Kings of Poland doe still enjoy. Siradia is a Citie built of wood, walled about, and seated on a Plaine. Vnder it there are the Cities Vielunia, Sadeck, Petricovia, Rofpra, and Spicimiria, Petricovia is scared in a moorish ground. Lancista is a pleas fant Citie walled about, and seated on a plaine. Vnder it there are Orlovia, Piace, Brefma, Kornazew, Biechow, and fome other Townes. Cusaita or Pladiflanta is a faire Citie, and it hath under it Biflyoftishy the navigable River Buda, by which commodities are transported out of Poland into Viffula. Breftia hath under it Radziciom, Crufblicia, and Con alon. Crufthifia is the chiefe Citie of all Poland next to Gnefra, it is built of wood, with a brick Castell, and it is seated by the Lake Goods. out of which Lake Mice heretofore came forth, who by the link judgement of Goddid devoure Pompilius Prince of Poland in that Cafile, Raus is a woodden Citie by the River Raus, it hath under it their Townes Sochaczonia, Goftinin, and Gamble. Ploozko is a pleafant Citie feared on a Hill by the River Viftula, it is a Bishops seare : under it there are Bielfko, Raczyayaz, Steperoz, Strenfko, Mlawa, Plonito, and Radz more, Dobrinia is fituated on a rock by the River Viflula, ithali Caftle which the Crucyerans did demolish. Under it there are strike Ripin, and Gorano. In the leffer Poland there are thefe Principall Cit, ties, Cracovia, Sandomiria, and Lublinum. Cracovia is built on a Plaint! the River Vistula, (Peter Appiarus supposeth it to be the same, which Ptolomy calls Carrodunum) being walled with a double wall. Ithatha Caftle on a high rock, which they call Vanel. In this Citty the King. of Poland keepe their refidence, and are buryed. It hathalfoa Vaiversity famous for study and Arts. But the Cracovians, have no chiefe Advocate, so that the King himselfe is the Prator of Cracovia. There are three Cities neere unto Cracovia, Clepardia, Stradonia, and Casimiria, It hath two Dukedomes under it, Biecz, Woninez, Sandecz, Lelon, Kzy.tz, and Profesource. Sandomeria is a principall Cittie, walled about, being fituated on a Hill by the River Viftula, 22. Miles diftant from Cracovia. It hath an ancient Castle, well fortified. Vnder which is Chury scated on a Plaine, and famous for Mines of Blew, in which there is also fome filver found, alfo Korzin, Willicia, Pilano, Opocano, Radomis, Politicia, rieck, Zannichoft, Zarnotr, and Mologoft, Lublinum is a chiefe Citty. wellfortified with a wall and a Castle. In which there are yearely three Faires, to which both Turkes, Armenians, Gracians, Germanes, Moschovites, Lithuanians, and others doe refort, the River influence doth runne by the Castle. Vnder it there are Vrzendow, Lulow, Parcon, and Casimiria. Moreover the Kingdome of Poland hath many Lakesin which there are all forts of Fish. It is watered also with many faire Rivers, the chiefe whereof is Vandalus or Viftula, which the Germanes call De wexel. The next are Chronus, now called Pregell, Nyennien, Rubon, Viadrus, Varta, Tyrus now called Nyester, Hypanis, now Bugh, Bon). flhenes, now Nyeper, there are also many other small Rivers. There are almost no Mountaines, except Southward, where it is parted from Murgary by the Sarmatian, and Carpathian Mountaines which the inhabitants call Taury. The Country is full of woods, which are parts

of the wood Hercinia. But so much hitherto. The Politick state of the Kingdome of Poland hath 2. Members. The first are the Clergie, in which are the two Archbishopricks of Gnesna and Leopolis. The Bi. thops of (ravovia, of Ploczko, of Chelma, Vladiflavia, Pomejania, Varmia, Culma, and Sambiensis, Posnonia. Præmislia, Cavenez, Vilna, Medine g, Luceo. ria, In Livenia the Bishops of Riga, Dirpta, Absel, and Revalia. Secondly the Nobles, in which there are Castellanus Eracowvie : the Palatine of Cracovia, Posmania, Sandomiria, Kalischy, Siradia, Lancisa, Brezelle, Inomla. dilivia, Russia, Podalia, Lublin, Bel ve, Plocense, Mozavia, Rava, Also in rithuania the Palatines of Vilna, of Trochy Poletiho, Novogrod, and Vuellia. Also in Prusia, the Palitnes of Culma, Marienbourg & Pomerania The Counts are of Posnania, sand miria, Kalische, Voinice, Gnesne, Siradie, Lancise, Brizeste, Inordadestavia, Leopolis, Camenezia, Lublin, Belze, Plocen. ft, Geine, Ravense, Sandecia, Myedzeris, Visticie, Biece, Rogostia, Radom, Zawichoft, Land nie, Streme, Zarnowe, Mologost, Victure, Premissia, Haine, Same Chelme Dobrine Polanetce, Premetenfe, Crifwinenfe, Czecovia, Nacle, Rofine, Byechov a Bydgoftia, Brezezine, Crininice, Ofvecimenfe, Camenetz, Spicimirie, Innolodense, Revalia, Zavoloo, Sachazonia, Vasovia, Gostine, Vifm, Raciez, Sieprecense, Wisogrod, Riprin, Zabrochzinense, Circhanouia, Livince. In Lithuania there are old Palatines of Vilna, and Trochi. In Pruffia of Culma, Elbingen, and Pomerania. There are many Captaines in the Kingdome of Poland. And two Mars-halls, of the Kingdome and the Court. The Ecclefiastick doth confist of these Archbishops & Bishops aforesaid. The Noble men are very sharpe witted, and they doe travell into forraigne Countries to get knowledge, and languages. They are cour agious, and doe not feare the stoute st Enemie, and if the Nobles doe wrong them, all their kinsfolkes and friends doe joyne with them to revenge it, and doe never cease untill they have rerengd it or lost their owne lives. Lastly they are not so liberal as Prodigall, both in Banqueting, and imoderate guifts, and also in keeping agreat retinew or number of Servants, whom they cloth and feede.

SILESIA.

And so much concerning the Kingdome of Poland, Silesia remaineth which I will briefely unfold. It was so called from a River of the same name, as Conradus Celles witnesseth. Others have other derivations. It is bounderd on the North and East with Polonia: on the South with Moravia, and the Wood Hercynia, on the West with part of Lusura and Bohemia. It is 200. Mile long and 80. broade. Though the ayre be somewhat cold, yet it is milde and gentle. The Country integard it is watered with many Brookes and Rivers is very fruitfull in most places, and it hath in some parts Veines of Gold, Silver, Lead, and Iron. it yeeldeth also clothing for it selfe, and many other Countries beside. The Citties are well inhabited and adorned with Lawes, and good Arts. The Metropolis thereof is Vratisavia, some would have it to be that which Ptolomie cals Budorchis, it is comonly

call'd Brellaw. Dugloffus writeth that it was built by Mieslaus Duke of Polonia, a little before the yeere of Christ, 1000. And 40. yeeres afterward it was adorned with a Bishoprick by Casimirus King of Poland. and it encreased so much, that the Bishops of this Citty were called the golden Bishops, in regard of their wealth and riches. In the yeere 1341. it was burnt downe. But the Emperour Charles the third made it in stead of Brick, of Gold. On the Steeple of St. Elizabeths Church there is this Inscription. Mirabilis in alis Dominus. The Situation, the beauty of the Houses, Towers, and Churches, the faire Bridges, and large Streets, doe much fet forth this Citty. Niffa is an Episcopall Citty. There are besides in this Country 15. Dukes, Lignkensu, Bre. genfis, Teschinensis, Monsterbergensis, Olfvicensis, and Beoustadiensis, and three ancient Families, namely, Liguicenfis, Tefchinenfis, and Monflerbergensis. Tropaviensis, Opoliensis, Niffensis, Vratistavensis, or Brestaun, Swid. wifensis, Hurensis, Glagoviensis, Ratibonensis, and Sagonensis. But these latter honours the Kings of Bohemia fince the decease of their Lords have gotten. There are three Baronyes, namely, of Trachembers, of Vertenberg, and Pleffenfis. The Kings high Court in Silefis is kept at Vratislavia, where there is a Bishops seate, as also at Kissa. Viadras runneth thorow this Country, into which many Rivers and Streames doe flow, as Elfa, Ola, Bobrus, Barufins, and others.

POLAND.

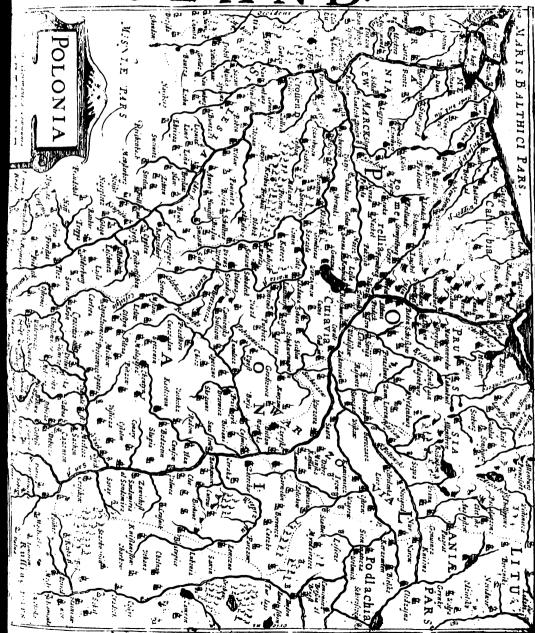
POLAND.



OLAND which is situate in the Europian Sarmatian is both long and wide, and doth take up a great part of it, it was so called from the Fields and plaine ground, for Pole signifies as much as Plaine: it is a very great Country, having on the North Results and the

Country, having on the North Borussa and Pomerania; on the East Massovia, and Lithuania; on the South Rusia, and the Mountaines of Humgaria: On the West Lusatia, Silesia, and Moravia. It isdevided into the greater and lesser Poland. The greater is more Northward, and the River Parta runneth thorow the middle of it. The lesser is Southward, and the River Vistala glideth thorow it. The Polanders are descended from the Sclavonians, as Neugebaverus witnesseth. Lib. Rer. Polonicar. and their Kingdome was never so large as it is now, because the great Dukedome of Lituania & Livonia are joyned unto it, albeit the King of Swethland hath lately gotten a great part of these Provinces. It reacheth from the River Notes & Obrá, which doe devide it from Marchia, and from the River Odera, which doth part it from silesia, even to Beresaia, and Borysthenes, which seperateth it from Moscovia, and so it extendeth West and East 120. Germane miles, and as much from the farthest part of Liveria, to the confines of Hungarie. And so being of a round forme, it is very wide and capacious. There are in the greater Poland these principall Citties, Posnavia, built by the Rivers Varia and Profina betweene the Hills, with a double wall, it hath faire slated Houses, and great Suburbs by the farther banke of the River Varia, being encompassed with a great Lake and Marshes, and having two famous Faires every yeere, it is a Bishops seate, and hath many Townes under it. Califia is a walled Citty among the Marshes, by which the River Prosna runneth. It had sometime a frong well fortified Castle, as the ruines doe testifie, there are other Townes also subject unto it. Gnesna is walled about, being situate in aPlaine betweene Lakes and Hills, and it is an Archbishops seate. This Citty was first built by Lechus, in which Boleslaus Chabro Prince of Polonia received the royall Diadem from the Emperor Otto the III. when before that time Poland was onely a Dukedome. Siradia is a woodden Citty, walled and seated on a Plaine, it hath a strong Cafile by the River Varta. This Citty was honoured with the title of a Dukedome, which dignity belonged to the Kings fecond Sonne. It hath also many Townes under it, among which is Petricovia, which was heretofore of great note, where the Sessions for the whole Kingdome were wont to bee held, which are now translated to warfavia. Lancicia is a pleasant Citty, seated on a Plaine, and walled about, having a walled Castle on a Rocke, by which the River Bisura glideth. Cujavia, or Vladislavia, is a faire Citty, being a Bishops scare; Eidgostia is subject unto it, which is scated by the navigable River Buda. Brestia hath under it Radzieiow, Crusphicia, and Comalow. Crusphichais the chiefe Citty of Poland next to Guefna, it is built of wood with Mmm 4

a flated Castle by the Lake Golpo. Rava is a wodden Citty situate by a River of the same name. Ploczko is a pleasant Citty seated on a Hill by the River Vifula, in which there was a Castle which the Crucigerians did demolish. In the lesser Polonia, the chiefe Citties are thefe, Cracovia, Sandomiria, and Lublinum. Cracovia is built on a Plaine neere the River Viftula, being fortified with a double wall and a deep ditch. It hath a Castle on a high Rockowhich they call Vanel, in this Citty the Kings of Poland keepe their residence and are buried. It hath a famous Schoole for the study of Philosophie. The Castellanus of Cracovia taketh place of the Palatine in the Senate, but in other Provinces the Palatine is preferd before the Castellanus. Moreover, there are three Citties necre unto Cracovia, Clepardia, Stradomia, and Casimiria. It hath two Dukedomes under it Zaracensis, and Officet. mensis. It hath many Townes under it. Sandomiria is a principall Citty, walled about and fituate on a Hill by the River Vifula, being 22. miles distant from Cracovia. It hath an ancient Castle well fortified, under it there are Checiny in a Plaine, which is famous for Mines of Blue, in which there is Silver also found, also Korczin, Malegiff, and other Townes. Lublinum is a Citty beyond Viftula, being fortified with a Wall, a Ditch, a Lake, and a Castle. In which there are 3. Faires every yeere, unto which both Turkes, Armenians, Grecians, Germanes, Muscovites, and Lithuavians doe resort. The Iewes doe ininhabite a great part of the Suburbs, and have a Sinagogue there. The River Bylizma doth runne by the Castle Poland as we saidbefore is a plaine Country, the most part of it is coverd with Woods, and it yeeldeth good store of Barley, Wheate, and Pulse. It hath abundance of Cattle. It hath Lakes which are full of all kindes of Fish. The chiefe Rivers are Vistula, Viadrus, commonly called Odera, Tyres, now Niefler, Hapanis, which is called Bugh. Viftula, now called die weizel, was heretofore called Vandalus, some call it Ifila, and Viffula. This River riseth in the Carpathian Mountaines, and before it commeth to Cracoviait is enlarged by the receit of many Rivers, and afterward being growne very deepe and broad before it come to Daniscum, it dischargeth it selfe into the Codan Bay. Boristheres so well knowne of old, is now called Nieper. It hath a few Mountaines, and those Southward where it looketh toward Hungaris. The State of the Kingdome consisteth of the Clergie and Nobles. The Ecclesiastick Order hath two Bishops, the Bishop of Chefnia who is Primate of the Kingdome, who dothalfo crowne the King, and the Bishop of Leopolis in blacke Ruffia. The Bishops are of Cracovia in lesser Poland, the Bishop of Pof. mis in the greater Poland, and in other Provinces the Bishops Placenfis, Chelmensis Vilnensis, Kioviensis, Lucensis, Ianoucensis, Samogitiensis, Warmen sis, Culmensis, Sambiensis, Pomasaniensis, Rigensis, and others. The Politick order of the Nobles hath 26. Palatines, 60. Counts, 4. Marshals, a Chancellor, and a Vicechancellor, two Generals or Captaines: in the lesser Poland there are forty common Captaines, in the greater 30. in Massevia 12. So that the Kings when occasion requires, can raise 200000. Nobles. He that desires to know more concerning the state of this Kingdome, let him have recourse to Stansslaus Kizistanowic his



Ladiflaus.

description of the State of the Kingdome of Poland: or to Gusquinns or Boterus their description of Germany, and Neugebaverus his Polonian History. There are also in Poland Mines of Sale by Bochnia and Ve. lifens, which doe exceed all others. Velifeum is 8. miles distant from Cracovia. Bochina is a faire Towne with a Castle, where the Governour of the Saltpits dwels, who is called Zupparius. The Country round about is barren, but this Country maketh a greater revenue out of these Mines, then some Countries doe out of Gold and Silver Mines. The people of Poland, especially the Nobles, doe now differ much from the Scythian barbarisme of the ancient Sarmatians. They have no Robberies, so that in Summer time they ride in Waggons, and in Winter time in Coaches, fafely, and without danger. Most of the Nobility are very sharpe witted, and doe get experience and languages by travelling into forraine Countries. They are couragious, and will not shun the stoutest enemy: if any one bee wronged by the Nobles, all their kindred and friends doe joyne together in revenging it, and doe never cease untill they have revenged it, or lost their owne lives. Laftly, they are not so liberall as prodigall, both in their frequent Banquets, and in the great retinue aud number of Servants which they keepe and clothe.

HYNGA-

THE KINGDOME OF H V NGARY.

UNGARIA, commonly called Hongeren (which name it received from the Huns or Hungarians, who came out of Scythia, and did inhabit it, doth containe Pannonia, and the Countries of Lazigus and the Dacians, beyond Danubius. On the South is best to be set of the second panuling.

beyond Danubius. On the South it hath the River savus, which devideth it from Croatia and Servia, which are a part of 11brei over against the Adriatick Sea. On the North it hath Poland and Russia, which are disjoyned by the Mountaine Carpatus. On the Westithath Austria, which was heretofore the head of the higher Punnonia, together with Moravia, and Styria; on the East Myfia which they now call Rhetiana. It is an excellent Country both for the goodnesse of the soyle, and the pleasantnesse of the Situation. The Countty is very fruitfull and fertill, and yeeldeth Pearles, Gold, Silver, Colours, and Salt, which are to be digged out of the Earth. It hath abundance of Grasse, Wheate, Pulse, and Fruit. That Country which is by Danubius doth yeeld excellent wine, even from the Country of the five Churches to Taurunus, or Belgrad. But there is no Oyle, and excepting that, it is adorned with all the gifts of nature. It hath divers kindes of living Creatures, having such great plenty both of Oxen, and Sheepe, that great Droves are carried into other Countries, especially into tealy and Germany. It hath also abundance of wilde beafts, as Hares, Docs, Goats, Harts, Wolves, Beares, and the like. And also great store of Birds, especially Thrushes, Partridges, and Pheafants. The Paonians or Pannonians did first inhabit this Country: afterward the Gothes, who were expulsed by the Huns; and the Huns by the Longobards, who were feated here 13. yeeres. but the Huns came in againe under the conduct of their Captaine ciula: after whose death, Charles the Great tooke it into his owne possession. But in the yeere 700, the Huns comming out of Scythia, in the Raigne of the Emperour Arnulph, possessed those parts, being Pagansuntill King Stephen, whom they called the holy, was inaugurated andmade King. And after him, even untill our times Hungary did professethe Christian Religion. Hungary doth containe all the whole Country of lazigus Metanastarum, which Ptolem circumscribeth or boundeth with Danubius libifcus, and the Sarmatian Mountaines. There are some ruines yet remaining, which by contracting the word are commonly called 'az. But they inhabit those parts which Phydeleribeth, and their speech differs from the Hungarian langlage. The first King of Hungary, after the Christian Religion was thablished therein, was Stephen surnamed the Holy, after whom there folloged his Cotta ceter, his Kinfman Andreas, alfo Bela, Salomon, Geyfa,

Ladislans, Almus, Stephanus the II. Bela Cacus, Geysa the II. Stephenthe Ladislans, Almus, Stephanus the II. Bela Causs, 2247 the II. Stephanhe III. Bela the III, Emericus, Ladislans the II. and others, even untill the timer of the Emperour Rudolphus, King of Hungary. The King of Hungary doth governe his Kingdome by two Magistrates: the higher is devided into three Magistrates, the first of which governeth the Kingdome in the Kings name, in which are the Palatine of the King. dome, who is next to the King, and judgeth the King if he be accust whom the people of the Kingdome doe chuse, neither is it an heriditary office. Also the Judge of the Court, who is one of the ordinary Judges of the Kingdome. The Chancellor, who is the Metropolitan of Strigonium, who is called the Primate, and Secretary of the King. dome, and he hath power to annoynt the King that is chosen, and he keepeth the Privie Scale. The Mafter of the Court doth follow the Kings, and is one of his Privie Counfell. The Mafter of the Regallities doth judge of all matters concerning Mines of Gold and Saltpits. and lastly, all matters which appertaine to the Exchequer. Second. ly, those which sit in Judgement, of which there are certaine Officials, three of greater authority, as the Vice-Palatine of the Kingdom, the Judge of Personall Presence, The Vice-Palatines Protonotary, or chiefe Clarke, the Vice-Judges Protonotary. They are all called Masters, and have these assistants or associates joyned to them : the Archbishop of Strigoniums Secretary, who is called the Secretary of the Exchequer, twelve Affistants, and some sworne Clarkes. Thirdly, those that serve the King, as the Treasurer, the Master of the Bed chamber, the Cup-bearer, the Master of the Pantry, the Master Porter, and other leffer offices. Moreover, because the Country is large there are feverall Judges appointed thorow the Provinces, which the Hungarians call Counties. And they are these beyond Danubias on the West of the River Tibifcus. Posoniensis, Nitritusis, Cepusiensu, Geninariensu, Posthiensis, Sem!iniensis, Comariensis, Leptoniensis, Novigradiensis, Abavivariensis, Bathiensis, V. ngensis, Traachimensis, Barstensis, Hontensis, Borsodiensis, Hodrophenfis, Peregrienfis, Turoezenfis, Omuzola, Tornenfis, Heneckenfis Zolnocensis, Moramarusiensis. Above Danubius on the East of Tibiscus there are Vgoghiensis, Biboriensis, Zatmariensis, Oradiensu, Zabokunsu, Temesiensis. Betweene the Rivers Danubius, and Dravus, there are Ma-Sunensis, Zaladiensis, Talnensis, Rhab, or Jauriensis, Vespriniensis, Strigonien-[is, Soponiensis, Albensis, Sinigiensis, Castriferrensis, Pelisiensis, Warantensis. Betweene Dravus and the River Savus, there are Valkonenfis, Rifunfis, Syrimiensis, warasdiensis, Prosegiensis, and Zagrabiensis. The Ecclesialti. call government belongeth to the two Archbishops, of Gran, of Strigonia, the Popes Legate and Primate of the Kingdome. It hath under it Agrienfis, Vacienfis, Nitrienfis, Quinque Ecclefinfis, Vefprinienfis, who is the Queenes Chancellor, and crowneth her, and the Bishop Jauriensis commonly called Rab: Colosensis, or Colota, under whom are Sagabriensis, Transitionniensis, Voceadrensis, Visemburgensis, minnsis, Cenadiensis, or Chonad, and Bosnensis. All Hungary is devided in the best of the best of the state of the best of the state of the best of the state of the to the hither-most, and the farther. The hither-most Hungary doth containe all that Country which is on this side Danubius : the farthermost doth containe that Country which is beyond Darubius, and Ti-

THE KINGDOME "! H V N G A R Y.



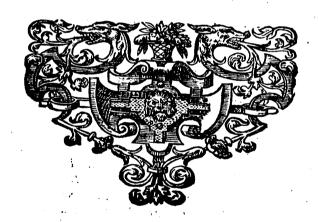
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bifeus glideth thorow the middle of it. The Metropolis and Mother Citty of this Kingdome is Buds, which was so denominated, as the most doe suppose from Buda the builder of it, who was Brother to King Artila, or as others write, from the Budines, a People of sculin of whom Herodous maketh mention. If you consider the Situation of this Citty, it is scated partly on a Mountaine, and fortified with strong Bulwarkes, so that it is the strongest, and pleasantest Citty in all Hungaria, it hath many faire buildings both publike and private. It standeth in a fruitfull soyle, soliman the Turkish Emperour tooke it from the Christians in the vecre 1526. on the 20. day of August. The Next is Posonium, commonly called Prezborgh, which is a noble Citty. Here the River Leyla deviding the higher Pannonia from the lower, doth mingle it selfe with the River Isrus. It is an ancientaire Citty, having a pleasant ayre and situation, and doth therein excell all the Citties of Fannonia. It hath Mountaines planted with Vines, which are also full of Wood. In the Suburbs it hath a Castle seated on the top of a high Rocke. There is also Belg and at the meeting or confluence of the Rivers Savus, and Danubius, it is commonly called Alba Graca, the ancients called it Taurunum, and the Germanes Grieht weissenburgh: soliman the Turke tooke it in the yeere 1520, and having beene before a Towne of defence against the cruell enemy of Christianity, now it is the Turkish Emperours seat. A little lower downe the River Danubius there is Singidunum, which was taken by the Turke in the yeere 1439. In the midst betweene these two Citties, there is a Field famous for the victory of Hunniadus against Malos met the Turkish Emperour: they call this Field Maxons. This Battle was fought in the yeere 1456. Downe the River there are many places where the Christians have received many fatall overthrowes. The Citty Valpo was taken in the yeere 1543. Quinque Ecclesie by Dravas in the yeere 1543. Zigetha was taken in the yeere 1566. hada wee have mentioned before. Strigonium by Danubius, commonly called Gran, was heretofore an Archbishops scat, but it is now in the Turkes hands. Alba Regalis, or Stulwerffenburg, is famous in regard the Kings are crowned and buried here, it was taken in the yeere 1543. In the same Country there is stridon, where Saint Hierom was borne. There is alfo the Citty Comara, in an Iland of the same name, which the Turkes in vaine attempted. Jaurinum, commonly called Raab is an impregnable Citty by the River Danubius. I passe by the other Townes. There are also in Hungaria many famous Lakes, the chiefe whereof is Balaton, which the Germanes call Plaze, being 40. Italian miles broad, and 8. Hungarian miles. The chiefest Rivers are Danubius, Sauns, Dravis, and Tibifeus, the three former are common to other Countries, but Tibifeus runneth onely thorow Hungary. It rifeth in Maramufia, in the high cliffes of Carpains, and for plenty of Fish it exceedeth all the Rivers in Hungary, for it hath abundance of all kindes of Fish, as great Pikes, Lampreys, and Sturgeons. There are also other Rivers befides these, which have great store of excellent Fish, as Trowts, Salmons, Perches, Lampreys, Barbels, and others, and those Rivers have gold veines in them. The chiefe Woods and Mountaines beyond Da-

nubius, beginning from Aufria and Moravia Lazius reckneth to bee Tarchzal, in Greeke Carpatus, which was heretofore to called from the Minerals in it, it stretcheth and extendeth it selfe thorow the Counties Turocenfis, Arnenfis, Liprovlenfis, Cappusienfis, Gewinerienfis, and Sa. rienfis, which the Inhabitants call by divers names, as den Vatter, den Munch, denwurtgarten, den Schnepberg. The second River is Matran, which is planted with Vines necre Agria. The third and greatest of allis Erdel. There are many other Rivers, which for brevitie fake I omit, and fo conclude Germany.

Nnn 2

ITAL IE.



ITALIE. IN VVHICH THESE

Countries are contained.

Lombardie.
The Dukedome of Venice.
Liguria, the Dukedome of Genua.
The Dukedome of Friulum.
Istria.

The Country of Romandiola. The Dukedome of Thusany. The Dukedome of Spoleto.

The Marquiship of Anconi-

Latium, now called Campagna di Roma. Abruzzo, Aprutium, Saminites.

Terra di Lavoro, Campagna felice, a Principality.

Apulia, the Kingdome of Daunia piana.

Lucania, Bafilicata, Princip. Terra di Barri, Apulio Peucetia.

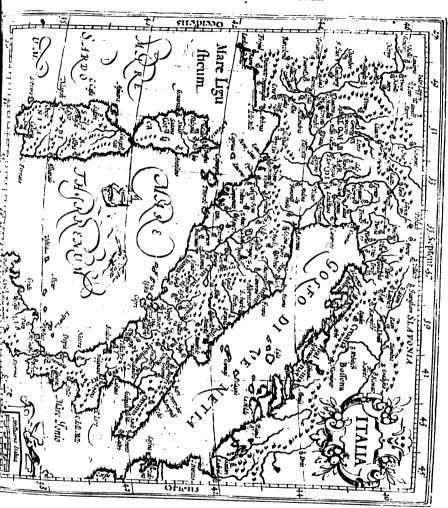
Terra di Otranto Regnum. Calabria superior Regnum. Magna Gracia. Bruty, Calabria inferior.

The Kingdome of Naples doth contains a great part of these Countries.

Because Iknow but a few Counties and Sigeionries in Italia and Greece, and seeing their names and places cannot bee assign'd in Tables, in regard of the imperfection of Tables, therefore I will describe but a few of them. For every student may set downe those which heeshall sinde. It would affoord wa faire prospect into matters of Policy, if the Nobility of severall Kingdomes, and their Offices, Places, and Lordships were knowne. Which if every one would performe in hu owne country, hee should deserve much praise.

ITALIE

ITALIE.



Nnn 3

ITALIE



ERMANIE was described before both in generall and speciall: and now having viewed the former I doe enter into Italy: which as Pliny saith Lib. Natur. Hist. cap 20. is a Country sacred to the gods, the most happiest in all Europe, the Mother of Plenty, the Mistrisof Political States.

cy, the Princesse of Nations, and the Queene of the World, It had heretofore divers names. Dionyfins Halicarna flans, Lib. 1. of Roman Antiquities, writteh that the native people did call this noble Country Saturnia : and the Gracians did call it Helperia, Aufonia, and Ocno. eria: and that at last in Hercules time it began to be called Italy, It was called Saturnia from King Saturne. But it feemeth that this appellation did not appertaine to all Italy, but to a part of it, which was also called Latium. Hyginus Would have it called Hesperia, from Hesperis, who fled from his Brother Atlas ; and Macrobius from Helperus the Evening Starre, in Latine call'd Vesperugo, which is seene alwayes in the West. It was call'd Aufonia from Aufon. They call'dit Ocnotru, from the goodnesse of the Wine, or from Oenotrus King of the Sabines, It was called Italy from Italus, whom Ariftotle maketh to be King of Ocno. tria. But Feflus faith, Lib. o. Italiam dictam, auod maenos Italos, hoc ell Boves habeat, vitulos enim Italos effe dictos. That is, Italy was fo called, because it hath great Italy, that is, Oxen for Calves are called Itali, Timeus fabuloufly reporteth, that it was so called from the Oxe list lus, one of Geryons Heard, which being droven away by Hercules did fwim over the Sicilian Bay, and in the Tyrrhene language a Bull is called Italus. And the same Diony fius Halic. Lib. Antiq. Rom, faith, that it was heretofore called Vitalia, if we may believe Hellankus. Other ancient appellations of Italy, which belong rather to the parts thereof than to the whole Country, we omit. Strabo and Ptolemy doemake Italy a Peninsula, beeing encompassed on three sides with the higher Sea, the lower Sea, and the Jonian Sea: on the fourth side it hath the Alpes, for towards the West it hath the Italian Alpes, which the ancients did diftinguish by peculiar names, as the Sea Alpes, the Cottians, the Grajans, and the Rhetians, which lye Northward even to the River Arfia, and containeth the Poenine and the Julian Alpes: and so it runneth Northward by the Hadriatick Sea, even to the Jonian Bay, which is over against it Eastward; and lastly, Southward and Westward it is beaten with the Mediterranian Sea, as also the Tyrrhene and Ligustian Shores: and the Hadrian Sea washeth the Southerne part, where Forum Inly and Histria lyeth. The length from Augusta Pratoria, to Brutium, even to the Promontory or Leucopetra, is 755. miles: the greatest breadth is 475. miles, the middlemost breadth is 130, the least breadth is 72. The whole compasse of list according to Castaldus is 2550. miles. Those which have measur'dit more exactly, doe make it to be 2250. and those who have measured it most exactly, doe reckon it to bee not above 2240. Eustathius doe

liken Italy to an Ivie leafe: Pliny, Solinus, and others, doe resemble it to an Oke leafe, because it is longer then broad, bending his head on the left hand, and so endeth in the figure of an Amazonian Brestplate. The latter Writers doe more conveniently compare it to a mans thigh, the skin whereof lyeth over against the lower Sea: the Calfe over against the higher Sea: and all the foote is washed with the lonian Sea: The heele doth looke toward Epirum: the fole of the foote is the Tarrentine Bay, the more fleshy parts doe make the Promontories Zephyrius, Carcinus, and Bruttium, the toes are turned toward sicily, the knee is in the Populonian Promontory, the hippe and upper part of the thigh doe touch the Alpes. I have spoken of the name and quantity of Italy: the quality followeth, which alwaies ariseth from the Situation of a Country. If any one will take a diligent account of it, he shall finde that according to the Longitude, the most Westerne Meridian doth fall upon the 29. degree; and the most Eafleme Meridian the 43. degree. It is 7. degrees in Latitude : for the most Southerne Parallel is 28. degrees distant from the Æquator, and the most Northward 46, and so he shall finde that Italy is in the fifth and fixth Climats, and all the Parallels between eleven and fixteene, in which space of Land the day differeth one houre. For the longest day of Summer in the Southerne Parallel is 14. houres long, with three fifths, but in the Northerue Parallel it is 15. houres long with three fifths. Italy having fuch a Situation, and having the Alpes running thorow it, which passe length-wayes thorow the middle of staly, on both sides, especially on the South side have faire fruitfull Fields & Hills lying by them: and therefore it is no marvell, that all the times and seasons of the yeere are so temperate, and that it is so fruitfull, especially in some places. The Country is very temperate, and very plentifull, and hath good store of Corne, being not chargeable in tilling, but very gainefull to the Husbandman. The Roffelanian fields in Vmbria are reported to have beene so fruitful, that Varro witnesseth, Cefar Vopifens, when he pleaded his cause before the Censors, said that the Rosean Fields were the Senum Italia, in which if a Pitchforke bee left the day before, the graffe will cover it over in one nights growth, Varro speaking of the endowments of Italy, saith, that it produceth all things necessary for food. Campania doth yeeld Corne, Falernus wine: Casinas Oyle : Tusculan Figges, Tarrentine Honey : and Tiber Fish. Moreover Pliny witnesseth that Italy is the Mother of all kindes of Trees, I will not mention the Vulgar common fort. For here are great flore of Orange Trees, Lemmon Trees, and Quince Trees. All the Coast, as for example, Liguria, and that which belongeth to Genoa, is adorned and beautified with faire Trees, and great high Palme Trees, which are full of sweet smelling fruit, so that it is pleasant both in fight and scent: and it hath every where pleasant Gardens to terreate fad mindes, and drive away Melancholy. And the same may be faid of a thousand other places. The same Pliny sheweth that there arc Pepper trees in Italy. The Hydruntine Country hath abundance of Olives, so that he that hath not seene the great Woods of Olive trees which are in these parts, would thinke it incredible. The Barian

Fields in Apulia Peucetia, doe bring forth great store of Oyle, Wine. Corne, Almonds, and Cotton, and other fruits. The Valley of Onelia in Liquitie, hath fuch great store of Oyle, that sometimes it yeeldeth 32, and 22, thousand Jarres, which the Inhabitants call Barilas. There is also Manna in Italy. For Manna is gathered neere Altomontium in Bruth, which falleth downe like dew by night, especially when the skie is serene and cleare after raine. It is gathered from the Leaves of certaine Trees. Pling reporteth that it hath the choisest and best Vines to that it excelleth the most odoriferous Nations of the world. for there is no scent to be compared with the delicious smell of the fweet budding Vines. As the excellent Wines which are so celebrated and praised by ancient Writers doe testifie. Pliny doth devide the Wines of Haly into foure forts. He preferreth the Setine Wines before all others, which was so called from Setia a Towne of Latium. The next he accounteth to be the Falerne Wine. The third he reck. neth to be the Albanian, the Surrentinian, the Massuan, the Stanonian, the Calenian, the Fundanian, the Vilitertian, the Privernatian. and the Signinian Wines. The fourth fort are the Pretutian, the Anconian, and the Palmesian Wines. But of these things others doe report: I passe to the other gifts of Italy: and will describe them briefly. It is very fruitfull in producing all kinde of hearbes. What should I speake of the Mettals, Stones, and other gifts. Pliny saith that it is inferiour unto no Country for Mettals. In Forum tulium, there is the River Hydra, and not farre from thence a Mine of Quickfilver. Great flore of Allom was found heretofore among the Etruscians in the Territory of Malla. In Campania there are Mines of Brimstone. Three miles from Volaterris toward the River Cacina, there are some Hills, in which there are Salt-pits. At Brutia also there are Salt Mines, which are hollowed into the inner parts of the Mountaine with digging forth of Salt. I omit the Stone Quarries, out of which divers Stones are cut. I doe not mention the Marble, the Alablaster, Chrystall, and divers forts of precious Stones, nor the Saffron, Blue, and Rosen. And that I may not be tedious in reckoning up the variety of living creatures, Aulus Gellius. Lib. 11. Noct. Atticar, Cap.1. Timaus in his History, and M. Terentius Varro in Antiquit. doe report that there are great store of Oxen in Italy, and that there are many Bustons bred in this Country. Lucillius witnesseth that the great strong Lucanian hearbs did graxe here:

> Quem neque Lucanis oriends montibus Tauri Ducere protelo validis cervicibus possent.

often mentioned in the ancient Romane Histories. I come now to the ancient Government. There is no indubitable certainty concerning the ancient Government of Italie. Amius of Viterbium doth speake of Comer, who came first into this Country as a stranger, also chamus, Ianus, Sabatius, Sagus, Cranus, Aurumus, Maloste, Tages, Ofilds, Heines, Tuscus, Alteus, Ritis, Italus, Morgetes, Roma, Romanessus, Iasus, and others:

others: but approoved Historians doe make no mention of them. But if we read Dionysius Halicarnasseus, Pompens Trogus, Solinus Polyhistor, andother Greeke and Latine Writers, that many yeeres before the building of Rome, wee shall finde that Italie was governed by divers neople, as Sicilians, the Aboriginians, the Ligurians, the Umbrians, and the Etrurians: which at last were all reduced under the government of the Romane Empire. Rome at the first was governed by Kings for 245, yeeres together, as Diony fins and Livie doe witnesse, whom in the Romane History it is best to follow. In whom wee may read the order and progresse of their atchievements, and it is to be considered, that their power did encrease abroad by military Discipline, and at home by moderation and Justice, and by the order of government. Afterward the Kings for their tyranny and lust were expelled, which many times had caused many changes, and mutations in the Empire. Thenames of the Kings are these: Romalus, who raigned 38. yeeres, Numa, who raigned 43. yeeres, Tulius Hoftlins, who raigned 32. yeeres, Amus Martius, who raigned 24. yeeres, Tarquinius Priscus, who raigned 3. yeeres, Servius Tullius, who raigned 44. yeeres, Tarquinius Superbus, who raigned 25. yeeres. He was expelled the Kingdome for his Sons wicked act, who ravished Lucretia. But when the Kings were expelled, the government became Annuall, and two Confuls were created. The first of which was L. Innius Brutus, unto whom was joyned sp. Luattius Tricipitinus. and after him M. Horatius Pulvillus. Thus Italie was governed by Confuls, untill the time of the Emperour Cafar Fl. Momyllus Augustulus, whom Odoacer Herulus King of the Gothes did depole, and subverted the Country to himselfe, and afterward being hine, he left it to Theoderick his Successors. I need not fet downe a Catalogue of the Romane Confuls and Emperours, which are well knowne. And we may read in Histories the forme of the first royall government, the changes of Lawes and Magistrates, the Romanes valour, their warres, and their many civill dissentions, untill Rome had got the Monarchie of the World: and how by luxury, civill warres, and the fatall vicifficude and change of things, it lost againe both vertue, and Empire. I proceed to other matters. Italie hath maby faire flourishing rich Citties, many famous populous Townes: and many Villages, adorned with Noblemens houses. It will not therefore be impertinent to fer downe what Thomas Edwards an Englishman hath written concerning the most famous Citties of Italie.

Rome's holy by the blood of Saints there shed, Rich Venice with the Sea's encompassed.

Parthenope doth Captaines stout beget.

Mediolanum pleasant is, and great.

Bononia doth for study much excell

Many Citizens in shining Florence dwell.

Ferraria doth yeeld much Iron Oare,

Verona hath of all things wondrous store.

For Law and Physick Padua is extoll'd.

Senas for eloquence may bee enrol'd.

Cremona is a miferable place, And Mantua (weet Virgins birth doth grace. Vinus doth transport of Wine great store. Rich Brixia is liberall to the poore. Papia doth for Italian Verses shine And Luca on two Dukedomes doth confine. Pisa bewailes her honour lost in th'end. Milke, Cheefe, and Butter, Farma doe commend. And faire Placentia wants not Innes most deare. Vertue and Piety in Taurinum are. Perusia hath for Souldiers got much same. Vercella delighteth not in unjust gainc. Mutina holds that Frogs most wholesome be. Ancenas walls contemne the Enemie. Macerate doth all fuits of Law decide. Emporta is with Havens beautifie'd. The Citty Livium is most prone to Warre. In Bergomum they rude in language are. Aretium doth make the tharpest Sword. Vicerbus to the poore doth helpe afford. In Afta courteous Citizens are found. Arimmum doth with fruit and Geefe abound. Fanum hath women faire, and most compleate. Novaria hareth all Fare-like deceit. Ravenna hath loft the fame the had before. Anglia hath few Earles, Vincentia store. Pifaurum hath great store of Figges so great. Pistorium of Chesnuts, Oyle, and Wheate. Dertona many ruftick Clownes doth feed. And Regium great store of Hogs doth breed. Sweet Vineyards doe Cesena compasse round. Cleare Springs and Streames are in Tarvisium found. Imola doth it selfe in two devide, Vrbinum by her Dukes is dignifide. Faventia is well knowne for Potters ware, Spoletum harbours those which strangers are. Pompeia doth faire Sheepe and Oxen breed. And Narnia on Egges and Grapes doth feed. Aßiffum doth rejoyce because that here Holy Saint Francis Corpes interred were. Comum with Fish and Flesh is amply stor'd. Savona leaving studies, wealth doth hoard.

Italy hath many Lakes, the chiefe whereof are in Etruria Transaments, Aprilis Marinus, Vadimonis, Ciminus, Vulfiniensis, Sabatus, Palus Riemint, and Ciana. In Latium there are Hostia Lacus, Albamus, Aque Salvie, Lacus Nemovensis, Inturna Lacus, Regillus, Fucinus, Pontina Palus, the Fundale Lake, the Tiburtine, Cacubus, the Simbruine Lake. In Picenum there is the Nucline Lake. In Vinbria, the Veline Lake, Floridus, and the Cutiliensian Lake.

In Campania the Lucrine and Avernan Lake, Linterna Palus, Stativa, and Pompeia. In Salentinum and Apulia, the Adurianian Lake, and the Lessnian. In Flaminia there is 7. Seas, and the Moore Padula. In Langbardia Trans-padana, there are Verbanus, Ortanus, Larius, Luganus, Gaviratius, Monatius, Trinatius, Chevenfis, Pulcianus, Sebinus, Benacus, Idrinus, & Panimis. In Venice Visiviolus. In Istria Costiacus. It is watered also with many Rivers, as Padus, Athefis, Rubico, Tiber, Arnus, Mineius, Tucinus, Ollius and Abdua. The chiefest of these is Padus, which as Strabo affirmeth, is the greatest River in Europe except Ister. The Latine writers as Live. Virgill, and others doe call it Padus, but the Italians call that which is called Pades, as Metrodorus Scepfins noateth in Pliny, because there are many pitch-trees growing about the Fountaine, which are called in French Pades, and the Grecians and Poets did heretofore call them Heridanos. Servius would have it so called from Phaeson the Sonne of Apollo, for before that Phaeton rhrough his owne temerity and rashnesse was cast downe headlong into this River, it was called Eridanus. It was called Bodineus as Pliny witnesseth, and Liguridus because it hath nobottome, Polyblus Lib. a. calleth it Bodegkos, and the ancients did cill it Vefulus as Pliny sheweth, who noteth also that Spring-head thereof is in the borders Ligaria, which is called Visendo, because it is wonderfull, and worthy of fight. It flowerh from the Fountaine with acleare streame, and so runneth, through the straight narrow Rocks. and the Valleys of the Rockie Mountaine; and it falleth downe with such violence as is wonderfull. And so runnerh with a murmering noise through the stones, and afterward it sloweth abroade, and is not confined with any channell, for the space almost of three Miles, even to Paylana, where it runneth almost under ground, so that very little of it can bee seene. But a Mile from thence it riseth up againe neere Paracolum, and so running forwardir receiveth many Torrents, and Rivers, from the Alpes, and the Apennine Mountaines, and so being much encreased by those tributary streames, it runneth through the middle of Langbardia, and a part of Romonula, and so with 7. mouths of inletts, it dischargeth it selfe into the Hadriatick Sea. Pling saith that it maketh 7. Seas, because it runneth with 7. streames a great way into the Sea, in whome Lib. 3. Cap. 16. see more concerning the course of this River, as also in Polybius Lib. 2. in Strabo, Lib. 5. in Pempirius Mela, Lib. 3. in Solinus in his Polyhift. Cap. 7. also in Leander Albertus, and other moderne writers. Firgill in the ninth of his A. mudscallethit Rex Fluviorum the King of Rivers. And Lucan Lib. 2. fingeth thus. Non minor bic Nilo, and a little after, Nonminor bic Ifro, that is, this River is as great as Nilw, or as great as Ifter. The River Athelis lo called by Virgill and other doth follow next; strabo calleth it Athigis, which the Italians doe now call l'Adice or l'Adese: and the Germanes Eush. Plin reporteth that Athesis doth flowe out of the Tridentine Alpes, at first with a small streame, but afterward having got more strength by the acsension of many Rivers, it runneth with aviolent course Southward, and afterward from Tridentum it runneth with a more gentle streame through the Plaine: and so having glided through those fields, it runneth through the narrow passages of the Mountaines

Mountaines with so great a violence, that it seemes to threaten these places by which it floweth, and with the same vehemency it doth runne headlong by Verrona, beneath which it is devided into two Rivers, the one whereof goeth toward the Marshes, the other bendeth to the Sea-ward, and maketh a faire Haven, you may see more in Le. ander. From the Spring-head thereof to Verona, it is not navigable or passeable for boates, by reason that it hath such a violent Current. but they bring downe trees, and pieces of timber out of the rikes. tine Mountaines, which they tye together and make them swim downe the River. But from Verons it is navigable even to the Fossions. Total lus in his History of Verona, would have Athesis to be the same which Ptolemie calleth Airianum. And some doe thinke that Adrin is the fame with Athesis, which Stepharus and others doe mention. The third River is Rubicon, which Prolemie and other Greeke writers doe call Rubikoon: Strabo callethic Roubikoun: now it is called Pifatellus. It was that River which a Pliny witnesseth did anciently bounder stalie after the bounds thereof were translated from the River Afus. The fourth River is Tiber, which is the bounds betweene Etrmizand Latium. There is no River more famous in Roman Histories. It hath had divers names, some prophane and some sacred. Theprophane heathen names are Janus, Albula, Rumen, and Tiberu, the Divineis Serra, Atheneus reporteth that it was anciently called Janus, from the God Janus. It appeares in Varro and others that it was called Albula, which Paulus Diaconus & Servius doe derive ab albo colore from the white colour of it, who sheweth also that it was called Kumon. But the chiefest name of this River was and is Tiber, of which there are divers Etymologies. Some doe derive it from Tibru, a King of the Abrigines, Festius and Servius say that hee was King of the Tustians: Liv, Ovid, Festus Pompeius, and Eusebius doe derive it from Tiberinus Silvius, Prince of the Albanians. Varro delivers that this River was called Dehiberim from Dehebres an Earle of the Vejentians ? Servius faith thatit was called in the Scripture by a sacred name Serra a secando from cutting. So much concerning the names, in which it is to bee noted that there was a difference observed in the pronunciation of these words Tiberia, Tibria, and I iberini. For in common speechit was called Tiberis in Poesy Tibris; and in holy writers Tiberinus, as Servius no. teth, which is not alwayes true. It was called commonly Tevere. The head of Tiber is in the Apennine Mountaines, in the middle of it, neere the confines of the Aretmeans, in that parte, where the Fountaine of Arme, is above Arctium. It is a small streame at first like a little Rivilet, but when it hath runne forward it increaseth but a little, in regard it receaveth no great streames, but such as proceede from small Fountaines, but afterward by the receipt of some Rivers it groweth larger, and is Navigable for boates and little vesselseven to kome, and so running not farre from Tiphernum, Perusia, Otriculus, it divideth Eturia from the Vmbrianand Sabinians : and afterward 13: Miles from Rome, it divideth the Vefentians from the Grustiminians and Fidenations: also it seperateth Latium from Vaticanum: and is so great and broade a River at Rome, so that they cannot passe over it but by

Bridges or Boates, as Halscarnasseus writeth, and from thence it runneth forward, and rowleth into the Tyrrhene Sea. Pliny in his 3. Booke Cap. 4. and Servius Lib. 7. of his Aneads doe describe the course of this River. See also Florus Lib. 1 Histor. Rom. Cap. 4. and Varao Lib. 4. del. L. Paulus tovius writ a Booke concerning the fifth in Tiber, PlimLib. 3. Cap. 4. affirmeth that 42. Rivers doe runne into Tiber. The River Arms followeth which Livy, Pliny, and others have mentioned, Strab) and Protemy doe call it Arnus : and in Italian it is called Arvo. Itrifeth, as Strabo reporteth on the right fide of the Apennine Mountaine. It is a small streame at the beginning, and runneth westward through the steepe rocks and valleys: and afterward being encreased by the receipt of many Torrents, and Rivers, it entrethinto the Floreminefields, and having divided Florentine and Pifait runneth to the Sea. I'mgill, Strabo, Pliny, and others doe call that Mineius, which the hahans doe now call Mencio of Menzio. This River having entred into the cleare Lake Bennaeum, and having encompassed Mantua, 13. Miles from thence it runneth into Padus. Livy, Plinie, Silius, Polybius, strab. Plut. Peol. Steph. doe call it Ticinus. The Henarie Tables call it Titenus: it is now called Tifino. It rifeth out of the Mountaine Symano. which is now called the Mountaine of S. Gothard, from whence Rhene Rhodmus, Athefis, and other Rivers doe runne divers wayes. Out of this Mountaine it runneth by the Lepontians Southward among the feepe Rocks to Belinzona a strong Towne, and afterward growing greater by the aversion of many Rivers and Torrents, it rowleth it felfe into the Lake Verbanum, through which it runneth, as Pliny affiirmeth, and so returning through the Plaine, it runneth with a cleare freame into Padus. The water of this River is so cleare, that you may see any thing in the bottome of it. It hath also some vaines of gold and silver, which may be seene in the sands. The River Ollius which in Italian is called Oglio, hath great stoare of good fish, especially of that fort which they call in Italian Thymallo. In this River neere the Fallace, a great many wicker wares are fet, and at certaine feafons of theyeare the water brings downe infinite stoare of Eeles into them, which are taken out and falted. To fearch out the rifing of this Rirer would be troublesome. The common received opinion is that two small Rivers doe runne out of the Lake Frigidulph, which is betweene the Alpes, the one on the right hand is called Fridigulph, and at length is joyned with Ollius: the other on the left hand doth runne with another River, and from thence the River Ollins beginneth. Others make other conjectures. It runneth into the Lake Heum neere the Towne Pifonum: it watereth the fields of Brixiamum and Cremona, and make their barren soyle very fruitefull : and it seperateth the Bisian Country from Cremonia and Bergoma: It receaveth above 37. other Rivers. Pliny and Tacinus doe call that River Abdua, or Addua, which Polib. and Strab. doe call Adovus, it is commonly cal'd Adda. It divide the Cenomanians from the Insubrians. It riseth in the Mountaine Baulius: and strab. noteth that it taketh his force from the Mountaine Adula. And so returning from the Lake Larius, through which it runneth, it windeth through the Plaine toward Padus, and O o o bringeth

bringeth with it many other Rivers, as Pilelaun, Meyra, Lira, Tartene Lacieumortum, Brembrum, and Serimortum, and allo Serius, which rifine in the Mountaines above Bergemum, and flowing by Seriana, in the winter time it hides himselse in his channell, and runns under ground and afterward rifing up againe neere Crems, it runneth into Addus. but in Summer by reason that the heate of the Sun melteth the snow upon the Mountaines, it doth so increase and swell, that it doth not onely fill those subterranean channels, and windings under the earth. but also it continually overfloweth the upper face of the carth. passe over the other Rivers, which are many for brevitic sake. The Seas, Baies, and Havens doe follow. The higher Sea, the lower Sea. and the Ionian Sea doe encompasse three sides of Italie. Whence Plins thus concerning Italie. Tot Maria, portus, gremiumque Terra um comercio patens undique, & tangam ad invandos mortales ipfa evide in mare procurrens : that is : there are so many Seas and Havens as if the Countrydid spread and lay open her bosome for traffique and Commerce, and for the good of menshee shooteth herselfe farre into the Sea. It hathma. ny Bayes, as Rappalinus Froycis, Amuclanum Mare, the Bayan Baye, the Paftanian Bay, Hypponiates, Scyllericus, the Tarentine Bay, Vria, the Tergestine, the Largian, and Flanitian. After the Bayes I will name the Havens. Strab Lib. 6. write that Italie for the most part hathno Havens, and those which it hath are very great and strong both to prevent the invalion of enemies, and for the more convenient trading and Commerce. These are the Ports or Havens, the Havenos Olivan-Ina, of Auton, of Avison, of Hercules Menseus, of Mauricus, of Albirgunus, of the Sabatrian Vadians, of Savona, of Genua, of Delphin, of Ergis, of Lura, of Pisanus, of the Vadians, of the Populonium, of the Scabrians, of Ielamon, of Hercules, of Gravisia, of Augustus, of Antices, of Caleta, the Iulian Haven, the Bajon, the Vilinian, the Metaurian, Orestes Haven, Il unniballs Castra. The Tarentine, and Brundusian Havens, Garne, Agajus, the Anconitanian Haven, the Arminian, Ravenus, Peretolus, Livenes, Pela, and many others. After the description or Catalogue of the Havens, the Mountaines doe follow. The chiefe whereof are the Alpes, which whether we make them belong to France, Germany, or Italie it matters not: for these Mountaines running along doe with a wallasit were Seperate Italie from France, and Germanie. Festus thinketh that the Alpes were focalled ab Alberdine from their witnesse, for the Sabinessaith hee called that Alpum, which the Latines afterward called Album or white. Isidorus would have the Alpes to bee a French name, and that high Mountaines are called in French Alpes. The Germaine speech doth acknowledge the name of Alpes, for Alp or Alpen fignifics in their language pasturing Mountaines, on which no Hay is cut or got against Winter, but onely Oxen and other heards of Cattell areput there to graze. Strabo writeth that these Mountaines were heretofore called Albia and Alpioni : Stephanus also calleth them Alpia and Alpi. Phavorinus calleth them Olbia, and Lycophran, Salpij. Ovid. Lib. 3, de Ar. te amandi, Lucan and others doe call them Alpis in the fingular number, and Diony fius Afrus calleth them Alpius. The Alpes in ancient writing; and records have many names, which shew that there were many parts

of the Alpes over which they traveled. And these are the Sea Alpes which ar also calld the Ligustina Alpes: The Cottian, Gracian, Penine, the Sammian Alpes, the Lepontian, the Rhetian, Iulian and Carnician. And so much concerning the Alpes, which breadthwayes doc seperat and parte stalle from France and Germanie, the Apinine followeth, which running with a continuing ridge betweene the higher and the lower Sca, it divideth it lengthwayes into two parts or sides. It is thought to have beene so called, because the foote of this Hill is by Hannibals Penine passage. Some thinke it was called the Apenine, because the Panians or Carthaginians breaking into Italie under the conduct of Hanniball did make and open a passage this way, some derive it from Apis an ancient Captaine who overcame and conquerd all listic. Prolamie and others call it Appennina, Stephanus Apennium, the Apennine Mountaine, faith Pliny, is the greatest in Italie, running with a continued ridge from the Alpes to the Sicillian straite. Italie hathmany other Mountaines, which are either parts or pieces of the Apennine, or such as it thrusteth forth here and there, or such as lye at the foote thereof, to that it overlookes them. But I passe over them, hast I should be tedious. Moreover the Mountaines & aforesaid, the Valleys and fields are crowned with woods, groves, and thicketts, many of which are named and celebrated by the ancients. In Etruria there is the wood Viterbium, which in Italian is called Boscodi Monte Fiscone, which is commonly calld Bolfens, the ancients as Leander reporeth did call it the Valfinan Wood. On Ciminus a Mountaine of Esturia, here was a wood, so thick that few travelld through it, of which Livy thus. Silva erat Cimina, magis tum invia atque horrenda, quam nuper sucre Germanici Saltus, nulli ad eam diem, ne Mercatori quidem adita, Eam untrare hand fere quifquam preter Ducem ipfum andebat. That is, the Ciminian Wood was more thick and impassable, than the Germane Fortests were of late, so that no man nor Merchant hath passed thorow it, into which none but the Captaine durst enter. In Latium among the Capenatians there was the Wood Feronia, of which Solius fingeth thus.

> Dives ubi ame omnes colicur Feronia Lucos; Et Sacer humettat Fluvialia Rura Capenas.

Where Feronia is reverenc'd above the other Woods; And Capenas doth moisten the Country full of Floods.

Neere the River Numicum there was a Wood facred to Iupiter Indigies, as Pliny witnesseth. Livie placeth Dianas Wood by Agninum Comfilm. Fellus noteth that the Wood Naviam was foure miles from the City. Livie writeth that the Wood Camenarus, was without the gate Cycra. That which he calleth Algidum Nemus, is now called selvadel Alio, Servius placeth the Albunean Wood on the high Tiburtine Mountaines, and another of the name in the Laurintinianfields. Virgil intimateth that the wood Angitta, was neere to Alba of the Marsians. Cicero maketh the wood Lurina to be in the Territory of Romania.

D. Pallo

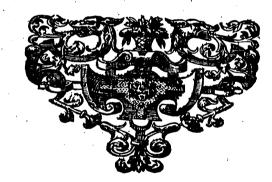
D. Fifter placeth the wood Farina, in the 13. Region beyond Tiber. Plutarch calleth it the Furies wood. Pliny placeth the wood Vacuna neere the Mountaine Fiscellus in Vmbria. Campania also hath faire woods, as Luco Sacro, and Gallinaria Silva. Livie calleth Sacer Luin, or the holy wood, it is now called Hamy. Cicero writing to Palis, and Strabo, Lib. 5. doe call it Gallinaria Silva. The Lucanian woods are Eboli, Perigriralis, Velia. In Brutium there is the Rhegian Forrest. In Apulia there are Batini Saltus, and Lucus Gargani. In Gallia Cu-Padena there is the wood Lucina, and the Bedanian woods. In Trans. Padina there is that which strabo calls cafrorum Lucus : Laftly, there are two woods in Venice, the one is called Junes wood, the other Dianies. I come now to the publike workes both facred and prophane, which are innumerable, but we will onely reckon some few of them. And that we may begin with the facred workes, they are almost infinite. for Rome alone hath at this day above 300. Churches, of which feven are chiefly reforted unto for Religion fake; the first is Saint Peur Church in the Vatican : which exceedeth all the Churchesin the World for coftly Marble worke, and magnificent building. There are many fingular things in it : as some Pillars which were brought out of Salomons Temple: two Braffe Peacocks which were brought from P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus his Pyramisse, which was heretosote in the Vatican Valley. There are also the Tombes and epulchersos many Popes, and a Marble Tombe of the Emperour Otho the fecond: and in the Popes Chappell there is Doomefday, or the day of Judgement lively drawne by Michael Angelo. And that I may not omit the Monasteries, the Hospitals for Strangers, the Hospitals for the Sicke, and for Orphanes. What should I speake of the Popes and Cardinals Palaces? The Popes Palace is in the highest part of the Valitan, being fairely seated: who leaving his Lateran Palace, did remoove thither in regard of the pleasantnesse and wholesomenesse of the Scate. It was begun by Pope Nicholas the third, and enlarged by others, but perfected by Iulian the second, and Leo the tenth, and at last it was adorned with Buildings and PiQures by Xislus the fifth, so that now the proud Pile feemeth to touch the Heavens. The Staires are broad and casie to ascend, so that one may ride on Horseback to the top of the House. For it is so great that it seemeth rather a Town than a House, there is Xistus Chapell which is as big as a great Church, whether when the See is vacant, the Cardinals doe meete together to create a Pope, which is commonly called the Conclave. It would be tedious to mention the other Palaces, and therefore we will passe to other matters. The government of Italie followeth, which is twofold, Politicall and Ecclesiasticall. Concerning the Politick and Civill government, this noble Country is devided into many Signiories. Among which, beside the Pope, the King of Naples, and the free Commonwealths, as Venice, Genoa, Lucensis, and others, the chiefe in the Northerne part are, the Princes of Esturia, Ferrara, Manua, Me diolanum, Montis-Feratenfis, of Parma, of Salluzeia, and Verona, In the Southerne part there are many Nobles, which when occasion hall be offerd, I will reckon up in their proper places. In Ecclefialitk

government the Pope is the Hierarch and the head of the Church, and hath a great Traine. Quoties procedit Gemmis conspicitur ornatus, & Serici vestibus, tettus Auro, vettus Equo albo, sipatus Milite, circumstrepentibus settles Ministris. That is, as often as the Pope goes forth, hee wearethfilke Robes, embroidered with Gold and Pearle, he rideth on a white florse, and is garded with Souldiers, and hath Officers which play on Musick before him. The other Priests are here much honoured, and have great authority. And are more honoured than Noblemen. The Cardinals as Peter Messias noteth, did succeed in place of the Confuls, who heretofore governed the Romane Empire : the Archbishops are equall to Dukes: the Bishops to Earles, their Vicars or Substitutes are as it were Presidents of the Empire, & the Provosts areasit were Præfects: the Arch-priests are in the place of Tribunes of Souldiers, and the Chancellors doe represent the Tribunes of the People. Morcover, talie hath a threefold Law, the Pontificall, the Cafarian, and the Municipall, the first and second are to be knowne other wheres; the third confifts of Statutes and Lawes, which the Citties themselves doe enact and make: but let so much suffice. I will onely here fet downe that which is read in a certaine Manuscript concerning the Counsels of these severall Citties. It is written the Mediolanians are excellent in Counsel: the Venetians wise: the Lucanians rash: the Pisanians inconstant: the Placentians provident: the Florentines flow: the Veronians faithfull: the Ferrarians wary: the Genoans ignorant: the Lucensians profitable: the Volscians envious: the Brutians blockish: the Mutinensians acute and ingenious: the Perufinians quick and ready: the Senenians flow: and the Patavians irresolute. The Italians doe maintaine, cherish, and honour Scholers, and are good Macenasses unto them. And hence there are so many Universities in Italy, as Romana, Mediolanum, Bononia, Patavina, Papiensis, Naples, Perusina, Salerne, Pisona, Ferrara, Senensis, Florence, Veneu, Bergomensis, Musinensis, and Taurinensis, for the Universities of Parm, Placentia, Anconita, and Macerata, are for the most part decayed. And hence proceedeth that great plenty of Doctors, and famous men learned in divers Arts and Disciplines. It would be troublesome untome to reckon up a Catalogue of them, and tedious to the Reader. Morcover, the Italians doe exceed other people for courteous conversation, for gentlenesse, and for witty conference, and discourse. They are very ingenious and witty, quick of invention, and very docible, in matters of fludy, and also in learning divers Arts. They have inall ages thirsted after honour and glory, and have beene more destrous of praise than any others. They are soft and esseminate, and given to Venery, quenching pleasure with Milke, as fire is with Oyle. They are very desirous of revenge: and they thinke it sweeter than life, and doe sometime leave it by Will to their Posterity. Moreoover the aforesaid Manuscript doth paint forth the women of divers Cittles in this manner : the Senensians are faire : the Florentines delicate: the Perusenians neat: the Cajetanians faire: the Consentineans obstinate: the Beneventanians clownish: the Bononians arrogant and proud: the Mutinensians bountifull: the Cesenatians cove-Ono 3

toufly scraping: the Genoans wanton: the Cremonians deceitfulls the Placentians hard: the Lucensians chaste: the Pistoriensians lo ving and tractable. The Romans grave : the Capuanians proudthe Neapolitans carefull: the Brundilinians flothfull: the Ferrarians greedy: the Ravennatians courteous: the Urbinatians affable: the Vincentinians constant: the Parmensians coverous: the Papiensians desirous of gaine : the Mediolanensians witty conceited : the Pedes montanians practing and talkative: the Venetians wanton: the Vene ronians comely : the Brixtans diligent : the Formianians faire and beautifull: the Laudenfians superstitious: the Gremonensians coffee the Tarvifians jealous: the Bergomatians crafty: the Arctinians faving; and the Putcolanians faire. The Italians were heretoforefortifully adicted to many superstitions. But now they doe all religiously observe the Ceremonies and Rites of the Romane Church: butthat fome few in the Southerne part of Maly do follow the Gracian Rites. who are also descended of the Grecians. But what a warlike people the Italians have beene, the conquest of the world doth declare. And the aforefaid Manuscript doth shew which Cittles doe exceed others in matter of Warre. In warlike affaires the Perufinians areflone: the Calabrians rash: the Spoletanians crafty : the Senensians fortunate: the Bononians fierce: the Neapolitans couragious: the Turentines are mitigators of their enemy: the Pracenfians facilegious; the Collentians luftfull: the Picenians ravenous: the Emilians inconfiderate: the Placentinians cruell: the Romanes valiant: the Mediolanians undaunted: the Vincentinians desirous of revenge: the Pistorians bloody: the Papiensians sitme and constant. Their Dict is lober and frugall, and they are not curious in furnishing their Tables, but when necessity requires. They doe not all weare one kinde of habit, but they vary according to the time or the quality of the Person, and also in the forme and shape of it. The Mattonsheretofore did goe with naked armes, brefts, and shoulders, and now they cover all with thin Vailes according to the Spanish fashion. The Venetians goe civilly and nearly, the Florentians, the Tuscians, the Mediolanians, the Æmilians, and Ligurians, doe goe somewhat braver. But the Romane Courtier doth excell all the rest for long various colour'd Garments, but the Romane Citizen goeth more frugally, yet hanfomely, but especially the women who of late did affelt the Tufcane drefling. Naples hath a habit that is more fhining and folendide than costly. The Mediolanians in their apparell are gorgious, the Genoas neat, the Mantuans childifh, the Neapolitans coaly, the Venetians magnificent, the Florentines ridiculous. In revenging of injuries the Lucenfians are gentle, the Mediolanians are soone reconcil'd. the Perufinians are diffemblers, the Fulginatians are hot, the Mutinensians are placable, the Sonensians couragious. The Neapolitans are bountifull, the Ferrarians stiffe conceired, the Venerians crafty, the Cremonians plaine and open, the Picenians backbiten, the Romanes unjust. Toward Strangers the Calabrians are inholpitable, the Lucenfians falthfull, the Senenfians loving, the Venetians faire-ipoken, the Paravinians hard, the Mediolanians unwary the Ferrarians sharpe, the Mantuaus flatterers, the Placentians severes the Picenians troublesome, the Neapolitans bountifull, the Florentines profuse and prodigall, the Astensians benevolent, the Spoletanes rude and rustick, the Vertonians studious, the Papiensians wise, the Genoacs inhospitable, the Parmensians inconstant, the Muttinensians tedious in speech, the Novocomians inhumane. Lastly, the Italians are much given to merchandizing. And the same Manuscript sheweth their dispositions in trading and commerce: namely, the Florentines are crafty, the Genoacs tolesable; the Mediotanians plaine and open, the Lucensians saithfull, the Venetians stately and wary.

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THE



IN VVHICH THE VVESTERNE Alpine part thereof is described, and also Valesia, which is commonly called Wallis.

Sedunum is a Bishoprick of Valesia, 260. 4534. it is subject to Tarentasia, also the Archbishoprick of Sabaudia, and Augusta likewise. 296. 454.

Itherto wee have described Italie in generall, now wee come to describe the feverall parts thereof in particular. Some have devided Italie divers wayes. Augulu as Pliny witnesseth hath devided it into 11. Countries.

Strabe doth part it into eight. Others into more, but we omitting them will follow the devision and method which Mena. eor hath propounded unto us. And the first is the Table of Lombardy, in which the Westerne part thereof, together with Valesia is described. It is now Euphonia gratia, or for the found fake call'd Lombudie, in stead of Langbardia, which was so called from the Langbardians, who came hither out of Germany in the raigne of the Emperour Inflimian: who for many yeeres together were feated on both bankes of the River Po. It was called heretofore Gallia Cifalpina. Gallia was inhabited by the Frenchmen, the Boyans, the Senonians, the Infubrians, the Cenomanians, and others, who inhabited all that part which is between the foot of the Alpes, & the River. That Rubicon was called Cis-Alpina, because it was on this side the Alpes, as the ancient Italians and the Romane Writers doe report, and the other was that which was inhabited beyond the Alpes. This Cis Alpins where it is most Northward, and lyeth neerest to the Mountaines, Pliny calls 5ab Alpina, and Cafar calleth it the higher France for the causes before mentioned. Aufonius calleth it ancient France: Appian calleth it Italis Gallica, or Galatiken: the Register Booke of the Provinces calleth it the Mediterranean Italie: not because it lyeth in the Mediterranean Sea, but because it lyeth in the inward part of the Country: it is encompassed on the North, West, and South with the Alpes, and the Apennine: on the East with the Hadriatick Sea. Polybius and Plio

FIRST TABLE FIRST TABLE LOMBARDY.



doe make this Country to have a Triangular forme, the top whereof is the Alpes, and yet Plutarch in Camillus witnesseth that it is watered with many Rivers. Sidonius speaketh elegantly of this Country. Camir adeo culte & uberes intercedant (de Pado loquitur) ut fatis confet haud tempo alios repiriri aut natura fera iores, aut rebus neceffarijs ad hominum vitam in fructiores, that is, The Fields are so rich and fruitfull that doe lee on either side (for he speaketh of Padus) so that there are none more fertill, or that alfoord more necessaries for the sustentation of mans life, Signius afterward addeth that the Ligurians and Etrurians were the ancient Princes thereof: afterward the Frenchmen: and laftly the Romanes after whom the Gothes succeeded: and the Romanes againe after the Gothes: and after the Romanes the Langbards, as we may fee in Sabellicus, Lib. Hift. Venete 1. Decade 4. Serabo, Plin, and others doe make Gallia Cis Alpina toward the West twofold, either Cis. Padans, commonly called Lombardis di qua dal Po, or Trans-Padans delle dal Po, because the one is on the hither side, the other beyond Po, But here we describe the Westerne part of the Alpine Lumbardy, which doth containe a great part of Lombardy Trans-Padans. This Country although it be Mountainous, and in some places wooddy, yet it is enriched with divers naturall gifts: for the Valleys and Champion grounds, are of a fruitfull foyle, having abundance of Corne, Wine, and other fruits. And Hills which beare excellent Vines, Inthe Woods also and the Mountaines there is good hunting of wildbealts. Here are many Citties and Townes: as Mediolanum, Crems, Bergomum, Comum, Clavenna, Luganum, &c. which may be seene in the Table. It hath also more great Lakes than any other parts of Italy: among which is that which Pliny and Strabo call Verbanne, which the Italians, in regard it is greater than the rest, doe call Lago majore: and the Germanes Lang fee. Strabo maketh the length of it 300, furlongs, and the breadth of it 30. furlongs. It is so deepe in most places, that it seemes to have no bottome. It doth breed excellent Fish, especially large Trouts and great Pikes, also Perches, and others. The Lakewhich Virgil and others call Laris Lacus, and Paul Disconus and Antonius doc call Comacenus from the adjacent Citty, the Italians doe now call it Lago de Como, and the Germanes Chumer-fee, it is greater than Benneus, and almost equall to Verbanus. Strab writeth that the length of it is 300. furlongs, and the breadth 30. furlongs. But moderne Writers doe measure it otherwise. It runneth Northward unto the South, but fomewhat bending Eastward. But betweene Verbanum and Luium, there are some lesser Lakes. As the Lakes Lugarus, Gaviratius, Monatius, and others. These Rivers also doe water this Country, Ticinu, Adsv.s., Serius, Tofa, Bremba, and many others. There are also divers Mountaines, as Lucumonis Mons, commonly called Lucmannier, Gothards Mountaine, and the greater Alpes of Leponium: also the Rhetian Alpes, and many others. But so much hitherto: now it remaines that we should entreat of Valesia in the other part of the Table.

VALESIA.

T Have not yet found whence the name of Valefia is derived, which they call walls, or waliffer Landt. But it is supposed that it commeth from the Latine word Vallis, which fignifies a Vale, or from Valeria a Cafile of the Citty Sedune. Valefia hath on the North the Bernatians, Lucernatians, and Helvetians: on the South the Cottian and Lepontian Alpes: on the East the high Rhetian Alpes: on the West the Gracian Alpes, and the Lake Lemman. The length of it from West to Eaft is 5. dayes journey : but the breadth is very narrow, but that itis iomewhat broader necre to Octodurum, and Sedunum. This Countryalthough it be encompassed with high Mountaines, and sharpe Rockes, which for the most part are a Germane mile high, and many of them are cover'd with continual! Ice and Snow : yet it wanteth nothing for the fustentation of mans life : for it hath good store of Corne, Wine, and other kindes of fruits: it hath Wheat, Barly, Oates, Beanes, Peafe, Fetches, and Mill. Wine beginneth to grow among the Brigentian Dioccese among the Mountaines, and the Plantation doth continue thorow all the descent of Rhodanus, untill you come to S. Ma veius. At Sedunum the red Wine is better than the white, and itis fo black and thick, that you may write with it. Neere Octodurum the white is better than the red. And there is no better Wine in Germany than that which groweth at sedanum, and so is transported and carried into neighbour Countries. Here as also in Siders and Gundes Saffron groweth in great abundance. There are Oranges, Almonds, and Figges. And thorow the whole Country you shall finde allkinde of Apples, Peares, Nuts, Prunes, Cheries, Chesnuts, Mulberies, Peaches, Apricocks, and the like. Moreover the Mountaines of this Country doe yeeld many forts of Physicall Hearbes and Rootes, which have speciall soveraigne vertues. This Country also ivery fruitfull of Mines : and pure Christall is digged forth in Game neere the Spring-head of Rhodanus. It producethalfo divers kindes of living creatures, as Kine, Oxen, Horses, Asses, Mules, Sheepe, Hogges, Goates, and Cunnies: also Geese, Ducks, Hens, Peacocks, and Doves. It hath also abundance of Bees, of which they make great profit. Moreover the Mountaines have some beasts unknowne tous as the Ægoccrots, which are horned like Goates, also wilde Oxen, Alpine Mice, and Hares unlike to ours, also Pheasants, Woodcocks, and Birds which they call Parnifus, also Partridges, Vultures, Ring-Doves, Hernes, Finches, Magpies, Stares, and Thrushes. They haveallo abundance of Beares, Wolves, Leopards, Foxes, Martines, and Faulcons. But they have no Harts, Goates, Boares, Scorpions, or Shelfrogs. Yet they have such great store of Venison in this Country, that it is fold in the Market like Oxe-flesh, and sometime cheaper, Moreover the Bishop of Sedunum is Prince and Lord of all Valefis, both in spiritnall and temporall matters, and Charles the great about the years of Christ 805. gave this Country and Prafectorship to

S. Theraulus Bishop of Sedunum, and to his Successors. And many other Emperours did confirme this donation, and strengthen it even vnrill this day. Valefia is devided into the higher and the lower. The higher doth fpeake the Germane language, and beginneth at the Mountain-Fures, and so runneth forth to Marca which is under Seduum, neere the River Morlus, and it containeth feven Tithings, or Diocefes, which they call Zenden, namely, Sedunum, Syder, Louck, Raren, Vift, Bill. and Gembs. In the lower Valefia they use the Sabaudian language; it beginneth from the River Morfus, and stretcheth even to the Bridge of 3. Mamitius, the Inhabitants whereof were formerly called Veragrians. This lower Valefia hath fixe communities which they call Venica or Binnerat, namely, Condes, Ardin, Sallien, Martinacht, Intremint, and S. Mauritium. The Metropolis of Valefia is Sedurum, in the Germane language Sitten, and in French Siun, it is a neate Citty and grow. eth every day more faire and beautifull. It is feated by a Mountaine. which rifeth Eastward in the middle of a Plaine betweenethehigh Mountaines which doe enclose the Valley, and it hath two forked high Rockie tops. But Sedunum a Bishoprick of Valesia is subject to Torentafia the Archbishoprick of Sabaudia, and likewife Augusta. There is no walled Citty in Valefia befides Sedunum, although S. Manilius, or Agaunum may be counted a pretty Towne. Moreover here arethe Cattles of Martinacht, or Octodurum; of Gradetfeh and old sider, also the Townes, Sider, Lenc, Raronia, Velpia, Brig, Naters, and Morill. The Mountaines which doe encompasse Valesia, have other names now than they had heretofore. The Mountaine out of which Rhodanus rifeth, was heretofore called Subecus, Coatius, and Vrfellus, it is nowcalled Furca. Neere unto this is the Mountaine Gothard, neere to Brigis the Mountaine Sempronius, now call'd Simpelberg. Necre unto it are the Mountaines Sixes and Matter. On the other fide of Rhodanus are the Mountaines Locafel, and Gemmi. In the Poenine Valley, is the Icie Mountaine Arolla. Over against Sider Northward is the Mountaine Silvius, which is called Austalberg, and on both fides the Mountaine of S. Bernhard. The Wood Hercynia reacheth forth some of his armes his ther, which are called by divers names, for in some places neere Arms it is called the Wood Milebach, and neere Perigrad it is called Persim Waldt, and in other places it hath other names. The people in Valefia are now very courteous and affable unto Strangers. But they are fomewhat more harsh and riged, then it becommeth friends and neighbours to be.

SECOND TABLE LOMBARDY.

IN VVHICH THESE COVNtries are especially described, the Country of Tirolis, and Marca Tarvisina.

He second Table of Lombardy containeth the County of Tirolis, and Marca Tarvifina. The County of Tirolis is fo named from the Towne Tirolus, which was heretofore very faire. It lyeth betweene the Rivers Athelis, and Ocrus, and betweene the Alpine Rocks : on the North it is enclosed with Bavaria, on the South with Lombardy: on the East with Marca I arvifina, and Forum Iulij: on the West with Helvetta. It was heretofore a part of Rhetium. This Country although it be enclokd with Alpes, and extendeth it felfe thorow the Rhatian Rockes, ret it is rich in fruits, and all things necessary to life, as also it hath great store of Gold, Silver, and all kindes of Mettals, which are drawn out of the bowels of the Mountaines, the tops whereof are crowned with vast Woods, and full of great store of wilde beasts: the Hills and Cliffes, are full of fruits and Vines: the Valleys are watered with fourtaines and Rivers, and full of Heards and Flocks of Cattle. And berefore this County may be equal'd and compared not onely to a Dukedome, but also to a Kingdome. It was joyned to the House of definition the yeere 1460, by Rodolph the Sonne of Albert Duke of Au. and. The Chiefe Citty is Oenipons, commonly call'd infpruck, on the ng chand banck of the River Ochus, being the feate of the Prince, and the Parliament of Austriais kept here. There are also the Towne Ma-Mann, by the Royall Castle; and Bolzanuma Mart Towne of Tirolis. Ilallais a Town by the River Occus famous for making of Salt: Brixia is an Policopall Citty by the River Isacus where the River Riemins doth disburden it felfe into Ifacus. There is also the old Citty Triden. two by the River Athefis, which Pliny and Strabo doe place in the tenth Country of Haly, some would have it built by the Frenchmen; and so "ngus delivers. It is supposed that it was so named from Neptunes Trident. For as the Randenensians doe worship vaturne, so the Tridenthat did worship Neptune, whose effigies and statue may be yet seene in the Church of B. Viglius, on that side which lyeth toward the Mark.t. Theodorick King of the Offrogoths did wall this Citty with faire factione. And hee fortified the Cattle of Tridentum on the other

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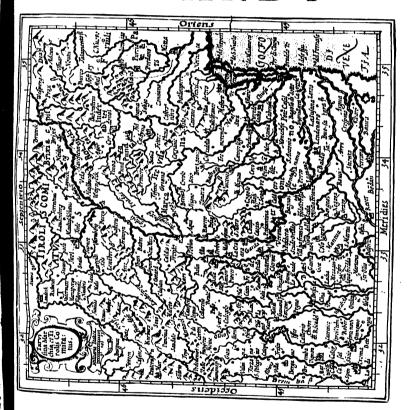
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banck of the River in Verruca in like manner. Afterward whomen Oftrogothes were expelled out of Italy, the Langbards did police . as a Dukedome. But Desiderius King of Langbards being overcome by Charles the great, it came againe to bee under the Emperours Jurissis. Rion; and the Emperour did enlarge it, by the accession and addition of the Towne Ripa neere Benacum, with some Valleys and Village. of Tridenum, together with a faire Valley, and the Towne Belemmen. And the Earle of Tirolis was made Defender and Protestor thereof. And from that time the Bishop had Jurisdiction over both. The Citizens doe speake partly the Germane language, and partly the Italians: and which is seldome seene in Frontiere Citties, they speake as pure language, as in the middle of Germany, or in the middle of Italy. In this Citty that famous Counsell was celebrated, in the yeere 1546. under Pope Paul the third. This Country is watered with two special Rivers, Oenus and Athefis. The other may rather be called Rivulets than Rivers. Here are no particular Mountaines, for they are all called by one generall name the Rhetian Alpes, although they are afterward diftinguished by their proper names. Here are also many woods: as Grimmald, Hofgarten, in der Aich, Acilrinald Forrell, Volar Fra men Holtz. coc.

Marca Tarvisina,

Have spoke of the County of Tirolis: it. remaineth now that wee I should speake of Marca Tarvisina. It was so named from the Citty Tarvifium, where the Marqueffes of Lombardy kept their relidence, who were Governours of this Country. Cassiodorus and others doe call it Tarvisinum. It is called also Venetia from the Venetian people. But now in the Country speech it is called Marca Trevigiana. Concerning the bounds thereof, Leander writeth, that Minius, Benaus, and the River Sarca doe enclose it on the West: on the North the Tarvifanian Mountaines, which devide Haly from Germany: on the East the mouth of the River Timavus, and part of the Hadriatick Sca: on the South the mouth of Athefis, and the Melarianian, and Brigantinian Marthes : and the same Leander affirmeth that these were the bounds of ancient Venetia, and not of Marca Tarvesina, which was far straighter, and lay lengthwaies betweene the Rivers Mineius and Alfa, and that beyond Alfa they were joyned to Forum Iulium, and belides that which is now called Marca Tarvifira, did containe some places of the Cenomanians, &c. The Country is fruitfull, the ayre wholfome, pleasant, and temperate. It hath pleasant Fields, which yeeld great ftore of Corne and Wine, and other fruits. It hath plenty of Mettals, and good store of Cattell. And it is adorned and enriched with fo many gifts of nature, that it is worthy to bee accounted one of the principall Countries of Italy. Heretofore the Euganeans dwelt here, the derivation of whose name if wee seeke it from the Greeke, may

SECOND TABLE LOMBARDY.



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be derived from their noble generous birth. The Venetians as Livin noteth, Lib.1. did drive the Euganeans from home, from whom the whole Country was called Venetia. The Citties of Marca Tarvillas are Verona, Vincentia, Patavium, Venetia, Tarvisium. Of the former of which, namely, Verona, Vincentia, and Patavium we will speake in their proper Table. Venice is a Citty which containeth about 60. small !. lands, & it is scated in the innermost part of the Hadriatick Bay, in the middest of the Lakes, which the Tyde filleth every 6. houres: the Sea floweth on the East side, which that the violence and rage thereof may doe no harme, some other Ilands doe lye before it to restraine the fury of the Sea. And although it be not fortified with walls, Bul. warks, or Towers, yet it is strong by the naturall situation. It is devided with many Channels. There are Rivers in all the streets, which are joyned together by 450. stone and woodden Bridges. The chiefest Channell is that which is called Canal grande, three miles long, which devideth the whole Citty into two parts. So that you may either goe on foote, or by Boate, of which there are 8000, thorow the Citty, they commonly call these Boates Gondelas. The commiss of this Citty is about 8.miles, which is famous for populousnesse, wealth, and store of Merchandise: it hath produced excellent wits, and most learned men, and it is adorned with good Lawes, and laudable Statutes. It doth abound with Corne which is brought thither out of divers parts of the World, as also with divers forts of Wine, among which is that generous fort of Wine, which is commonly called Malmely, and with other things, necessary to mans life, so that it may be rightly call'd the Paradise of Delight. There are in it 64, Patishes. There are also magnificent and sumptuous publike and private buildings. The chiefest Church is that which is dedicated to Saint Marke the Evangelift, which is gilded in many places. And to omit other matters, there is an Armory within the Citty, commonly call'd the Arsenale, which is about two miles in compasse. Here are made of Wood, Iron, Brasse, Hempe, and Flaxe, all kindes of provision for Ships, as Anchors, Guns, Cables, Ropes, Tackles, and Sailes. Here are also some Ensignes kept which were taken from the Turke, or Pirates, or Enemies, and those Trophies which were taken at Naupaclum in the yeere 1581. And also there are the Prætorian Barges, and the Ship Bucentaurus, in which the Prince accompanied with the Senate and chiefe men of the Citty, is carryed every yeere to the entrance of the Sea, where the Castle standeth, and there after some Ceremonies performed by the Bishop, he marrieth the Sea, and puts 2 Ring upon it to shew his perpetual dominion over it. There is also a publike Library, together with the Library of Beffarion Cardinallof Nicen, which at his death he gave to the Common-wealth of Venice. Venice is very populous, so that there are thought to be in it about 300000. Citizens. They are of three forts or rankes: the Patricians who governe the Empire and Common-wealth: the Citizens who doe beare under Offices: and the Artificers who use Mechanick Atts. And besides these there are great store of Merchants and Strangers, which come thither in divers habits out of all parts of the Worldto

trafficke: as Turkes, Æthiopians, Slavonians, Arabians, Syrians, Cretentians, Cyprians, Macedonians, Germanes, Hungarians, Spaniand Frenchmen, and others. The Venetian Common-wealth was governed at the first by Consuls, afterward by Tribunes for 252. veeres: afterward in the yeere 707, it began to be a Dukedome. The Dake commonly call'd D ye, is the head of the Common-wealth, and the Prince of the Senate, and he can doe nothing neither in time of peace or warre without the consent of the Senate, for he consulteth with them. The Senate make Decrees which yet are published in the Dukes name. The Duke hath certaine stipends paid him out of the publike frock: and after his decease another is chosen by suffrages and voyces, out of the Senate. The Senate which is commonly call'd Gran Co figlio, is the Basis and Foundation of the whole State: the Members of it are all Nobles, of 25. yeeres of age, or above; who have free liberty to speake: very faithfull in Counsell, and very carefull to preserve their liberty, and enlarge their Empire, and very constant in adversity. There are many other Magistrates besides the Duke, which here for brevity fake I omit. This Citty is held to bee the fairest and most flourishing Citty of all others, the Theater of the World, and the common Mart for the whole Universe, the Mistreffe and Conquerour over so many Enemies: the Queene of the Hadriatick Sea, and the glory and honour of Italie. Although it hath waged many warres, and tryed the varieties of fortune for the space of a thousand yeeres, yet it was never subdued by any forraine Enemy. I passe by the other Citties and lesser Townes. The most famous Rivers of this Gountry are Plavis, commonly call'd Piave, alfo Brenta, Bawilio, and Athesis, which is the greatest of them all. There are Mountimes in this Patavine Country, which neither belong to the Alpes, nor to the Apennine, so that in this respect there is no Country like itin stalie. One of these Mountaines is Gemula, the other Venda, and the Enganean Hills so famoused by Poets. There are subject to the Patriarch of Aquilegium, the Bishopricks of Mantua, of Cuman, of Triamum, of Virona, of Maravia, of Padua, of Vicentium, of Trevisium, of Ceneda, of Feltre, of Bellun. And so much briefely concerning the County of Tirolis, and Marca Tarvifina.

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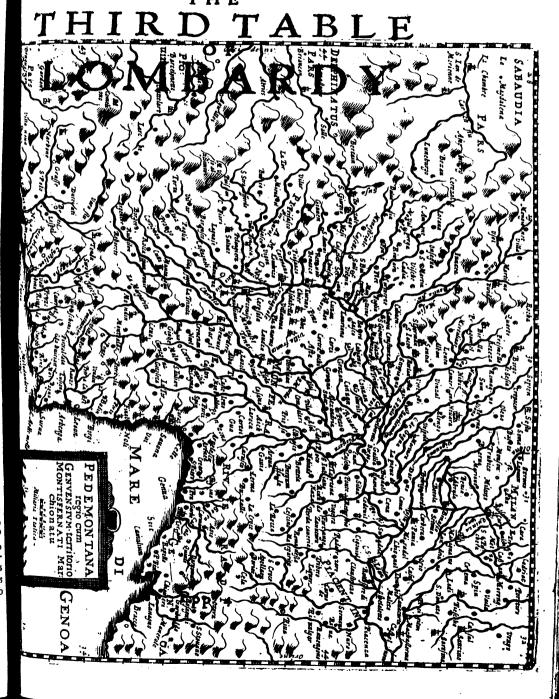
THIRD TABLE LOMBARDY

IN VVHICH ARE DESCRIBED

Pedemontana, the Marquiship of Montisferrat, and the Dukedome of GENOA.

He third Table of Lombardy followeth, in which Pedemin, the Marquiship of Montisferrat, and the Dukedome of Genoa are described and delineated. Ped. montium is the first, which is so called, quod ad pedem su montium, because it is at the soote of the Mountaines, or the Alpes, which

doe devide France and Sabaudia from Italie: it is commonly call'd Plamonte. It is bounderd on the East with Padus; on the South with the Ligarian Alpes: on the West with the Alpes of France: on the North with Durks and Riparia. This Country is full of fruitfull pleafant Hills, which doe yeeld excellent Corne, Wine, and other fruits. And it hath Mines of Iron necre Turinum, and of Marble neere rai/ma, Here the Turinians dwelt heretofore, who were well knowne to Polybius, Livy, and Plutarch; and also strabo, Pliny, and Ptolem doeplace them in the ninth Country of Italy, and doe make them to be of the stock of the Ligurians. Afterward this Country beganto be called the Taurinian Dukedome under the Langbardians, who having reduced it into a Province, made it a Dukedome. After them it came to be under the government of the Kings of Italie: and afterward of divers other Princes: especially of Sabaudia: and the Country of Prince: it was much wasted in the time of the warres between the Emperour Charles the fifth, and Francis King of France. The chiefe Citty of this Country is the ancient Citty Taurinum, which failus, Pliny, and Ptolomy doe call Augusta Taurinorum. Antonius faith in many places that this Citty was called Taurinorum from the people, it is commonly called Turino. Stephanus the Gramarian would have ith called from a Bull, which was the armes of the Massilians, whose Colonic it was: it lyeth at the mouth of Duria on Padus, in a foure foure figure, and hath foure Gates, and many faire Ædifices or baildings, and it hath plenty of all things. The chiefe Church is confecrated to Saint tohn Baptift, befides which there are some 20. other Churches, or thereabouts, also there is the Dukes Palace; and a samous Univerfity, in which Erasmus Roterodamus was made Doftor of Divinity. This was one of the first Citties in tealy, which had a Printing house: itis



also a Bishoprick. Neere the Hill there is Rivoli, a populous Towne: and a little farther neere the River Po there is the Towne Carignano, A little higher betweene the Rivulets and Avillant there is the faire Monastery of Saint Amonins Ravisinus : and a little from thence neere the Monastery of Saint Ambrose, there is Susa, which the most docres, kon to be in Saubaudia. Necre to Po, fixe miles from the mouth of San. gomes there is a Towne, which they call in their Country speech Pins. rolo, which is very rich, and hath a sumptuous Monastery: a littlea. bove there is Petrofa: and on the left fide of the Fountaine Sangonus there is Pagellato, and Bricasse, on the right side of the Mountaine Bobi. us. Not farre from the River Pelice, which runneth into Po, there is Villa France, where a Bridge doth joyne both the Bankes of the River Po. There are also by the Springhead or Fountaine of Padus, Revello. and Paifana, and a little farther Critio: and a little farther Mambring. where the Valley of Po beginneth. The Inhabitants doe call it Palle di Lucerna, from a Castle which is there of the same name.

The Marquiship of MONTIS-FERRAT.

TOw the pleasant and fruitfull Country Montes ferrat is to bee unfolded which is so called as Leavider thinketh as it were stons Ferax the fruitfull Mountaine, in regard of the fertility of the little Hills which are in it: or from Ferro, that is from Iron, by comparison, because as Iron doth excell all other Mettals both for strength and hardnesse: so this Country doth excell all other Countries for plenty of sweet and pleasant fruit, as also for Wine. Menula, Lib, 6. Antique. Vicecom. doth describe Montis ferrat in this manner, Monsest perpetais expansus jugis, totus amanus & fructifer, omniumque rerumadouam utilium fercilis est colonis admodum frequens. Incipit diuen fere unereab Alpibus, planiticque seperatur, que inter hos colles & Alpes intercedu. Nihil his incultum quidquam propter fummam soli bonitatem oportunitatemque, Lavam Tanarus, dextram Padus alluit, nec ullius alveum Regio egreditur. Quanto majis autem ab amnibus abscedunt Colles, tanto majores amænioresque Campinieres panduntur, quos haud male Mesopotamiam queas dicere, quippe quod amnibus merinque sine inclusi. That is, it is one continued Mountaine, pleasant, and fruitfull, and yeelding abundance of all things necessary, andit is full of Husbandmen. It beginneth almost a dayes journey from the Alpes, and it is separated from them with a Plaine which lyeth betweene these Hills and the Alpes. It is all tilled in regard of the goodnesse of the soyle. This River Tanarus watereth the left side, and Po the right fide, neither doe their Channels reach further than this Country. But where the Hills lye farthest from the Rivers, there are fairer and pleasanter Fields, which may be well called Melipasmia vi mirai is μεσώ των ποταμών, because they lye in the middle betweene Rivers. The Of-spring of Paleologa did first possessie the Marquiship of Montis-ferrat, even to the yeere 1534. when after the decease of George, the last of the Palaologians, the Emperour Charles the

fifth declared the Duke of Manna to be lawfull Heir of Montif-ferras. The Marquiship was made a Dukedome in the yeere 1575. by the Emperour Maximilian, and the first Duke of Montis-ferrat was William the third, Prince of Mantua. In this Country the Duke of Mantua hath three famous Citties, which are Cafalia D. Evafy, which was made a Citty by Sixtus the fourth, in the yere 1474.it is a Bishops Se, and the Seate of the Marquesse of Montis-ferrat. It hath two Castles: the old which was herecofore the Marquesses Palace, and the new, which Vincentius Gonzaga, Duke of Manina and Montif-ferrat, built, which is commonly called La Citadella: Also Alba, which Pliny calleth Pompeja, and so calleth the Albensians Pompejanians. It is farre bigger than Casalis. D. Evasij, but it hath not so good an ayre, it was heretofore subject to the Marquesses of Montis-ferrat, but now to the Dukes of Manua. That part of the Country is very fruitfull which is commonly call'd Laguvella. The third Citty is that which is commonly call'd Aiqui A. que Saiyellorum, which Pliny Lib. 3. Cap. 5. placeth in Liguria. Artoninus call it Aqua: from the hot and wholesome Waters and Fountaines which are here: for there are in this Citty publike Bathes with stone Tables, and steps to goe downe into them. Beside the aforesaid Citties, there are Basimana, Valentia, S. Salvatore, Moncalvo, Alex indria, Nicas furnamed Pales, Afta, Pollentia, Ceva, and many

The Dukedome of GENOA.

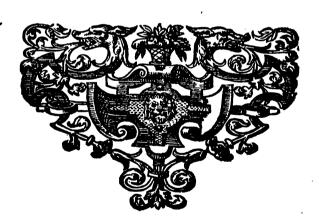
He Dukedome of the Genuenfians, or the Country of Genoa was heretofore called Liguria, yet not all but that part, which was beyond the Alpes. There are divers opinions concerning the name of Liguria. Some, among whom is Paulus (faconus, doe report that it was so called ab legendis Leguminibus from gathering of Pulse: some from Ligo one of the fabulous Captaines of Japetus, and Berofus, Caro, Febius Pictor, and Semprocius suppose that it was so named from Ligures the Sonne of Egiptian Phaeton: Now it is commonly calld Riviera de Gema, from Genus a famous Cittie. It is bounderd on the West with the Alpes which divide Gallia Narbonensis from Italie: on the East with Ewisis and Macra or Marga which floweth betweene them: on the Southit is beaten with the Ligurian Sea: on the North it is enclosed with the Apennine. This Country as Strionnius writeth, was heretoforebarren, and had nothing in it worthy of memory, but that it had great vast Trees, fit for building of Ships. But now it yeeldeth good fore of Wine, Oyle, and other fruits. The Country Dianus doth fo abound with Oyle, that sometimes it maketh 18. sometimes 20000. larres, which they commonly call Barilas. Genoa is now twofold: the Easterne, and the Westerne, which from the Metropolis, which standeth in the middle of them both, is called Riviera di Genova, di Povente, odi Levante. Livie and others call the chiefe Citty Genua, Stephanus callethit Genoa, and Luisprandsus Ticinenfis, and the Writers of his age,

Ianua; it is now called Genoa and Genova, concerning the lituation. It fronteth on Meridium, and the Iland Cirnus, the banke of it is opposite to the North, and so it hath a gentle descent into a Plaine, being seated at the foote of the Mountaines, and behind a Trench or Bulwark doth keepe off the cold Northward, having neither a Moutainous Situation nor a plaine, but of a mixt kinde. The Compasse of it is 35955, soote, as the Bishop Nebianus reporteth. So that if we allow 7. soote to a pace, the measure of the whole Citty will be 5. miles, but if we allow 6. soote, then neither the Bulwarke nor the Haven can come within this compasse or dimension. It hath a faire Haven which lyeth to the South and Southwest, which affoordeth safe harborage for Shipping. But concerning Genoa there are these smooth Verses of Scaligers extent, in English thus.

The Asian wealth, and Easterne honours great, And all that Land the Euxine Sea doth beate, The Pisanian Armies, and the youth of worth, And the French Colours I alone drew forth. The subdued Alpes I held and kept in awe, And Affrick trembled when my Ships it sawe. And the Venetian hath fled from the shot Which in my Haven he hath found too hot. O France you are deceived much, and Spaine In your attempts, you take up armes in vaine, I conquer being conquerd, for if I obtaine Victory, or lose it, I am still the same.

Having viewed the Metropolis, wee will shew some of the other Townes and Citties. Not farre from Varus is that which Ptolemycalls Nicas. Antoninus Nicia, and now Nizza. It is a Sea Towne, built heretofore by the Massilians, and seated behinde the Alpes, partly on the Cliffes, and partly on plaine ground. Now it is strong, having a well-fortified Castle, and it is subject to the Prince of Sabandis. A mile farther above the Port or Haven of Hercules Monacus, Torbla, or Turbias is scated on the high Mountaines. There are also the Townes of D. Remi, or S. Remo, seated in a pleasant fertile soyle, and wonderfully terrified and adorned with Citterne-trees, Palme-trees, Lemmon-trees, and others. Castellum Tabia is but a little Towne, but famous for good rich Appian Wines. Albigaunum is an ancient Citty, seated in a Plaine, 500. paces from the Sea, which hath an ill ayre, but very rich, and abounding with all things necessary. Finarium also, or Naulum. Savona is an ancient Citty, adorned with many magnificent buildings, and the compasse of it is 1500. paces. These Citties are on the Westerne side of Genoa: on the East side there are Clave. rium, Sestri di Levanto, and others. The Rivers here are Varus which devideth Province from Ligaria, the latter being a Country of Italy, the former of Prance. This River on the Westerne banke thereof which is toward France, receiveth those Rivers which are commonly called in French Caremp, Lavaire, and Esteron: on the Westerne banke toward the Goasts of Liguria Paulon, now called Pulson: Rutaba now called Retta. There are also Merilla, Porzevera, Ferifano, Lavagna, Maera, now called Magra. Concerning the Ecclesiastick government you may read in Mercators Table: the Bishop of Taurinium, under whom are the Bishops Cafalensis, Salutiarum, Montis Regalis, Novariensis, Lodensis, succellensis, Ipporegiensis, Attensis, Aquensis, Albensis, Terdonensis, Saonensis, Albingaunensis, Vintimeliensis, Placentinus, & Papiensis, are subject to the Archbishop of Mediolanum. There are under the Archbishop of Genoa, the Bishop Bobsensis, Aprumacensis, or Brumacensis, Metenensis, or Maranensis, Acoiensis, or Ampruniacensis, Nubiensis, in Corsica, or Nebiensis, Naulensis, Albigaunensis, or of Arbenga, which is reckoned among the Sutiragans to the Archbishop of Mediolanum.

THE

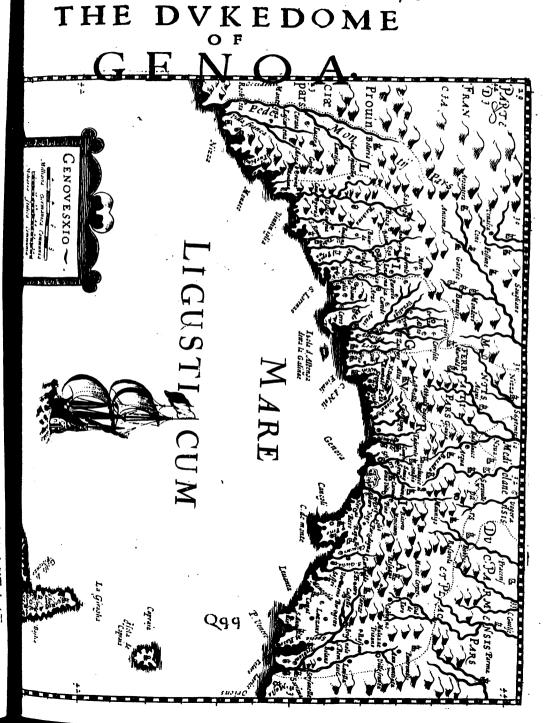


THE DVKEDOME GENOA.

He Dukedome of Genoa which stretcheth forth to the Ligustick Sea, belongeth properly to the Transalpine Liguria. The Metropolis of it is the Citty Genus, theo, ther part is devided into the Easterne and Westerne, The bounds of the former is the Lunensian Haven, of

the latter the Haven of Monacus: This Country hath a rule from forle to that it bringeth forth nothing but that which is forced out of the Earth with great paines. It was heretofore cover dover with wools. having a few Husbandmen, who did live rather by robberies thin tillage. Strabo the Geogr. Lib.4. writerh thus concerning Lynu, Qui Ligariam habitant, ut plusimum expecore victum agirot, lact in reasigue potione, maritimus ex locis ac montanis passum que names. That is choic which inhabit Ligaria live for the most part on Cartle, their dringers Milke, and a kinde of drinke made of Barley, they get their bol on the Sea-thore and on the Mountaines. These Mountaines around good Timber for building of Ships, and great Trees, which well thick that the Diameter of some of them is 3, soote. In Ligning were heretofore a very warlike People, who put the Roma is to main trouble, and at last could hardly be subdued. Whence tweether them, Durum in armis genus, a People hardy in the Warres, and thigh faith, Affactumque mals Ligurem, the Ligurian is inured to trouble.

Genua the Mittreffe of Liguria is supposed to be the ancientest City of Italie, and that it was built by Ianus, whom some suppose to be N of others conjecture that it was fo named from Genus the Souncof King Saturne. Paulus Perufinus delivers that Genuinus an Egyptian andone of Phaethons Companions who lay ficke here, after he had recovered his health call'dit after his owne name Gemia. Others devife other lable, but it is the famousest Mart-towne of Liguria, and it hath i created much within these 400, yeeres, and now it is very strong & much fared. The Territories of this Citty did reach heretofore even to the River Tanais. It had under it Theodo has Citty of Tanzes heloulus, which is now called caffa, as also Cyprus, Lesbus, thin, which are llands in the Mediterranean Sca, and Pera a Citty of Thrace. It contended long time with the Venetians concerning the Dominion and Empire of the Sea. In this Citty there are 28. Patrician Families, out of which a Counfell of 400, men is chosen, and the Dake is President thereof. It began to be established at stema in imitation of the Venetian Common-wealth about the yeere 1237, but afterward being much troubled with the factions and discords of the Citizens, and being enforced to obey forraine Lords, as the Mediolanians, Frenchmen, and Spaniards, it loft much of her former power and authoring



and being now subject, it enjoyeth rather an imaginary than a free Common-wealth. But to conclude, referring the Reader that describe to know more, to Bracelius, Bizarus, Aug. Iustinianus, Fr. Leander Albertus, I thinke it fitt to set downe Scaligers Verses.

The Asian wealth or Easterne honours great, And all that Land the Euxine Sea doth beate. The Pisanian Armies, and the youth of worth, And the French Colours I alone drew forth. The subdued Alpes I held, and kept in awe, And Affrick trembled when my Ships it sawe, And the Venetian hath sled from the shot Which in my Haven he hath found too hot. O France you are deceived much, and Spaine, In your attempts, you take up armes in vaine: I conquer if conquerd, for if I obtaine Victory, or lose it, I am still the same.

THE



FOVRTH TABLE LOMBARDY.

IN VVHICH ARE THESE

Countries Romandiola, the Dukedomes of Parma and Feraria, and the Marquiship of Mantua.

HE fourth and last Table of Lombardie doth present to your view Romandiola, and the Dukedomes of Parma, and Mantua. The first is Romandiola or Romanula, which was so called by the Pope and the Emperour Charles the great. The bounds of Romanula on the North are the Moores or Marshes of Verona, and Patavina, even to the Mouth of the River Po, together with a part of the Hadriatick Sea: on the East Ifaurus together with Picenum, on the South the Apinnine, with Etruria, concerning the Western bounds there are different opisions. Some goe no farther than the River Vatrinus on this side of Foism Crinclij: some passe over to Scullenna, now Panarium, and there they hay. Wee will follow the latter, and make the length thereof to bee 110. Miles or thereabouts betweene Folia and Panarium: and the breadth almost 96. Miles, betweene the Apennine and the Marshes beforementioned. Concerning the qualitie of this Country Leander writeth that it hath a very good soile, yeelding all kinds of fruites both for delight & necessary use. Here are large fields planted with al kinds offruite bearing trees, pleasant Hills full of Vines, Olives, and Figgs, Woods full of fruite, Mcddowes full of graffe, and Bushie thickets fit for hunting also many wholsome waters, many Salt-pits, both neere the Shoare fide, and within the Countrie, also Mettalls Mines, and innumerable other excellent guifts of nature, which would be tedious to rehearfe. There are some famous Citties in this Country and many Townes. The chiefe are, that which Ptolemy and other call Arminum, the Inhalitants doe now call it Rimini, and the Germanes Rumelen. It was so so called from the River which watereth it. Others have other derivations. It aboundeth with plenty. The Haven was heretofore very faire, large and capable of Shipping, but now it receiveth onely small vessells being filled & choaked up with fand. There is also Covia a Sca Citcie, hererofore called Phicoles. The Cernians for the most part are Salt-makers, of which they make so great gain :, that the Porchach yearely from thence 60, thousand Crownes. There is also (gua, which redemy calleth Cofeni, Strabo, Cofena, and now the most

doe call it Cefena and some Cefnadigo, and lastly Cefna. It is now a very populous Civty, and in former time it was enlarged on the West and North fides, by Bernardine Rubrius of Parma. There is a strong Castle feated on a Hill on the South fide of the Cittie, which was built by the Emperour Frederick the second : Sarsina is an ancient Cittie at the foote of the Apennine, where Plantus was borne. Ravenna which Strabo calleth Raovenna and Perlomy Ravennai, is an ancient Cittie. Concerning the situation whereof Strabo writeth much Lib. 5. There are under the Archbishop hereof, the Bishop Adriensis, Comaclensis, Cervien. sis, Foroliviensis, Foropompiliensis, Vellimensis, or Fille, Cesenatensis, Sare. niensis or Sar finatensis, Paventinus, Imilensis, Mutinensis, Bononiensu, Reginensis, Parmensis, and Barcinensis. There are very good Meddowes and Pattures by this Cittie, which doe yeeld great stoare of Milke, Butter. and Cheefe. Forum-Livis is now called Forli. It is a Citty that excelleth both for Situation, and plenty, being seated betweenethetwo Rivers Roncus and Montonus, and hath a good ayre. Forum Corneli commonly calld Imolais feated by the River Santernus, the foyle roundabout it is fruitefull, and yeeldeth great store of Corne, Wine, Oyle, and other fruites. Bononia is an ancient noble Cittie commonly calld Bologna, it is seated at the foote of the Apennine, by the River Rhene, and the Torrent Apola runneth through the middle of the Cittie: it lycth all against the East, on the South side it hath Vine-bearing hills, on the other sides faire fruitefull Meddowes. The ayre is not very wholesome. The compasse of it is 7. Miles. It hath 12. Gates, and Magniticent houses, and Noblemens Pallaces. The Emperour Theodosius did institute an Universitie here, in the yeare 423. Now we cometo Ferraria, concerning the name whereof there are divers opinions. But it is most probable that it was called from the Inhabitants of Ferrarida, which was beyond Po, who were translated hither in the yeare 423. by the Decree of the Emperour Theodofius: at what time it was a Village without walls, and afterward about the yeare 658. it was walled about by Smaragdus, Exarchus, and by degrees it was so much enlarged, that at length it became a noble Cittie. The Bishoprick was translated hither by Pope Vitellianus about the yeare 658. and 12. neighbouring Villages made subject unto it by the Emperour Constantine the 2. who gave it also many Priviledges. It is now called Ferrara, And it is seared on the Banck of the River Po which waterethir on the East and South fides. The ayre is thick, in regard that it is situate in the Marshes. It hath straire, long, broade streetes, the most whereof the Marquesse Leonell caused to be paved with brick, and it is wonderfully beautified with publike and private buildings. There is a greate Church, and two Caftles, the one by the River, the other over against S. Georges Church, which is the Dukes Seate: and both are well fortifiedrit is populous, and aboundeth with plenty of all things, and it is one of the pleasantest Citties in Italie, being the head seate of the ancient and roble family of the Atestines. The Emperour Frederickthe second did institute heere an University in contempt of Bononia, lt hath a greate Plaine round about it but barren. I passe by the other Citties of Romandiola and the leffer Townes. THE

FOVRTH TABLE LOMBARDY.



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The Dukedome of PARMA.

Parmizan,

HE Dukedome of Parma is so called from the Citty Parma. The Soyle is pleafant, and beareth excellent fruite and good Vines. it hath also wholesome waters, and pleasant Meddowes, and it is very much commended for cheese and fleeces of wooll. This Citty of Parma from whence the Dukedome is denominated, was built by the Tufci. ans, and as many other Citties in these parts, afterwards it was posses fed by the Borians, and in Processe of time the Romanswere Lords of it, who as Livy delivers Lib. 29. in the yeare 570. brought thichera Colonie. Mar. Tul. in the last of his Philippicks, bewaileth that calamity which L. Antoninus brought upon ir. Afterward it was freed from the power of the Romane servitude: and now it sometimes belonged to the Emperours, fometimes to the Popes, but it was alwayes joyned in friendship with Bononia. It endured two whole yearesagrievous siege which was laid against it by the Emperour Frederickthesecond about the yeare 1248, because it tooke part with the Pope. But he being driven away, it had afterward many Earles, as the Corregians, Scaligers, Atestians, also the Galeatians, and the Sforzas, who were Vicounts: and laftly, the Frenchmen, with whom the Pope of Rome did often contend for the Dominion and Soveraignty over this Citty, who at last being ayded by the Emperour Charles the fifth, expulsed the Frenchmen out of Italy, and got the Citty. Now it hath Dukes, the first whereof was instituted by the Pope, namely, Peter Alogius Farnefius, the Sonne of Pope Paul the third, who within two yeere being cruelly murder'd; his Sonne Offavius was put in hisplace, and after his decease his Sonne succeded him. But strabo and riolemy doe place Parma in the Æmilian way, five miles from the Apennine. It was so called from the River Parma: or as others suppose, Quad Parmam hos est breve seutum, referat, that is, because it resemblethalittle round Buckler or Target, which is called Parma. It hath faire houses, strait broad streets, and plenty of all things necessary. It is very populous, and seated on a Plaine: the ayre is very wholesome: fo that Pliny maketh mention of 5. men of Parma, three whereof lived 120. yeeres, and two 130. yeeres. The Winters and Summers are temperate. It hath a strong Castle, and many Palaces belonging to Princes and noble Families. In the Market-place which is very large there is a faire Fountaine: and a Church built in imitation of the Romane fashion: and a Bell hung on three Pillars: and a Steeple like that at Bonoria. The Suburbs are devided from it by a River of the same name, and it is an Archbishoprick. The Inhabitants are comely, noble, Martiall, couragious, and witty. Also the ancient and noble Citty Placentia hath a Duke as well as Parma, which Ptolemy and others call Plakentia, and commonly Piazenza. It is seated nocre Po, from which it is distant about 1000. foote, it standeth in a pleasant foyle, and glorieth in her fruitfull fields, and famous Citizens. The walls are new: the Bulwarkes and Fortifications very large and

strong. It is also a Bishoprick. It hath a Schoole for all Arts and Disciplines. The fields round about this Citty in regard they are well watered doe yeeld Wine, Oyle, Corne, and all kinde of Fruits: for it hath many Springs, Rivers, and Rivulets, which doe water the Passures, and Meddowes.

The Dukedome of MANTUA.

The Dukedome of Mantas is so named from the Citty Mantas. It was first governed by the Thuscians, who built this Citty, afterward the French Cenomanian did governe it, after whom the Romanes obtained it. It endured much misery under the Triumvirate. For when Cremona was left as a prey to the Conquerours, it losts a great part of his Territory by his vicinity and neighbour-hood unto it. Whence Firgil saith.

Manuava mifera nimium vicina Cremona.

Manua alas doth stand too nigh, Cremona opprest with misery.

There succeeded after the Romanes, the Gothes, and Langbards: who being expelled, it was reduced to the obedience of the Romane Empire, which afterward decaying, it got liberty with many other Citties, which it enjoyed, untill the Emperour Otho the second gave it to Theobald Earle of Canossaw. There succeeded after him his Sonne Boniface, and he dying without any Issue Male, his Wife Beatrix, and his Daughter Mathilde succeeded, who much enlarged Manua. That Citty which Strabo and Ptolemy did call Manua, is now called Manua. Divers have sundry opinions concerning the original of this Citty. Howsoever, the originall is most ancient. It is seated in the middest of the Marshes, which the River Mincius slowing out of the Lake Beaum doth make, neither can you goe unto it but by great high Bridges: hence in regard of the natural situation it is accounted one of the strongest Citties of Italy. It is a faire Citty, adorned with magnificent publike and private buildings, and faire streets.

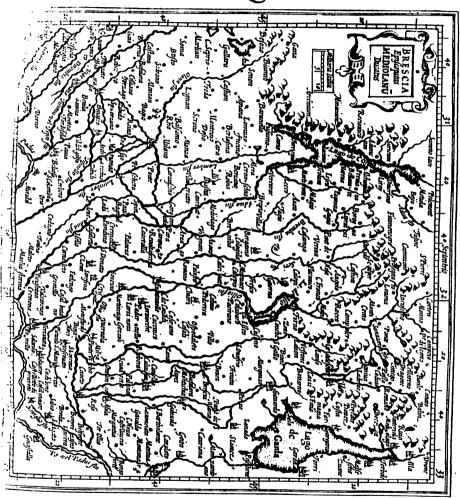
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COVNTY OF BRESSIA, AND THE DVKEDOME OF

MEDIOLANUM.

Itherto wee have viewed Lombardy: now wee must describe the County of Bre Bia, and the Dukedome of Me. diolanum. The former was so named from the noble Citty Brixia. It containeth part of that Country. which the Cenomanians heretofore possessed. And the Territory of Brescia is 100. miles long, from Limon a Towne neere the Lake Benacum, to the Towne Vrceanum. The breadth of it is 50. miles from Mosoeven to Dialenges : and it is situate between the Lakes Benacum and Sabinum. The foyle is fruitfull, and yeeldeth great flore of Wheate, and other kindes of Corne, as also great store of Wine. and Oyle, it hath also Iron and Brasse. And moreover it hath Gold, Silver, Allum, Marble, Porphiry, and an other kinde of Stone enameld with blacke and greene spots, which they call Serpentium; Pliny cals it Ophites which is a kinde of Marble having spots like a Serpent, and many other Precious Stones: also the Marchasia, which the ancients did call Pyrites, or the Fire-stone. And it hath abundance of all things necessary for the sustentation of mans life. Brixia did alwaies continue faithfull unto Rome: especially in the Punick Warre, after that overthrow which Hanniball gave them by the River Trebis. Cn. Pompelus. Strabe brought thithera Colony with other Transpadanians, in the yeere 665, and afterward Cafar the Dictator made it a Citty with many others. Afterward it was subject to the Romane Empe-Bours as long as the Romane Empire flourished. But afterward Radagifus King of the Gothes did waste it with fire in the yeere 412, and then it was ruinated by Attila Prince of the Hunnes, but it was reedified in the yeere 452. by the Emperour of Martianus; afterward the Langbards possessed it untill Charles the great tooke Desiderius: after whose decease the Frenchmen succeeded. Afterward the Emperour Otho a Saxon made it a free Citty of the Romane Empire, in the yeere 1136. and not long after Henry fackt it, threw downe the Walls, and and deprived it of all Priviledges: and the Scaligers, Dukes of Verona, being ayded by the Gwelfians tooke it. After them there succeeded Vice-Counts, who were Princes of Mediolanum: by whom being often vexed, it revolted unto the Venetians: from whom the Frenchmen tooke it, and afterward it was restored to them againe. That which Strabo and Ptolemy doe call Brexta, is now called Brefcia. There are divers opinions concerning the originall of this Citty. But Livies opinion is most probable which many follow. For he noteth that it was built by the Cenomanians : and by the Captaines Elitovius and Belovesus, when they came out of France, over the Taurine and Iulian Alpes into Italie. Hence Pliny and Ptelemy doc attribute the building COVNTY OF BRESSIA,
AND THE DVKEDOME OF

MEDIOLANUM.



of it to be the Cenomanian Nation, and Livie also, Lib. 32. mentioneth that Brixia was the head Citty of the Cenomannians. It is an ancient, rich, populous, large, and well-fortified Citty, having an impregnable Castle. and faire buildings both publike and private. Also the River Garcia slideth by it, which some call Mela. It hath a strong Castle which overlooketh the Citty, which was fortified by the Venetians with a strong Garrison: it hath also magnificent Churches, wondrous great Monasteries, and a faire Hospitall. In the Captaines Palace there are these Verses.

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, confervat, honorat,
Nequitiem, pacem, crimina, jura, Probos.

I 2 3 4 5
This place doth love, hate, punish, keepe, and reverence,

Wickednesse, peace, faults, lawes, and good mens innocence.

There are many inscriptions upon Marble, and many Elogies of Statues, and divers Epitaphs both in the Churches, the Bishops Palace, and also in all parts of the Citty and the Territories thereof. The Inhabitants are wealthy, neate, Noble, subtile, and witty. It flourisheth now for riches: so that it is usually called *Vrhis Ventes Sponsa*, the Citty of *Venice* his Bride. It received the Christian suith from D. Appollinaris Bishop of Ravenna. And it is a Bishoprick. Of which Scaliger thus.

Que pingues scatebras specula despetitu ab alta
Postulat Imperij Brixia magna vices,
Calumhilarum, Frons lata urbi, gens nescia fraudis,
Atque modum ignorat divitis uber agri.
Si regeret patrias animas concordibus oras,
Tunc poterat Dominis ipsa jubere suis.

Great Brixia that from a Hill doth view
Those fruitfull springs which doe the ground bedew,
Complaines of change of government, the ayre
Is pleasant, and the Citty is most faire.
The people are ignorant in all deceit,
The richnesse of the soyle is very great,
And if dew concord could be here maintain'd,
Those who are now her Lords, she might command.

There is also in this Territory the Towne Quintianum, situate 20. miles from Brixia Southward, neere the River Ollius. Also Reggiate, Bottesino, Viele, Novalara, with many others, it hath also the Lake Bewacum, so called from a Towne, the ruines whereof are still remaining. Catullus calls it Lydius, from the Lydians that is the Tyrrhenian, who as same reporteth did sometime inhabit the Country neere unto it: it is called in Italian Lago di Garda: and in the Germane speech

Bard-le, from the Castle which is seated on the East banke thereof. This Lake, as Alexius Vyonius writeth to Cardinall Pole, doth excell all others for good fish: it is environd with pleasant Hills, and Springs doe every where breake forth; here there are woods, and greene Medowes, Vines, Olives, Maple-trees, Bay-trees, and Cedars: and Townes full of all provision doe encompasse it round about, so that irwanteth nothing either for delight and pleasure, or for use and profit. There is also another Lake called Sebinus or Sevinus, now it is called Lago d'Iseo, from the Castle Iseus which is on the banke thereof. This receaveth the River Ollus on the North, and casteth it forth againe on the South. Lastly, there is also betweene Sebinum and Benum the Lake Idrinus, commonly called Lago d'Idro, or Idro Lago. It was sonamed from the Castle Idrus : Some suppose it was so called from the Hydra, which Hereules slew here, it hath abundance of fish. It dischargeth it selfe into Idrinus by divers streames: the lesser Lakes are those which are called in their Country speech Lago Cap. Lago Runom, and others. The River Mella or Mela doth cut thorow the middle of this Territory. It still retaineth the name of Mella even untill this day. But yet it doth not runne by the Citty as we may fee, but by the Precincts thereof. The little Rivulet which glideth by the Citty is now called Garza.

The Dukedome of MEDIOLANUM.

He Dukedome of Mediolanum is 300. miles in compasse. The toyle is very fertile and fruitfull. Livie, Florus, and Polybius, doe report that this Country, with the most of the Transpadane Citties did veeld themselves to the power of the Romanes, and became a Province, Marcellus and Cn. Scipio being Consuls. And it is manifest that iome of the latter Emperours, allured by the conveniency of the rlace, did make this Citty their feate of Residence, as Nerva, Trajane, Hairson, Maximinian, Philip, Constantine, Constantius, Iovianus, Valentes, Valentinian, and Theodosius. Trajane built a Palace here, which still retimeth that name. But when the power of the Cafars grew weake, this Citty was wasted and spoyled by the incursions and inrodes of the Barbarians: as the Gothes, Hunnes, and Langbards. Whom when thules the great had droven out of Italy, this Country did put it safe under de protection of the Kings of France, & afterward of the Germane Em, yours. The most of which were yearely crowned here with an Iron Crowne, in the ancient and famous Church of Saint Ambrofe, as Leads proveth by severall examples. At length under the raigne of the Emperours Frederick the first, and the second, against whom it continually rebelled, it had new Lords, which were the Vicounts 64/0.149, who afterward in the yeere 1394. were created Dukes by the Emperour wenceslaus. Afterward they had the Dukes of sfortia, by the fulfrage and consent of the Citizens, and by the authority of the Romane Empire: which the Galeatians could never obtaine. But

their Line being extinguished, the Emperour Charles the fifth was their Successor, who passed over this Principallity to the Kings of Stame his Successours. The chiefe Citty is called by all Latine Wri. ters Mediolanum: Polybius, Strabo, Ptolemy, doe call it Mediolanium, and Mediolara, the Italians doe now call it Milano, the Germanes Mey-land, Mediolanum was built by the French Insubrians, as Livy, Trogus, and others doe report; who comming into Halie under the conduct of their Captaine Bellovesus, and having expulsed the Tuscians, they founded a Citty here: in the yeere, as some doe reckon, before the birth of Christ 339. and as others recken, 380. Howsoever it is most ancient. Isaac Causabone, Lib. 4. and Strabo doe thinke that it was so named from Mediolanium a Citty of the Santones in France. Some fav that it is derived from a Germane word, as it were May-lands, from the greene fields, which are as fresh and pleasant as the fields are in the Moneth of May: or else it is called Midlands, because it is the middle and Navell, as tovius sheweth of infubrit, being enclosed with the River Ticinus: or lastly, it is called Maegde-landt, or Meydel lands, that is the Virgin Country, from Minerva who had a Temple there, which was heretofore confecrate to our Saviour, afterward to the bleffed Virgin, and now to Saint Tecla. Mediolanum is situate betweene Treis nus and Abdua, not farre from the Alpes: having a temperate agre and climate. It is thought to be one of the greatest Citties of Europe, and it flourisheth for wealth and merchandizing: it hath faire buildings, great Churches, and wide large streets: and it is well fortified with Walls, Bulwarks, and an Armory, which doe take up a great space of ground. It hath large Suburbs, some of which may compare with great Citties, being ditched and walled about as the Citty is next to the Church which is call Domus, being fairely and magnificently built, there is Saint La trences great Church, which was built upon the ruines of Hercules Temple. There are also in it seven high channelled Pillars curiously wrought. There is also the strongest Castle which is in this part of the world, and it is called Porta lovia, it is impregnable, and the fairest in all Europe. There is in the Suburbs an Hospitall for Strangers, or for the sicke, by the way of Eernomatius, the foundation whereof containeth many Acres, it was begun by the Sfortians, but is not yet finished. Also there is the Church of S. Gothard, in which are the Tombes, and Sepulchres of many noble Vicounts. There are many ancient Inscriptions in the Citties, and many other Monuments of Antiquity. It hathan ancient University, where it is thought that Virgil studied. And Leander writeth that it

hath a famous Library. There are so many diversities of Tradesmen, that it is a common Proverb. Che chivolesse rasseture Italia, siruma Milano, which is to say, Mediolanum scilicet destruendo, Italiam instrui posse. That is, if Millan were destroyed all Italie might be furnished with all kinde of Tradesmen and Artificers. It is said that the King of spaine receiveth yeerely from hence 80. thousand crownes. The ridding and determining of civill and criminall causes belongeth to the Senate of Millan, in which there are 16. Doctors, and some Prelates and Patritians of Millan. Millan is an Archbishoprick, the Archbishoprick, the Archbishoprick.

prick whereof hath these Suffragans under him, Bergomensis, Brixiinsis, of (remona, Landensis, Novaria, Vercellensis, Ipporegiensis, Vigleviensis, Assensis, Advensis, Albensis, Terdonensis, Saonensis, Albingaunensis, Vinimeliensis, Placensinum, Papiensis, and Ferrara are exempted.

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THE



THE DVKEDOME OF MILLAN.

His is the greatest and most potent Dukedome of all Europe, which heretofore the Insubrians inhabited between the Rivers Abdua and Tichnus. The chiefe Citties in it are Millan, Lauda, Tichnum, which is now called Papia, and Novarra. The soyle is every where fruitfull, pleasant, and watered with many Streames and Rivers the chiefe City hereof is Millan built by the Frenchmen, for when Tagarius Prisis raigned at Rome, King Bellonesus having passed over the Alpes with a great band of Frenchmen, and having expulsed the Hestuscians, he built a Citty in that place, which Leander saith was called Subria, and he called this Citty Mediolanum, or as some are persuaded Moydlandum, as it were the Virgin Land, perhaps from Minrou Temple, who was worshipped in this place, which is now consecrate to S. Tecla, whence Alcias thus.

Quam Mediolanum facram dixere puella Terram: nam vetus hoc gallica lingua fonat. Culta Minerva fuit, nunc eli ubi numine Tecla Mutato, Matris Virginii ante domum.

Mediolanum the Virgin Land they name, For in the French it fignifies the same, Twas sacred to Minerva, now they adore Tecla, and the Virgin Mother heretosore.

Some thinke it was so denominated from a Sow that was halfe cover'd with wooll, which Alcias seemes to glance at thus in his Emblemes, when he saith.

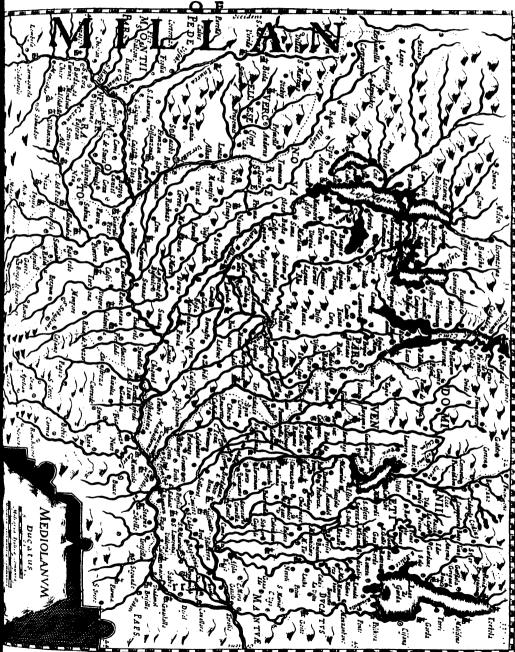
Laniger huie signum, Sus est, animalque biforme Acribus hine setis, lanitio inde Levi.

Their armes a Sow, a creature most uncouth, Th'one side bristled, tother woolly smooth.

The wall built by the French, which yet doe show The skin and shape of their wooll-bearing Sow.

This

THE DVKEDOME"



This Country was reduced to the form of a Province, and was fub. ject to the Romanes, as Polybius and Livie report. And many Emperours taking delight in the conveniency of the place, did make the Citty of Millan their feate of residence, and adorned it with many publike Ædifices and Buildings; whence Aufonins.

> Mediolani mira omnia, copia rerum, Innumera cultaque domus; tum duplice muro Amplificata loci fecies, populique volupt as Circus & inclust moles cureata Theatri: Templa, Palatinaque arces.

All things at Millan are most wonderfull, There's plenty, and the houses beautifull. A double wall the Citty doth augment, The People in the Cirque take much content, And in the Theaters they doe delight, There are Temples, and faire Palaces most bright.

But when the Emperour decayed, it was oftentimes vexed by the Huns, Gothes, and Langbards. It was taken and destroyed by Fred. Barbaroffa. It was a long time governed by Vicounts, John Galeatins was first created Duke by the Emperour Wencestaus, and from thence it descended to the Aurelians and Sfortians, and at length Charles the fifth did bring it into his owne Family. In this Citty there is the royall Castle of Porta Iovia, the strongest in all Europe. It is full of Artificers, especially Smiths, who forge out of Iron, Swords, Brest-plates, Bucklers, and other Military instruments. Hence ariseth that saying, Qui Italiam armis instruere totam velit, cum destruere Mediolanum oportere; That is, Hee that would furnish all Italie with armes, must destroy Millan, But I conclude with this eloquent Elogie of a Divine Writer.

> This Land a people did first entertaine, From whom this Kingdome at the first began. The French, Italians both all'yd did grow, And gave new lawes unto the ancient Po. Then Germany joyned in so great affaires, And Fame her golden Trumpet now prepares, Let one poore honour some poore Towne advance, While threefold honour doth unto me chance.

THE

PRINCIPALITIES OF VERONA, VICENTIA, AND PATAVIUM.

And the Territories of the chiefe Citties of MARCA TARVISINA are amplie described.

N this Table the Territories of three chiefe Citties of Mara l'avusina are delineated and described, Verona, Vicentia, and Palavium. The first is the Territory or Country of Verrons. The length of it from the Towne Bruchelius unto the River which cometh out of the Lake Bevacum, is 65. Miles: the bredth from the Castle on the Frontiers even to Rivoltella is forty Miles. The soyle in some parts is stony, and therefore untilled, and some part of it is very good. It hath abundance of Wheate, Oyle, Wine, Cattell, Wooll, and other pretious commodities. It hath also famous Quarries of Stone. And many wholesome medicinall hearbes, espedally on the Mountaine Baldus, whether Phisitians doe often resort to gather them. The Tuscaus are supposed to have built Verona, others thinke that the French Cenomanians did build it: who being expulfed, it was a long time subject to the Romanes, and Cn. Pompeius Strabo, the father of Magnus brought thither a Colonie. Afterward being wafed by Auila King of the Hunns, it was afterward subject to many Tytannics, first to the Kings of the Gothes: the Laughards did expel them, and the Frechmen under the conduct of Charles the great did expell the Langbards: after whom the Berengarians being droven out of Italy by the Emperour Otto the first, it enjoyed some quiet and rest under the authority and Protection of the Romane Empire. Attiolinus Romanims having got it by force, did change the Prafectorship into a Lordhip, having expulsed Azo Atestimus, whom the Senate and People of Vornahad made Pretor. Hee dying obout the yeare 1259. the Saligename by the suffrage and common consent of the Cittizens were entituled Princes of Verona almost 128. yeares; who being droven out, and partly made away by poison, the Galleatians got possession of it, and afterward the Carienfians, whom the Venetians did drive out, under whose jurisdiction is constantly and peceablely continueth. The Citty which Ptol. calleth Verons and Overons, doth still retaine that name. The Germanes call it Dietrichs Bern. It hath a thinne aire. It is like the City Bajuin Helueita, for lituation, having many faire buildings: it is kated on a plaine levell, both Southward, Eastward, and Westward, but on the North fide the ground rifeth a little, like a Romane Therer, It is forcised, and encompased round about with the River Jdefir. There are divers Monuments of antiquity, which doe testifie the ancient magnificence and riches of this Citty. It hath straite, large

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ftreets, paved with stone, and about 35. Churches, the chiefe whereof is the ancient Cathedrall Church, and the Church of S. Anastasius;
it hath 10. Monasteries. On the top of a rock there are two samous
Castles of S. Peter, and S. Palix. Also an ancient Castle, which is commonly called Citadella. There is also a great Amphitheater in the
middle of the Citty. This Citty is a Bishoprick. The Inhabitants are
magnificent, beautifull, comely, very witty, and prone to learning.
I cannot omit this one thing that when the Venetians did fortise
this Citty, they found certaine hollow Caves, and when they digged
in the Mountaines, they found Vrchins or hedghoggs of stone, also
Oitters, Birds bills, and starre fishes which were as hard as any Stones.

The Territory of VICENTIA.

He Country of Vicentia followeth, the foyle whereof as itispleafant, so it is fruitfull, yeelding greate store of Wine, andother fruites, especially Mulberries, on whose leaves Silke-wormes doe feede. Not farre from the Citty there are two famous stone Quarries in the Mountaine, which the Latines call Cornelius, it is commonly called Covelo. There are also Marble Mines in the Valdanian freete. This Citty was built by the Tuscans, or as Trogus writeth, by the Frenchmen, afterward it continued faithfull to the Romanes, untill Attilas time who wasted it, and afterward it was subject to the Goths, the Langbards, and lastly to the Kings of Italie. They being expulled, it was subject to the Roman Empire, untill the raigne of the Emperour Frederick the second, by whom being sacked and burnt, it had afterward divers Lords, as the Carrafieni, of Patavini, the Scaligers of Verona and the Galeatians of Millan: and also the Venetians. At length being infested and vexed by the forces of the Emperour Maximilian the 1. it was restored at last to the Venetians. This Citty Trogus, Pomponius, Tacitus, & others doe call Vicentia, Plin, and Antoninus doe call it Vicetia : Elianus Bifetia and Bitetia, Ptol. calls it Ovikema, andit is commonly called Vicenza. It is feated neere the foote of a Hill, being divided into unequall partes by the two navigable Rivers kerone and Bachilione. It is not very faire or beautifull, but populous, and abounding with plenty. There are foure things here worthy of noting, the Prators magnificent Pallace, a Bridge of one Arch, the greate Altar ftone in S. Laurences Church, which is of a wonderfull length, and lastly the Theater, which is commonly calld L. Academia. There is also the Monasterie of St. Corona, where there is also a famous Libratic. The Inhabitants are of a lively disposition, prone, and apt to learning warfare, or merchandifing, and Industrious, they live bravely and goe decently in apparrell. It is a Bishoprick. Moreover in the Territory of Vicentia, there are these Townes, Morastica which is a famous rich Towne. Also Brendulum which is rich and populous. Also Leui um both for wealth, populousnesse, and largenesse, may compare with many Citties of Italie. There is also fix Miles about Vicentia, toward

PRINCIPALITY VERONA.



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the South, the Towne and Castle Custodis, which was so called because delinquents and loose persons, were kept there at worke in greate Quarries of stone, to digge stones for building of houses.

The Territory of PATAVIUM.

The Territorie of Patavium followeth, which wee are to describe in this Table, which is thus bounderd by Bernardinus Scardemus: on the South the River Athesis runneth: on the North the little River Maso glideth: on the East the gulfe of Venice: on the West the Eaganian hills, and the Country of Vicentis. The compasse and circumference of this Country is 180. Miles, in which there are six hundred and seaven and forty Villages. Celius Rhodiginus writeth that Constantinus Paleologus was wont to say, nifisecreta santissimus viris afsirmatino viris afsirmatian. That is if holy men had not assirmed that Paradise was in the East, hee should thinke that it could not be found any where else but in sweet and pleasant Patavium. The soyle is fruitefull, yeelding corne, fruite, and rich Wines, whence Martial, Pichaque Pompineus Euganea arvajugis.

The Euganean fields which painted are With hills that purple Vines doe beare.

It affoordeth also great store of Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing. The Inhabitants have a Proverb, concerning the incredible Plenty of this Country, Bologna la graffa, Padova la Paffa. This Citty was alwayes joyned in friendship and amity with the Romanes, as appeareth in Livie Lib. 41. and in M. Tullius his Phillippicks. The Colonie brought hither was better conditioned than other Colonies. For the Patavians had power to give their voice and suffrage, as the Romane Cittizens. It was taken and fackt with other Citties by Auila King of the Huns, and an hundred yeeres afterward by the Langbards, who burnt it, when in the raigne of Charles the great, it began to be partly under the Kings of Halv, and the French King: partly under the Berengarians: but afterward it became free in the raigne of the Emperour Othe the first. The forme of this Common-wealth lasted, untill Frederick the second, by whose command and authority Actiolinus Komaninus possessed this Citty: after whom it had these Lords, the Carrarienfians, the Scaligerians, and the Galeatians, and about the yeere of Christ 1404. the Venetians, whom it still obeyeth, and like a good Mother, finding her selfe weake and infirme through age, thee yeeldeth all her right to her Daughter (for the Venetians were a Colonie of the Patavines) not to bee governed, but rather sustained and helped by her. Patavium is a most ancient Citty. the flower and honour of all the Citties in Italie, Ptolemr calls it Patavians, it is now called Padna. Ptolemy also in another place calleth it Betolium.

Some suppose it was so named in regard of the Vicinity and necreneffethereof unto the River Po, and the Marthes, and fo called as it were Padaveum: some derive it a petendo or from hitting, because dnunr the builder of this Citty, Aventelo petiverit, did there shoote a Bird with an Arrow. But Antenor is reported to have built it as he came from Troy. Thit Citty is situate in a fruitfull levell soyle, and it hath a gentle temperate ayre, it is happy both for the goodnesse of the fovle, the pleasantnesse of the Euganian Mountaines, and the vicinity of the Alpes, and the Sea. The River Brema floweth by it. The comnaise of it is now twofold, and heretofore threefold: the outward compasse or circumference doth containe 6200. paces, with 6. magnificent Gates. The inward circumference 3000, paces, having a long walke round about it. It is also faire and magnificent, abounding with all things necessary, it is also paved, and well fortified with Ditches, Trenches, and Bulwarkes: it hath magnificent, and sumpmous Ædifices, both facred, prophane, publike, and private. There are 23. Friaries, and 49. Nunnerics. There is a Palace which was bailt by the Emperour Henry, which is now a Court of Instice, and the chiefest of note in all Italy, which is not supported with any Pillars, but covered with Lead. Morcover there is the Court of publike counsell, with a Porch, it is supported with Marble Pillars, built of fione, and covered with Lead, there are 5. great Market-places, 38. Bridges, arched with stone, over the River Bronta. There are large Porches, spacious Courts, three Hospitalls for the sicke, and as many for strangers. There is also an Hopitall for Orphanes. It doth containe 4000. houses. The Inhabitants are very witty, apt and prone to warfare, vertue, and studies. Thus Livius, Cn. Valerius, Flaccus, L. Anuntius Stella, and many others have graced Padua with their birth. It hath the famous University of Padna, which was founded and instituted by the Emperour Charles the great, or as some thinke by Frederick the second, which was much enlarged by Pope Vrbane the fourth, and perfected and established by the most illustrious Common-wealth of Venice. There are also many Libraries, well furnished with Greeke and Latine Bookes, one at S. Iohns in the Garden, another at S. Iulines, the third at S. Amonies. This Country is fo watered with Rius, that to the great commodities and profit of the Inhabitants, there is no Country Towne which is above 5. miles distant from a

FRIVLI, and ISTRIA, KARSTIA, CARSCIOLA, AND the Marquiship of the VVindorians, and the County of CILIA.

Here followeth in Mercator, Forum Iuly, and Istria, with o. ther Countries. This Country was at first to called from Forum Iuly, the chiefe Citty, or as some would have it. from Iulius C.efar, who brought hither some Legions a. gainst the Germanes. The Italians call it new Friuli, the

Germanes Friaul: the Venetians and others doe call it Patria. It and peareth also in Histories that it was called . Iquilejensis. The bounds of this Country on the East are Istria: on the North the Stony Mountaines: on the West the Vindelician and Norician Alpes: on the South the Hadriatick Bay. This Country hath a temperate climate. a wholesome ayre, faire fields, well watered, and yeelding abundance of all kindes of truits, the Medowes and Pastures flourishing and full of Catrell, it hath also Vines which yeeld excellent rich Wines, Woods thath which affoord good Timber, and excellent Hunting, and also Mountaines full of Mettals, Marble, and other Pretions Stones. The Euganians did first inhabit this Country, afterwardin processe of time the Venetians, afterward the Frenchmen afterward it was under the Romane Empire, which declining, it was fiberto the Langbards. After them succeeded the Emperouts, and after them the Berengarians, who being destroyed and excirpated, it returned to the obedience of the Romane Empire. The Emperour Otho gave a good part of it to the Church of Aquilejum, and Conradus gave the other part with Iliria. The Venetians at length possessed it, about the yeere 1,420, who still doe governe it, although the most part of it bee fubject to peculiar Earles and Lords. The Me ropolis of this Country is Vinum, commonly call d Vdon, the Germanes call it weiden. Lender supposeth that it is an ancient Towne, and that Play maketh mention of it. Niger believeth that it is that which Ptolemy and others doe call Forum Iulium. Howfoever it is a large Citty, magnificent, and abounding with plenty of all things. The compasse of it is 5. miles. The Venetians doe now governe the Common-wealth by Prelidents fent thither, which they call Locumtenentes or Substitutes. There are init 16000. Citizens. There are also other Citties, Aquileis, commonly called Aquilegia, the Germanes call it Agler. It is fituate by the River Natison. The Citty was heretofore large and spacious, and fortified with walls, and also beautified with Churches, a magnificent Theater, and other publike and private Buildings. It is now unfrequented, which was heretofore very faire and populous. It remained faithfull and constant to the Romane Empire, untill the time of Anils King of the Huns, by whom being besieged and much distressed for



want of Corne, at length it was taken and fackt, and 30000, men who lived in it were put to the Sword; the ifit fled to the Hand, After. ward it was re-edhied by Narfetes, and for a time it was under the power of the Langbards, untill the comming of harles the greatinto Mely, after which time it was subject to the Kings of Haly, and after. ward to the Romane Emperours. Afterward it began to bee under the government of Patriarkes, from them it came to the Venetians under whom it now continueth in peace and tranquility. But the Bishops are subject to the Patriarch of Aqui'egium, the Bishop of concordes, Pola, Parentium, Trieftinensis, or Tergestin nsis, Coma lensis, or Pitenensis, lustim politanus, Madrientis, of the New Citty, or Emonians. Seeke the reft in the second Table of Lombardy. Under the Birlop of Gradensis, are the Bishops of Castellanium, or Venue, also Toccoming. Fquilenfis, or Eufulanus, Caprulenfis, Clodienfis, of the New City. of G. ruta according to Leander, which Ptolemy and Antoninus call Jahan Car. nicum. Amafaus Lib. of the bounds of Venue, placeth Granwher-Note; a was heretofore, Candidus calleth it Nornia. Germa hall his Princes, which are subject to the Dukes of Justria. It is a Town fimous for wealth and nobility. There is also Portus Countus, which Pilo; calleth Portus Romacinus, or Spilimbergum, which is well britisel both by nature and Att: also Maranum which is very populous and rich. The Mount Falcon is a noble rich Towne. There is also the Citty Palma, and a round Castle built by the Venetians in the years 1500. under the foundation whereof there was money I aid with this Inscription on one fide, Pafata Ciconta Duce Venetorum. An.I' m. 1' M. On the other fide, Fori Idly, Stalle, Christiane fides brown and That is, the Fortresse of Forum lulium, of leady, and the Chapter faith. lo-mit the other lesser Townes. These Rivers doc appertains to this Country. Romantinum, Tilaventum, Soutins, Frigidus, Natife, d. a. Wat, and others. The Inhabitants are very prone and apt to hamane Arts, Merchandise, and other honest studies.

ISTRIA

Fter Forum Iulium followeth Isria, well knowne to Latine and Greeke writers, which still retaineth that name, the Germanes call it Hister-reich, as it were the Kingdome of stria. Plus sheweth that it was hereetofore called Iaprdia. It resembleth a Peninsula and Iyeth for the most part betweene the two Bayes I engestum and Consumm, it is encompassed with the Hadriatick Sea, on the Northitis bounderd with the Carnician and Norician Alpesson the Westbefore it runneth forth into the Sea, it hath the River Formuo, and the River for side on the East. The breadth of it is cleven Miles, the compassed it 122. Miles, from Formuo aforesaid, even to the Fanatick Promoterie, or the innermost corner of the Carnarian Bay. The whole Courty is rugged, yet more hilly then Mountaines, which hills don year.

greatiliste of wine, oyle, and other fruites, but little wheate or other grine, say get the fields Pifem and Humagio. There is a Mountaine commonly called Mij ", which is full of wholefome drugs and hearbes. and Philitia's doe r. fort hither to gather them. Iffria doth yeeld abundance of Salt. There are also stone Quarries. Marble is cut forth of the Rovini in fields, which is calld Illran Marble, which is of greate esteeme through all stab. Moreover part of she belongeth to the Venetians, and part to the Austrians. Let us come to particulars. The nith Citty that wee meete withall is Inflinepolis, which is a chiefe Citty of Folonefus. For fo the learned call it, which is commonly call'd Cabea' iff ia. It was to named at first from the Emperour Iustine. Afterward it was called by a latter name, because it lyeth in the entrance of the Country as you come from Forum Iulium. It possesses a small Iland, which is a Mile long, and of a little breadth being divided from the Continent unto which it is joyned by Bridges, which may bee drawen up. It hath a Castle in the midst fortified with source Towers: It belongeth now to the Venetians. Five Miles off, there is another Caftle, which is joyned to the continent with a stone Bridge. Afterward there followeth Franum, which the Italians call Castellatium, and Callellerium, commonly call'd Castelier. Fiftie paces hence is S. Simon and Piranum is 5. Miles diftant from thence; and Salvorum as many: and Vinacum. From Vinacum it is two Miles to S. Peregrine: and a Mile from thence to S. John della Corne; and as many to S. Laurence commonlycalld de Daila: a Mile off is Daila it felfe, and three Miles off is the new Citty, commonly called demonia. From the River Quietins it is three Miles to Port Gerverius. Foure Miles from thence is the Citty Parentiam, which is now called Parenzo. The Towne Orfer followeth, whichin Latine is called treferium. Lemus being passed by, we come to Rovinium: and afterward to that Towne which is commonly call'd Le Colorne, also to Portefuel, and Mutazzo : and from thence it is three Miles to the Promontorie Cifanum, Muratio, and Phasiana, and from thence it is two Miles to the Bandonian Valley, and as many to Marcodunum : and it is three Miles from thence to Port Pola. Afterward there is the Episcopall Citty Pola seated on a high Mountaine, which fill retaineth his ancient name, a hundred Miles from Tergefle: and 227. Miles from Ancona being divided from it by the Hadriatick Sea. The Rivers of Islivia are Rifanus, Draconia, Quietus, Lemus, and Arfia. There are also woods which afforde very good Ship timber. The Inhabitants are poore in regard the Venetians doe engrosse all traffique to themselves. We will speake hereafter concerning the Marquiship of the Vindorians, and therefore I will here omit it. I have scarce amy thing to write concerning Karstia, and the County of Cilia: but I will adde fomething concerning Carniola.

SIL

GARNI

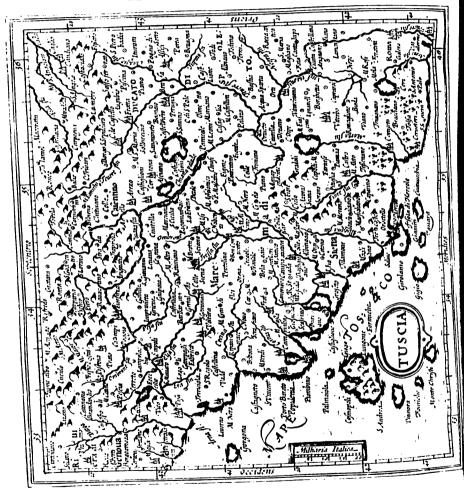
CARNIOLA

Arniola was so named from the Carnian people, as also Carinthia Concerning whom Valaterranus writeth thus Lib. 2. of his Genraphie. The Carnians are beyond the Istrians, the Country is broade. beginning from Forum Iulium, and reaching to the Mountaines. The Country of Carniela although it bee Mountainous, as the other Countries of this Province; yet it hath plenty of Wine, Oyle, Fruite, and Corne. But they make Carniola twofold: the drye which wanteth was ter: and the moift, in which the River Sauus rifeth, and also Naportus which is now called Labatus, and many other Rivers. It is adorned with the title of a Dukedome. The chiefe Citty is Lab.cum, which hath the same name with the River. Some doe place Goritta in Emmola, which we mentioned before in Ferum Iulium. On the left handbanck of Somme upwards, there are two Fortresses, which the Venetians built heretofore to defend the River, and to prevent the incussions and inroads of the Turkes. Moreover there is a Lake in this Country, which affordeth every yeare a harvest, fishing, and hunting. The lahabitants doe call it Zircknitzerzee from the Towne Zircknitz, whichis fituated by it. But I will make a more accurrate description of it out of George wernherus: it is enclosed every where with Mountaines, for halfe a Mile together it is not very broade. Out of the Mountaines there doe iffue certaine small Rivers, which are every one contayned in their owne Channells: on the East fide there are three, on the South five. The farther that they runne the more narrower they grow, for their bankes are straite, untill they are swallowed up in the stoany passages of the Cliffes, which seeme as if they were cut out by humane Industry. So that where they find an open place the waters doe spread abroade, and make a Lake. These waters doe as speedily runne back as they flowe forward, not onely in those narrow channells, but also through the earth, which when the Inhabitants perceive, they from the greater passages, and Concavities, and so goe to fishing, which is both pleasant and profitable. For the fish which they take here being falted is transported to other Countries. Moreover when the Lake is drie they have a kind of harvest, for they sowe it and mowe it before that it be overflow'd againe. It beareth fuch abundance of graffe, that in twenty dayes it will be ready to cut. Who therefore cannot chuse but admire at these wonders of nature? But so much cocerning these things, I passe to the rest.

BISHOPRICKE TVSCIA

USCIA followeth, which ancient Writers doe celebrate by three speciall names, Tyrrhenia, Etruria, and Tuscia: the latter of these three names it still retaineth. For it is commonly called Tuscany. The bounds of it are on the South the Neather Sea, or the Tyrrhene Sea: on the North the Apennine Mountaine, where there is a part of Vmbria, and Gallia I ogata: on the West Liguria, from which it is parted by the River Mura: on the East Tiberis. That part which is neerer to the Sea, is plainer and pleasanter, but the inward parts are more Mountainous, but in generall it is as faire and delightfull as any Country in lialis. It hath spacious flourishing fields, very fruitfull, pleasant Vales, Mountaines, and Hills, which are adorned with faire houses, and Crohards planted with Orange-trees, and Cittorne-trees. It buth abundance of Vineyards, which yeeld excellent rich Winc. The ancient Inhabitants were heretofore generally called Tyrrhenians, Etruscians, and Tuscians. Afterward from Romalus time the Romanes began to warre against the Tuscians, which warre they maintained a long time, so that matters being brought to a dangerous estate, they were faine to send out a Dicator against them. But in the years from the building of the Citty 474. the Vulsinensians and the Vulcienfians the most flourishing people of the Etruscians bebeing overcome by the Conful. Ti. Coruncanius, they were added to the Romane Empire, and fo the Empire was enlarged on that fide evento Areus. Neither had they afterward any just occasion to warre with the Tuffians. So that being thus fubjected they continued faithfall to the Romane People. But when the Romane Empire began to d star, they were oppressed with many calamities, by the Gothes, th Langbards, the Huns, and others. At length it came to passe that the greater part of Etruria is now subject to the great Duke of Etruria, ur der whose government there are these noble Townes, Florence, Pisa, Sona, Pratum, Piftorium, Volatterra, Mons Politianus, Aretium, Cortona, Peleis, Piertia, Mons Alcinus, Liburnum, Plumbinum, and many other Townes. That which they call S. Peters Patrimony belongeth to the Pope. It beginneth from the River Pefcia, and S. Quirie, and so reachethto the Castle Caparanum in new Latium not farre from the River Linus, Pontremulum neere the Fountaine of the River Marca belongchto the King of Spaine, which heretofore belonged to the Dukes of Milan, alfo Pertus Herculis, Orbetellum Mons Argentarius, and Plumbiri dry also the Carfenianian or Grasinianian Valley, which lyeth beweach the Apennine on both fides of the River Sercia, in which there S(1 2

BISHOPRICKE TVSCIA



is the new Grafinianian Castle, with many other Castles and Towness are subject to the Duke of Ferrara, sarzan by the River Macra looketh toward Gen a. Maffa and Carraria do belong to particular Marqueffes. Lioare adorned with their Titles. There are also other Townes which were fubject to the Romanes, as Bracianum, of which the Urfines are Dakes. Moreover in Tascla there are these chiefe Citties: 11/1. every curious Citty, which Trogus, and others call Pife. The Inhabitants have a very good memory, because the Citty is seated in a thick agre. It lyoth betweene the Rivers Auferes, and Arms, as Strabo, and Play doe note. Now Arms runneth by it which hath three Havens. Dionyfius Halie, Lib. 1. doth celebrate and praise the antiquity and nobility thereof. Others doe deliver, that it was usually accounted one of the 12. chiefe Citties of Etruria, the Duke of Etruria, is often fiild Duke of Pifa, and the Knights of S. Stephen, who were inflituted by this Duke, have a house in this Citty. The Pisanians did build the chiefe Temple which they call Domus, or the House, which is 540. paces in compalle, and supported with 70. Pillars, and also they built the Bishops house with, the spoiles which they brought away after the conquest of the Sarazens at Panormus. The foyle round about this Citty is fitt for tillage; and so fruitfull, that it feedeth all Etruria, and fendeth Corne to other Countries. The Wines are not very good: but there are excellent Melons. There is also Leuca, of which Inlins Scaliger faith, Tulcis delitium, Tufci laus incluta Cæli: Luca is well known both to Latine and Greeke Writers: Strabo and Ptolemy call it Liuca. It is a faire Citty, and populous, seated on a Plaine, and environed on every fide with Hills strongly walled, and well paved, it is not very great, but full of Citizens, and hath continuall traffique and trading. The Inhabitants are neat, wife, witty: who have a long time kept their liberty, albeit their neighbours have often affaulted them. Pillorium, now called villoja, is walled about & was much enlarged by Defiderius King of the Langbards. At length the Florentines laid it to their own Territory, Florence is the chiefe Citty and Metropolis of Etruria. It is now commonly called Florenza, or Firenza. It is thought that Florence was so called ab Hore from a Flower, in regard that the happy & floutilhing effate therof relembleth a Flower, or else in regard of the floutilling excellent wits of the Inhabitants, or laftly, because it was derived from Rome the most flourishing Citty. It is 6. miles in compasse, and containeth above 90000. Inhabitants, it is seated on a levell plaine by the River Arms, which curteth it into two parts which are united again, & joyned rogether with faire Bridges, it is paved, & adorned with faire streets, and on the East & North it is encompassed with pleasant Hillsclothed with fruit-bearing trees, and on the West side it hath a faire Plaine. It lyeth in a middle Climate between Arctium & Pifa, the former of these Citties doth produce sharpe wits, and the other, men of a ftrong taichfull memory. The armes of the Appennine doe fortificit against the invasions or incursions of enemies, it is very faire and beautifull infomuch that it is a common faying Florenza la bella, totinfque flos ttalie; that is, Florence the faire, and the flower of all ttaly: there are here many facred, and prophane publike Buildings, which for brevity fake I omit. The Inhabitants are witty, grave, eloquent and studious of good Arts. They love to get money, & to that end they trade into forraine Countries. The Women are very beautifull, and chaste, and their habit, as also that which the men weare is very decent and comely Volaterra, which Ptolemy calleth Ovolaterrai, and the Itincrary Tables Aque Volaterra, is seated on a steepe rugged Rocke The walls are of Free square stone, sixe foote broad, which are near ly and cunningly built without Morter. This Citty hath five Gates. and at every one of them a Fountaine of pure water. The walls doe shew the antiquity thereof, as also the Sepulchers, Epitaphs in Etrorian Letters, and ancient Marble Statues, and also carved stones which are digged forth daily, and other things. That which Ptolomy calls Sana, and the Itinerarie Tables Sana Inlia, is commonly called Siena, being distant from Rome 800. Furlongs, and seated on a high ground, on this fide Arbia, having as it were three corners, of which that which looketh Southward is broader than those which are East. ward and Westward: it hath a good wholesome ayre, but that it is troubled sometimes with blasting windes. Many of the Poets doe call it delitias Italia, that is the delight and pleasure of Italia, Sanajs paved, having strait long streets, and high Towers, and also many noblemens houses. The Cirizens are very courceous towards Strangers, much adicted to gaine and worldly affaires. That which Ptolemy calls Perusia, and Europeus and the Itinerarie Tables Perusium, the Italians doe now call Perugia. It is seated on a Hill of the Apennine, and fortified by the naturall fituation. It hath many faire Buildings both pub. like and private, Vicerbium standeth in a faire spacious place, and hath Cyminian Mountaines behind it, it is built of square stone, and hath many Towers. Among the publike workes there is a famous Fountaine, which springeth continually. It hath a good fruitfull soyle, which yeeldeth abundance of Wine and fruits. There are also many Lakes in Etruria. As that which Livie and others call Trasumenus, and Silius Trasimenus, and now it is called from the Citty neere unto it Lago de Perugia, that which Antoninus calleth Lacus Aprilu, is now called Fangosa Palude, the Sea-lake, or the Salt-lake, or Lago d'Orbitello, is called in their language Lacus Vadimonis, there are also the Ciminian Lake, the Volfinienfian, the Sabatian, the Bientinian, and the Cianian. It hath many Rivers, which are full of excellent Fish, as namely, Liventia, Frigidus, Anser, Armus, Cecinna, Cornia, Alma, Brunus, Vmbro, Osa, Albengia, Floris, Martha, Minio, Eris, Vacina, Sanguinaria, Aron, and some others. It hath also wholesome Bathes, and other waters endued with wonderfull vertue. Here are divers Mountaines, as also the Mountaine Ciminus, well knowne to Livie, Vibius, and Virgil. That which Pliny calls Soractis is now called Mente de S. Silvestro. Orosius also placeth the Fessulanian Mountaines in Escuria. The Corconensians also are there on the North fide of the Lake Transumenus. The Woods are the Volfinian wood, the Ciminian wood, and Masia. It hath also divers Libraries, as at Pisa by the Dominicans, at Luca by the Franciscans, fixe in the Citty of Florence, and one at Sana, and Perusia, Moreover Livy and Diodorus doe report that the Etrurians are the strongest,

richest and best governed Nation of Italy. It appeareth by ancient Writers that they were alwayes much adicted to ceremonies, insomuch that they were the first that invented Sacrifices, Divinations, Southsayings, and Auguries, and so delivered them to the Romanes, as Tully in his Booke of divination and others doe note. Mercator doth reckon these Bishops in Tuscant, Nepesinus, Castellanensis, Montis Falconis, Viterbiensis, Suavensis, Castellanus, Vulteranus, the Archbishop Senensis, Fesulanus, Zarzanensis, Suari, Ortanensis, Cornetanensis, Tuscanensis, Clusius, Arctinas, Pientinensis, Pistoriensis, Bimensis, Corthonensis, Civitatensis, Rahmerigensis, Vrbevetanus, Castrensis, Perusinus, Großetanus, Lucanus, Florentinus, Arch, Lunensis: the Archbishop of Pisa under whom are Messantsis, Civitanensis, and other Bishops in Corsica.

SII 4

THE



THE

MARQVISHIP OF ANCONITANA, AND

the Dukedome of SPOLETO.

HE Marquiship of Ancomitana was so called by the Lanbards from Ancone a famous Mart Towne, where the Marquesses of this Country had their seate of residence.

Levy and others doe call it Picenum. There confineth on the Marquiship of Ancomitana, on the South the Sabinians, Vilumbrians, and Vmbrians, with the Apennine Mountaine con the West Gallia Cifalpina, with the River Isaurus; on the Norththe Adriatick Sea. Concerning the Easterne bounds there are diversoninions. Play maketh them to be the Rivers Ate nue and Ancon; and Place lows the River Matrinus with Ancon. The moderne writers the chiefe whereof is Leander, doth make the River True turn to bee the bounds and limmits betweene them and the Preturiarians. The Country of Piccoum according to Livy, is very fertill, but yet it hath greater flore of fruite than corne. The best wine is made at the Towne called snolum, which Plinny calleth Anconstanian Wine. This Country is for the most pact under the Popes Iurisdiction: there are these Townsinit Ancona, Secanatum, Fanum D. At arie Laureti, Camerinum, Fanum Fortune, Toler inu n, nmum, Macerata, and some others Townes: also Engelium, Coligin, Corum controlly, S. Leo, Senogalisa, V. binum, and some others. The chiefe Citty is An. ona, which Piolomy calls Ancon. It still retaineth that name, which was first given to this Citty, because the Country bendeth here like an Elbowe. It is opposite to the Promonorie Cumeras, and it is enclosed on the North with the Sea and the Haven: moreover it is well fortified with Gates, Bulwarks, and Walls: It hath a Port or Haven which is strong both by Arr and nature, and hath a convenient entrance into it, and is able to receive many shipps, which was built by the Emperour Traian. The Citty hath twelve Forces, which are all well furnished with ordinance. It is famous in regard that Gracians, Illyrians, Pannonians, and all Europe doe trade and traffique here, it is very populous, and the streets are long and straite. The foile round about is fruitfull, yeelding Wine, and other commodivies. There are also Firmium, now called Firmo, an ancient Citty. Ricenetum, Receasoto, or Recunati, which the Italians doe now call Ricanate, is a famous Mart-towne, in so much that Merchants out of all Europe and Asia doe come thit her twice a yeere to Faires. Some ruinous pieces of Helvia Recina may be seene as you travell along, among the rest there is a gaeat brick Amphitheater on the banke of the River Peteria, and other carkaffes of great Buildings. Auxinum is an ancient Episcopall Citty, commonly called Ofmo. Livy calls it Oximum, Mamy "piraphs and Elogies which have beene found here of lare do flew the antiquity there of. Fabrianum in Latine call'd Faberiana, is a Towne THE

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very full of Shops, which are so distributed, that every street hath & verall thops, fo that one street hath all Smiths, and another all Sign. makers, and another Papermen. Sevogallia is an Episcopal Citty, which as it appeareth by Polibius and others was first called Sena, afterward Senogallia: it is now called Sinigaglia, or Sinegalia: it hath a thick avre Parvum is watered on the West with the River Misa: being fortified with a thicke brick wall, with a Ditch and Bulwarkes. But yet in regard it is so neere unto the Sea it wanteth fresh water, so that they are faine to use that which is brought thither. Fanum is an Episconill Towns not very great, fituated on a Mountaine, commonly called Fano, Tacitus and Ptolemy doe commonly call it Fanum Fortuna for there are still many ruines remaining of that sumptuous Church which was dedicated to Fortune. Here is a Marble Arch of costly and curious workmanship, which is thirty Cubits high, and thirty broad, On the top whereof which is fallen downe, there was an Elegie engraven in praise of the Emperour Constantine. The River Argilla runneth by it Forum Sempronium, now called Fossumbrunum, or Fossumbruno, is an Episcopall Towne, in which there are many tokens of antiquity, for besides Aqueducts, paved wayes, pillars and other things, there are many marbles throwne downe with ancient inscriptions, which have beene gathered by others. Pifaurum is an Episcopall Citty now called Pefaro. A famous Mart-towne of Italy, rich in Merchandise, beantifull, and adorned with faire houses. Vrbinum is situate on a high unlevell Mountaine betweene the same Rivers, it is a neate Citty fairely built, and hath a fruitfull soyle round about it, and it is adorned with a faire Library, which is furnished with many excellent Bookes. In Picenum by the fide of the Mountaine Victor there is a famous Lake, which they call Nur finum. The common people doe affirme that evill spirits doe swim in it: because the water doe continually leape up and fall downe againe, to the great admiration of those who are ignorant of the cause thereof. These Rivers doe water it, Truemus, commonly called Tronto, Castellanus, Asonus, Letus mortuus, Tenns, Chientus, Flastra, Letus Vivus, Asinus, Potentia, Muson, Esinus, Misa, Sominus, Ct-Sanus, Metaurus, Cantianus, Roasus, Argila. There are these Mountaines, Furcas, Pefcas, and Auximus so called from the Citty Auximum, and Corvus, whence many Rivers together with Albula and Truento doe runne thorow the Marrucinians, the Pracutianians, and the Marsians. But the Apennine Mount in this place where it hangeth over this Country is highest. Here are these Bishopricks, Asculanensis, Firmianus, Camerinensis, Auximanensis, Humanas, Anconitanus, Esinensis, or Exinu, Senogaliensis, Fanensis, Pisanrensis, Forosemproniensis, Calliensis, Vibinus, Or S. Leonis, Maceratensis, Racanatensis.

The Dukedome of SPOLETO.

The Dukedome of Spoleto commonly called Ducato di Spoleto, is so called from the Citty Spoleto, which was heretofore the Palace

of the Dukes of Lombardy. It was heretofore called I'mbris. It may becclearely collected out of Strabe that the bounds of Vinbria were heretofore very large, who make the Apennine Mountaine, and the Halriatick Sea to be the bounds thereof. Some doe make the length officto be from Ravenna to Tiberis, which is a 1650. Furlongs or 1128. Furlongs and an halfe. The Country is here full of high rusged Mountaines, and there garnished and trimmed with Hills, which doe veeldgreat store of Wine, Oyle, Figges, and other fruits, and then againe it openeth into fertile and fruitfull Plaines. The Citties of the Dukedome of spoleto are Eugubium, which is feated at the foote of the Apennine, and there lyeth a pleafant faire Plaine before it. Some would have it to be that which Silius calls Inginium: Cicero Iguvium: Prol. If vion. It is an old Towne, and of great Antiquity. It is now a populous Towne, and the Inhabitants doe live by dreffing and fpinning of Wooll. The soyle is parely Mountainous, partly Champion. And it hath every where great store of Corne. Neucerta also cleaveth to the fide of the Apennine, the Itinerarie Tables doe call it Nucerium. commonly Nocera, and in their language Fulignum or Fuligno, it is above in hundred and threescore Furlongs from Perusia. sil us Italicus cillethit Fulginia. Timia is devided with a little poore streame. In the Market place there are three Palaces: in one of which there doe dwell the 7 men called Fulginates, before whom all civill controversies are brought, who beare that office for two yeeres: in the other the Prator who judgeth of more waighty causes, and his office lifteth fixe moneths: in the third is the governour, who hath chiefe nower under the Pope. A fifum was fo called from the Mountaine Alls necreunto it, Ptolemy cals it Affinn, Strabo Afium, it is commonlycalled Afcesi, and S. si, it hath a Bishop. Here S. Francis was borne, who instituted the Order of Minorice Friers, and it hash a sumpruous Church. Here is also a well-furnished Library. Alons Falco is a new Towne feated among pleafant Hills, and very populous, B. Aura, who founded the Order of S. Clares Nunnes, was borne here. There halfo spoletum, from whence Umbria was called the Dukedome of Spoleto. It is commonly called Spoleto, Strabo and Ptolemy doe call it Spol tium. It hath an unequall fituation, partly on a Plaine, and partly on a Hill, on which there is a strong Castle built out of the ruines of an Amphitheater. It is now a faire Citty, abounding with plenty ofall things. There is besides many other ancient Edifices, as the foundation of an Amphitheater, and the old Church of Concordia without the Citty, and there are pieces of Aquæducts, which were cut ont of the Apennine, and partly conveyed to the Citty thorow bricke Vaults and Channels. Ceretum is a new Towne but populous, from whence the Ceretain are now called Errones, or wanderers, who travell thorow all italy under the presence and colour of fanctivic and religion, and get their living by divers Arts. The Castellanian Bridge, or Pome Caffello was built by the Ceretanians. Here Iohn Pontanus was borne, a famous, learned man. Conissa is a new Towne seated on a Mountaine, but very populous. That which Strabo calleth Interanna, and Amoninus Interamnia, and the Irinerarie Tables Diteramnium; is commoucommonly called Terni, or Terani: it aboundeth with all things ne. ceffary, and is very populous. The River maketh the foyle very fruir full. Vernaccia hath excellent Wine. Tud r is an ancient Citty fituare on a pleasant Hill, adorned and garnished with Figges, Olives, Vines and other fruits. It hath these Lakes Floridum, Velinum, Cutiliens, And besides Inginium which Strabo mentioneth, it hath these Mountaines Engubinum, Floridum, and others. There are also the Crustumenian Mountaines, out of which the River Asia floweth with a deepe Chin. nell. There is all Fifcellus which Pliny calls the top of the Apennine. whence the River Nar issueth from two Fountaines; it is now called Monte Fiscello. There is also a part of the Apennine, which is called Mons Villor, where it lifteth up his high top above the Castle Argusta. and seemeth to exceed it selfe in height, and thence it is called Mont Victor, because it exceedeth the rest in height. The Inhabitants are more warlike then the other people of Italy. The Bishop Ariminensis is subject to the Archbishop of Ravenna. There are these Bishopricks in the Dukedome of Spoleto, Aftifinas, Fulginas, Nucerinus, Emphinus. Spoletinus, Tudertinus, Amelien sis, Narnien sis, Interamnien sis.

CAMPAGNA

CAMPAGNADI ROMA, HERETOFORE CALLED LATIVM.

Ext Latium offers it selfe to be described, which is a Country of Italy much celebrated and praised by all Authors. It is thought that Latium was so callen from Saturnus, who flying from his Country inhis locis latebat, hid himselfe in these parts. Varrothinketh that this Country was so named, because it lay hidden among the high steepe Rockes of the Alpes, and the Apennine, the Sea, and Tiber. Others fay that it was named Latinm from King Latinus, some derive it from the Latitude, because there is no Country betweene the Mountaines and the Sea, that hath a greater Latitude then this. It is now called Territorio Roma um or Campagna di Roma. The most do make the bosids of Latium on the North the Apennine Mountaine, & the River Anio: on the East Limon the South the Tyrrhene Season the West the River Tiber, which doth encompasse the Tuscians, Sabinians, Marsians, Samnires, Prægutianians, and Campanians. It is a very fertile Country, except in some rlaces neere the Borders, where it is stony and mountainous, and buth many Marshes, which doe make the ayre thick and unwholsome. The Sicilians, the Aboriginians, the Pelasgians, the Arcadians, the Auruncians, the Volscians, the Oscians, the Ausonians, and others aid first inhabit it. So much briefly concerning Latium in generall: row our method requireth that wee should describe it in particular, beginning from that Citty which was heretofore the Compendium or Epitome of the whole world. This Citty sheweth her selfe in ancient Latium, as foone as you have passed out of Etruria over Tiberis. It fill keepeth her former name. It is fituated in a foyle not very fertile, right against the South, and hath an untemperate ayre and climer. It was three miles in compasse, which was the compasse of antime kense, but now it is farre lesse. It hath 360. Towres on the walls, and heretofore 750. There are the 14. Quarters and Regions of the Gry, but their names are changed. It is watered with the River Tika and Almo. There are also in many places the ruines of Fountaines, and Aquaducts, or Conduites. There are divers Market-places, and fever Hills within the walls. Whence some doe call Roma Septicollis, becaufeit is feated feven Hills, Varro calls it Septimonium, and Statius Se tememina. Moreover there are in this Citty above 200. Churches. There are foure Vaults under earth, where when the Emperours did persecute the Christians, they hid themselves. There were, and are 28. Churchyards or burying places. There are five publike Hospirals for Strangers of all Nations, and 20. severall Hospitals for severall Nations, besides an University. And there are Seminaries and Colledges of all Nations instituted by Pope Gregor, the third. There are many publike Libraries, three in the Vatican, one of choise Bookes

which is shut, and another which is not kept so close, and a third which on Holy-dayes is open two houres for all commers. There are also other Libraries in S. Maries Church, and the Church of the Altar of Heaven, S. Martins, S. Mayssines, and other wheres. There are also divers Gardens and Palaces in this Citty which belong to the Pope, and the Cardinals. There are both publike and private Conduites, Bathes, Triumphant Arches, Amphitheaters, Theaters, Cirques, Galleries, Pillars, Spires, Colosses, or great Images, Pyramiss, Horses, Statues, and many other such like antiquities, which our intended brevitie will not permit us to number or describe. He that beholdeth these things, and compareth them with ancient Rome, may worthily say,

Qui miseranda videt veteris vestigia Roma, Ille potest merito dicere, Roma sust.

Hee that the ruines doth of Rome behold, May justly say that this was Rome of old.

And so much conceruing Rome from whence as you goe Southward, the Towne which the Latines and Greekes call Oslia dothoffer it selfe, which hath an unwholesome pestilent ayre, but the soyle beareth great store of Melons. So leaving Osis, I will take a view of the other chiefe Townes of Latium, which are seated by the Sea. Neptunium is situate on a more fruitfull soyle, where the Citizens have leisure to Hawke and Fish. There is also Mura which is a memorable place, both by the vnworthy death of At. Tullius Cicco, who was flaine there as he fled from Antony; and also by the fatall death of Corradinus the sonne of the Emperour Frederick the second, whom Charles Eculismensis put to death. There is also Taracina or Tarracina, which Strabo Calls Taracina, Ftolemy Tarrecina, Stephanus Tarracine, and Antoninus Tarracina. In the Volscian language it was called Auxur. It is a small Towne but neat and populous. The walls are made of square stone without Mortar or Cemont, the soyle round about is fruitfull and pleasant, abounding with Oranges, Citternes, Lemmons, and fuch like fruit. Cajeta, which Strabo calls Cajatta, and now Gajetta, is a well fortified Citty having an impregnable Castle on the top of a Mountaine, which in former time, the Frenchmen being expulsed, Ferdinand King of Arragon and Naples, did wall it about. Spartianus reports that there was a famous Haven here, which was much renewed and re-edified by Anton. Pius. But now there is none. The next is Velitra, which Strabo calleth Belitra, and Stephanus Belitre, or as some doe write Belletri, it is an ancient Towne of the Volscians, faire and populous, and it is a Bishoprick, it hath a delightfull Situation, and a pleasant Prospect, and it is walled about. That which the Latines and Gracians doe call Alba, the ancient Writers doe surname it longs Alba, or long Alba, in regard of the Situation. It is now called Savello, If we may credit Leander, others doe call it Gandolffi, or S. Gandolffo. It was built by Ascanius the Sounc of Eners, 30. yeeres after Lavinium

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, LATIVM.

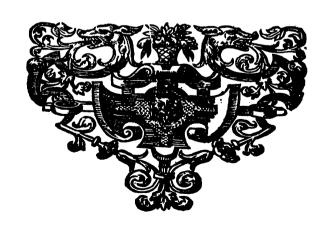


was built, but now it is desolate. Now let us describe the more Nor. therne parts of Latium by the way Valeria Tiburina. Here the firstithat which Ptolemy calls Tiber, Strabo Tibura, and now Tivola. It is a Citty by the River Aniene being 150. Furlongs distant from Rome. having a temperate ayre, and a wholesome situation in regard it hath great store of Waters and Springs, and it is a Bishoprick. Marivium by the Lake Fucinum, was heretofore the chiefe Citty of the Marsians. now there are some ruines onely remaining, which are commonly called Marvo. The Latines and Strabo doc call it Alba. And Strabo reporteth that the Romanes were wont to assigne Alba, because it was situate in the innermost parts of the Country, and was well fortified, as a Prison for those which were to be kept in custody, but now it is fallen downe, and ruinate. Pranefle, which Strabo calls Praneflus. Prolemy Pranestum, and now Pilastrina, had heretofore a very pleasant and delightfull situation on a bending Mountaine by the River Vene. flin, in so much that when the Romanc Empire flourished, the Emperours did often make it their place of retirement and recreation. There is a Castle on the top of the Mountaine, and it is now a Bishoprick. Tusculum was famous heretofore, which they suppose by the ruines yet remaining was not farre from Frascara. There are more Townes in this noble part of Italy, which for brevity fake wee omit, There are also Lakes in Latium, as the Lake Hostia, which is commonly called stagro. Betweene Marinus and long Alba there is the Alban Lake, which Livy mentions, Lib.5. it is now called Lago di Castel Gangolfo: there is also the Nemorensian Lake, which is now called Ligodi Nemo: the Lake luturna, or Regillus now called Lago de S. Praffode: the Lake Fucinus, now called Lago di Marfos, Pliny also describeth the Pontine or Pomptine Lake in Latium, which is now called the Lake Auferte. There is also the Fundane Lake, the Tiburrine, the Cocubian, and the Simbruine Lakes. The Rivers are Tiber, which I have delineated in the generall description, and divers other Rivers, which having lost their names doe runne into the Sea with it. The other Rivers of Latium as they were anciently call'd are Numicius, Loratina, Stura, Nymphaus, and V/ens. Moreover besides the 7. Hills aforesaid whereon Rome is seated. Albanus is most famous in all Greeke and Latine Writers. The Mountaine Cacabus which reacheth to the Cajetan Bay, is noted for bearing excellent rich Wines. There are also the Mountaines Vestimus, Algidus, Aventinus, Lepinus, Catillus. Halicat nassaus doth mention the Ceraunian Mountaines of Latium. The Woods are Ferenia, Iupiters Wood, Diana's Wood, the Wood Neva, the Muses Wood, the cold Wood, the Wood Albuna, the Wood Angisia, and the Wood Furina. The people of this Country evenuntill these times, except it be in the Cities, are rude, rustick, stout, and strong of body. Mercator doth thus describe the Ecclesiastick government. Rome is the Mother Church, in which the Pope refideth, and hathunder him within the Citty 5. Patriarchall Churches, which are these, the Church of S. Iohn of Lateran, S. Peters Monastery, and S. Pauls Monastery within the walls of the Citty, S. Maries Church, and S. Lanrences Monastery. There are 8. Bishops assigned to governe these

Churches, the first and chiefest is the Pope, the rest are under him, as the Bishop Ostiensis, who is Patriarke of Campania, and doth consecrate the Pope, unto whom is joyned Velletrensis, or Valeriensis, Portuensis, Sabinensis, Tusculanensis, Pranestiensis, and Albanensis. There are also asfigned for the government of the same Churches 28. Cardinals, namely, by the title of the holy Crosse of Ierusalem, by the title of S. John and Paul, by the title of S. Stephen, in Celto-Monte: by the title of S. Sufama: by the title of S. Peter, by the title of S. Prifca: by the title of S. siriack: by the title of S. Marcellus: by the title of S. Balbina: by the title of S. Grifogoni. S. Marcellinus, and Peter, S. Anastasia: S. Clem ni, S. Potentiana, S. Martin on the Mountaines: S. Praxedis: S. Marcus: S. Laurence: S. Mary: S.401. Coronasorum: S. Sabina: S. Nereus, and Archileus: S. Sixitus, S. Ensebius: S. Vitalis: the 12. Apostles Church: S. Laurentius: and S. Cecilia: unto which are adjoyned 18. Cardinals as Deacons. Without the Citty there are in Campania, the Bishops, Agnaninus, Alatrinensis, Fundanus, Tiburtinus, Sagninus, Terracinensis, Veru. lums, Feretinus, Soranus, Aquinus. Moreover, the Pope hath under him mother parts of the world foure Patriarchall Churches, unto which allother Churches in the same parts are subject: as the Church of Constantinopole, of Alexandria, of Antioch, of Hierufalem.

Ttt 3

ABRVZZO



ABRVZZO, AND TERRADILAVORO, APART of the Kingdome of NAPLES.

N this Table two Countries of the Kingdome of Naples are to be described, Aprutium and Terra Laboratoris. The former or Aprulium, the Italians doe now call Abruzzo. The bounds thereof on the West are the Sabinians and Picentians, with the River Truentum: on the North the Hadriatick Sea, on the South the Picentinians, Campanians, Martians, Æquicolians. dwelling on every side of the Apennine Mountaine. The Country hath a very wholesome ayre, and is very populous, pleasant, and commodious toward the Sea, but the inward parts are Mountainous. Besides other commodities it hath abundance of Saffron, and it breedeth great store of Cattell. The chiefe Citty of this Country is Aquils, They report that the Langbards did build it, and afterward charles Martell, or as some thinke, the Emperour Frederick the second did wall it, and fortifie it, and did call it Aquila, or Eagle, because the Emperours Standard had an Eagle in it. And this Citty in short time was fo much enlarged, that it is now the principall Citty in all this Country. Moreover, there are the Townes Guastum, or Amontum in Italian Guafto de Amone, which Pliny and Mela call Heston um, and Ptolemy Islodium without an aspiration. Laucianum is a famous Mart-towne, whether every yeere in the Moneths of May or August, Italians, Induricians, Sicilians, Græcians, Asians, and Merchants from other parts of the world doe come to traffick. Soulm 2011, which Ptolemy calleth Sulmo, and Strabo Soulmon, is now called Sulmona, as Leander witnesseth, and some doe callit Sermona. It is a faire Citty, both for beauty, populousnesse, and abundance of waters, and famous, because Ovid was borne here. Chieti commonly called Civita Cheto, is an Archiepiscopall Citty. Asculum is an ancient Citty, which Antoninus calleth Asculum, and Pliny calleth it the noble Colonie of Picenum. It standeth in a plaine open foyle, being well fortified with strong walls. On one side there is a high Mountaine with a Castle seated on it, on the other side it is fortified with the River Truentus. It is called now by a more fortunate and auspicions name Benevenium, though at first it were called Maleventum, from the ruthes which it suffered a malo Vento, or from evill fierce windes. It is commonly called Beneventi. This Citty hath a very convenient and pleasant situation, and an excellent fruitfull foyle round about it. Sora is neere unto the River Lirus, being populous, and adorned with the title of a Dukedome. There is also the Towne which Ptolemy calls Aquinus, where the great Philosopher Thomas Aquinas was borne. It retaineth still that name, but it is almost fallen downe, yet the ruines doe shew the ancient largenesse thereof: and it hath the title of a Country. I omit the description of the other Townes for brevity sake. The Rivers here are Phinternus,

ABRVZZO.



which devideth Samnium from Apulta, commonly called Fortore. The Fountaine whereof issueth out of the Mountaine Tifernus, not farre from Bovianum. And it dischargeth it selfe into the Hadriatick Sen neere the Lesinensian Lake. There are also Trintus, which Pling no. teth is full of Havens, also Afinella, Sentus, Sangrus. There are also the Rivers Morus, Feltrinus, Pescara, Aternus, Rafentus, Orta, Liberata, Salinus. Plumba, Vomanus, Turdinus, and others. Morcover, there are also among the Samnites Mountaines so high, that they doe exceed the Apennine Mountaines. Among which is the Virgins Mountaine, famous for S. Maries Church which is built thereon. Majella is a very great Mountaine, having a very difficult ascent, and full of rugged cliffes and Rockes. The top of it is continually coverd with Snow, yet it hath many greene Meddowes, and it sendeth forth many Rivers, and hath very spacious woods, which are full of wilde beafts, especially Beares, and it hath many rugged cliffes. There are also the tops of the Apennine, which they call Montes Tremuli, or the trembling Mountaines.

Terra di Lavoro.

His Contry is now called Terra Laboris, or Terra di Lavoro, thatis the Land of labour. It was heretofore called Campania. The bounds thereof, as we may fee in Strabo, Ptolemy, and others are on the west the River Lirus and Latium: on the North the Samnitian Mountaines: on the East the River Silarus, which parteth it from Lucania, and a part of the Samnitians Country: on the South the Tyrrhene Sea. Truely Campania is Campus, or a Field, into which nature hath powred forth of her owne bosome, all the delights, pleasures, and delicacies, which any place can affoord. So that it may bee rightly called the Paradife of italy, for fertility and fruitfulnesse. Divers people did heretofore governe this Country, which strabo mentioneth Lib.5. and Pliny Lib. 3. Cap. 5. as namely, the Opicians, Ausonians, Oscians, Cumanians, Tuscians, and Samnites, whom the Romanes last of all fubdued. So much briefely in generall concerning Eampania, now I come to a more particular description thereof, and first of the Citties. The Metropolis or mother Citty of Campania and the Kingdome of Naples is called in Coynes Neapolis or Naples. Which name it still retaineth, and is commonly called Neapolis. It taketh up a great space of ground being magnificently built betweene the Sea and the foote of the pleasant Hills: being fortified with Bulwarks, Townes, and Caftles, by Charles the fifth, so that it is now impregnable. It hath Ditches, which are 80. feete deepe, 8. Gates, and spacious Marketplaces. There are great store of common Condiutes, out of which the water is conveied thorow an hundred Pipes. The figure of it is long, and it bendeth like an halfe Moone. The compasse of it heretofore was 3. miles, but now the Territories thereof being enlarged, it is 5. miles about. It hath a gentle pleasant ayre, and scarce any Winter. This Citty hath many faire Churches, and private Buildings, and a

strong impregnable Castle, with an University which was instituted he the Emperour Frederick the second, unto which Students do come out of all parts of the Kingdome. There are also some Libraries, the chiefe whereof is S. Dominicks Library. The Country round about it and the neighbouring Hills are pleasant and delightfull, and doe veeld good store of Corne, Wine, divers Fruits, Hearbes, Flowers, and all delicacies, both for necessity and pleasure. I omit many things concerning this Citty for brevity fake. There are also other Citties, as the old and new Capua, the ancient is knowne to all Latine Writers, and the beauty, fairenesse, and magnificence thereof is praised by all men. Great ruines thereof may be yet seene a mile from new CAPIA, neere S. Maries Church. New Capia was built out of the ruines of the old, which standerh now on the left banke of Vulturnus, 22, miles from the Sea, on a plaine well inhabited, but not much frequented: it hath straite streets paved with stone and high buildings, on the East and North the River Vulturnus doth water it, and from thence it runneth Westward. There is a faire stone bridge over the River. There isalfo Teanum surnamed Sidicinum, it is called in Italian Theano, and it is a Bishoprick. There is also the Towne Calvus which is a Bishoprick: Vingil calleth it Cales. Strabo and Prolemy, and other Grecians Cuma. But now it is fallen downe, and buried in ruines, yet the foundations offome faire buildings may be discerned. There are also Aversa, Ca-Int. a Nola, Summa, Puteoli, and other leffer Townes. The chiefe Lakes of Campania are the Lucrenian, and Avernian. There are also in Camfaniarhe Lakes Limerna, Popeja, and Statina. The Rivers are Lirus which receiveth on the right hand Fibernum, Cofa, Alabrum, Trerus, and others. On the left hand Casinus, Melfa, and Omnes. The next to Lirus is Vulturmus, which receiveth many Rivers and Torrents, among the rest, on the right hand it receiveth Cusanum, and Correctam, on the lefe hand Freddus, Pratellus, Sabbatus, Isclerus, and others. Also Glanis, Sebetus, Linternus, Sarnus, Furor, Ebolis, Silarus. The Mountaines that belong to this Country, are Gaurus, Massicus, Falernus, and others, as Vesavins, Paufilyous, Mifenus, Culma, Christs Mountaine, Taburnus, Tifata, Planus, Astrunus, and Trifolinus. Moreover in the Kingdome of Naples there are these Principalities and Dominions. Namely 10. Principalities. as Ascoli, Besignano, Evali, Melfi, Mefetta, Monchercole, Squilaci, Slighano, Sulmma, Verola, And 23. Dukedomes, namely, Andri, Amalphi, Aria-19, Alu, Boyano, Castrovillari, Gravina, Marsina, Momalso, Monteliano, Nardo, Nocera, Popoli, Rocca di Mondragone, S. Petro in Galatina, Seminara, Seffa, Somma, Sora, l'agliacozzo, Termoli, Terra Nova, Trajetto. There are 30. Marquiships, 54. Counsellors of State, 11. Lords, 403. Titular Barons The Archbishops and their Suffragans in this Table are taken out of the Romane Province. In Aprucina and Marcicana, there are these Bishops, Aquilensis, Forcarensis, Marsicanus, Valvensis, or Sulmonensis: Theninus, Adriensis, Pennensis, Aprilinus, or Teranus. The Archbishop of Beneventum under whom are these Suffragaus, Telesinensis, agalha, Alphiensis, or Alepharensis; Mons Marani, Avellinensis, Vicanensis, Arianensis, Bojanensis, or Rojanensis, Asculanensis, Nucerinus, Tertibulensis, Traconensis, Vulturanensis, Alarinensis, Ferentinensis, or Florentinensis, Civitacensis, Termelensis, Lesinensis, Frequentinensis, Triventinensis, Naminensis, Vadiensis, or Gadiensis, Musanensis, S' Maria. The Archbishop of Naples, under whom are Nolanus, Puteolanus, Cumacensis, Acerranus, Iscalanus, The Archbishop of Capua, under whom are Theanensis, Calvensis, Calvensis, Calvensis, Suestanus, Venesranus, Aquitanensis, or Aquitatensis, Iserniensis, Calvensis, Suestanus, Venesranus, Aquitanus, under whom are Capritane sic, Scalensis, or Camensis, Minorensis, Siteranensis. The Archbishop of Salerne, under whom are Aquensis, Palicastrensis, Nusautanensis, or Nusautanensis, Sarnensis, Acervensis, or Acervensis, Maricensis. The Archbishop of Su rentine, under whom are Lobrensis, Serpensis, Aquensis, or Equinsis, or Vianus, Castellimaris, or Stabiensis. And let so much suffice concerning this part of the Kingdome of Naples, I passe to the other part.

PVGLIA



PVGLIAPIANA, TERKADIBARRI, TERRADI Otranto, Calabria, and Basilicata.

The other part of the Kingdome of NAPLES.



Ow we must view the other part of the Kingdome of Naples, in which the sirst Country is that which the Italians doe call Puglia Piana, from the large spacious fields there of. It was heretofore called Apulia Dannia. It is bounded on the Fast with Apulia Panala.

on the East with Apulia Pencesia, and the River Aufidus : on the South with the Apennine, together with the Hirpenians, and Samnites: on the West with the Frentanians, Caracenians, now called Aprurians, and Phiternians: on the North with the Hadriatick, and Jonium Sea. The foyle is very fruitfull, yeelding abundance of Whate and Corne. Here are both Citties and Townes, as Manfredown, a faire and populous Citty, being fituated on the banke of the Bay, which lyeth in the hollow winding of the Mountaine Garganus, and it hath an invincible Castle by the Shore side. Leuceria is an Episcopall Citty; which l'tolemy and Suctonius call Neuceria: the ruines yet remaining doe shew the spaciousnesse of it. Troy is a rich Citty, having a fruitfull Soyle about it. Asculum is a Citty, which is adorned with the Title of a Dukedome: Appianus Alexandrinus cal-leth it Asculum, it is commonly called Asculo, and surnamed Sattriano. There are also Salpe, or Arpi, which Plim mentioneth, which was fometime called Argos Hippium, and afterward Agrippa: and two Citties, which became a Proverb, Apina and Trica, Ge. The Rivers are Aufidus, now called l'Ofanto. Also Candilaris, and Cervaria.

So much concerning Apulia Daunia: the next Country which is to be described is Pencetia: now it is called in Italian, Terra Bariana, or Tura di Barri, from the chiefe Citty Bario. This Country for fertility offoyle, and plenty of choise fruit, may compare with other parts of nuly. But yet there are some places which are full of Boggs, and Waters. The chiefe Citty is Barium, which Pliny calleth Barion, it is commonly called Barri. It is an ancient Citty, and so faire and populous, that it is the chiefe Citty of the whole Country, which is called from thence Terra Mariana. There are also Monopolus, which is a new Citty adorned with the title of a Marquiship, which is not very great, but faire and beautifull, and full of magnificent Buildings. The foyle round about it yeeldeth great store of Oyle. Polonianum or Polignano is an Episcopall Citty, which although it bee seated on a high stony Rock, yet it is faire and populous. Mola hath many houses, but inhabited with rustick people. The Marquesse Polinianus built a Castle there for the defence of the Coast. Invenatum, or Ginvenazzo, is an Episcopali Citry, seated in a fertile soyle. Marsette or as some write ir, Morpita, or Melfatta, flouritheth with the Title of a Principality. Figilia commonly call'd Bifegli is an Episcopall Towne seated by the

shore,

thore, on high Rocks: Tranum is an Archiepifcopall Citty.common. Iv called Irai, It had faire Building, but now for the moft parties detolate. There are Woods of Olives and Almonds, which do reach from this Towne even to Tarentum. Barulum is commonly called Re-Let. Oduni is a populous Citry, scated on a little Hill. Cilium, or Cit. which Pt lam calls Cilia, and Horace Verufit, or Venufum, where he was borne is now called renefa. There are also Canufium, A by were

Bileting, and other Townes.

Next to Apulia we must describe the Country of the Salentinipe which i also called Lapraia, Maffapia, and Calabria. The Italian in now commonly call it Perra d'Otranto. This Country hath on the South Lacatum, and the Seacven to the Salentinian Promo Fory: on the Eate the fame Promontory, with the Jonian Sea: on the Northing is watered with the River Hidruntes, even to Brundusium; on the W. 3. whath Apara, Pencetta, and a part of great Greece. This Country buth a wholefome agre, and a cleere faire. Climate except on that Cont. which reacheth from the Hydrantine Lake to Brundfum, where there are Marthes in those places which are neere the Sea. 115-Country is fact and fruitfull, and the chiefe Citty which named the Country is Hydrantum, which Strabo, Ptolemr, and others doe call the em. Meli calleth it Unitus; it it now call'd Otrante. It is an ancient Citty, having a fweet milde ayre, a ftrong Caftle, built by d'phoffer the feeond and a large fracious Haven. The foyle is pleafant and fruitfell. The other Citries are Gallinolis, now called Callpolis. Others call it Callinoli, as it were the faire Citty. It hath a ftrong fination: for it is feated on a Rock or fmall Hand, which is encompaffed every where with the Sea, and it is joyned to the Continent with a fone Bridge, captram is a Citry much frequented by Merchants, who come thither to buy Oyle. Brundufium, ox Brundufium, which Ptelom &" Brennlefium, Steph. Brentefium and Benjamin Barnedis is now called Bir diff. It hath a gentle agre. It had be retofore a famous Haven of of which the Romanes di Hormorly paffe fafely into Creee, by now it is filled up, to that a Galley can hardly come up into it. The Com is fortified with a ftrong Cafele. The Citty Oria is feated on 1 15 looking toward Larentum, and hath a ftrong Caftle. That Tov. which Profe to calls Aletrom, is now called Loze, and Lecce. It is to prime Citry of the Salentinians, in regard that the Royali Council of Apulia is held here, and because all the Nobility of this Country have houses here. Exenton, now called Egente Esenti, or Ogoto, is a very finall Citry,

Calabria is to called from the Calabrians, who as it appeares in fine low, did possesse a part of great Greene from the Salentinians to the Jonian Sea, about the Promontory Japanim. It is a Country of his which being firetched foorth in the farthest borders thereof like a tongue, doth lye betweene the higher and lower Straites. It doth plentifully produce all things that may ferve for necessity, or delicaev, as Wheate Parley, and other kindes of Corne, also Wine, Oyle, Sugar, Manna, or Acy, Wax, Salt, Figges, Oranges, Lemmons, and other excellent free is: also Gold, Silver, Wooll, Cotton, Saffron, Silke

PVGLIA PIANA.



Hempe, and what not? Calabria is twofold, the lower which was here. tofore the Seate of the Baitians, which is how called the lower Cali. bria, and the higher which was heretofore great Greece. The bounds of the lower Calabria are on the West Laus the Lucanians : on the South the Tirrhene and Sicilian Sea: on the East it is enclosed with part of the Hadriatick Sea: on the North with great Greece, and the River Crathus, Strabo Ptolemy, and other Gracians doe call the Metro. polis, or Mother Citty hereof Confenia: it is now called Confenza. It is feated by the bending of the Apennine, and it containeth 7. Hills. on which the most part of the houses are situate. The other Citties are Manthia, Fredus, Belmontium, Sancta Euph, mia, Fanum Rhegium, Tropis, Castrum Villare, Altomonti, Turranom, Rugianum, Marturanum, Nicastrum. Briaticum, Hippo, and that Citty which was called Vibo Valentia, The bounds of the higher Calabria which was heretofore called great Greece, are on the East the Adriatick Sea: on the South the River Alex and the Brutians: on the West the River Crathis, with the Apennine. and the Lucanians: on the North the Tarentine Bay with Apilia. Here is the ancient and noble Citty Tarentum, which Appianus Alexandrinus calls Tarantum: Strabo and Ptolemy, Tarus: now it is called Taranto, Lucius Florus saith that it was heretofore the chiefe Citty of Calabria, Apulla, and all Lucania. It is fituate in the innermost part of a Bay, which is called from the Citty, the Tarentine Bay.

There remaineth in this Table Lucania to bee described, which is now called Basilicata, but from whence it is uncertaine. The bounds thereof on the West are the River Silarus, which bounders Campania: on the South the Tyrrhene See: on the East Law the Brutians, and great Greece: on the North the Peucetians in Apulia, with a part of Hirpinia. Livy sheweth that it is all Mountainous and rugged. But now perhaps it is more inhabited than it was formerly, yet in many places it is very desolate, in regard of the hard uneven wayes, and the dreadfull hideous woods in which many robberies are committed The Townes here by the Sea are Pessum, which Virgil mencioneth Lib. 4. Georg.

Biferique Rosaria Pasti.

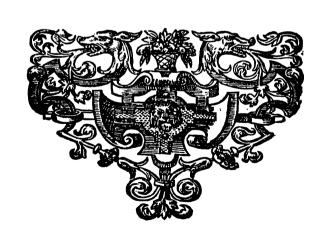
The Rose-Gardens of Passum, where Sweet Roses doe grow twice a yeere.

Servius maketh Pastuma Cittie of Calabria, where Roses doe growe twice a yeare. Acropolis is a Towne 12. Miles from the mouth of the, River Silarius, having an excellent ayre. The name sheweth that it was built by the Gracians; as the most of the other Townes in this Country. There is also Pisciotta, which Pliny, Mela, and Ptolemy doe call Buxentum. Palicostrum is a Noble Citty and adorned with the title of a Dukedome. In the middle of the Country there is the Towne Padula, which is honoured with the title of a Marquiship. The Citty Capacia was heretofore very populous, and rich. I omit the other Townes. Moreover in the other part of the Kingdome of Naples these

there are these Archbishops, the Archbishop of Regiensis under whom ave Lucrensis, Cotroniensis, Cassanensis, Cathacensis, Neocastrensis, Giracensis, Trateanlis Vibonensis, Squilacensis. The Archbishop of Consentinus, under whom is Maturanensis. The Archbishop of Rosania hath no Suffragans. The Archbishop of S. Severine, under whom are Ebreacensis, Strangulensis, Geneocastrensis, Gerentinensis, S. Leonis. The Archbishop of Larcatinus mader whom are Musulensis, Castellanensis. The Archbishop of Brundifinus, under whom are Aftrinensis. The Archbishop of Hidrontines, under whom are Castrensis, Gallipolitanus, Liciensis, Vgentinensis, Lucensis, Nertorer sis is exempted. The Archbishop of Barensis, under whom are Becominensis, Calphajanus, Iuvenacensis, Rubentinensis, Salpensis, Cauriensis, Burrenfis, Conversanus, Minervienfis, Polignercenfis, Cathericenfis, Lavellineusis. The Archbishop of Tranensis, under whom are Vigiliensis, Andensis, and Penensis. The Archbishon of Sipontinus, under whom are l'elcanensis excepted, Trojanensis excepted, Melphiensis, Monopolitanensis, and Repolenfis are excepted, Cannofanus under whom are Auranenfis, Suranen sis, Montinviridis, Laquedonen sis, S. Angeli de Lombardis, Bisaciensis. The Archbishop of A charoni, under whom are Potentiensis, Tricariensis, venuliensis, Graviensis. Angelensis.

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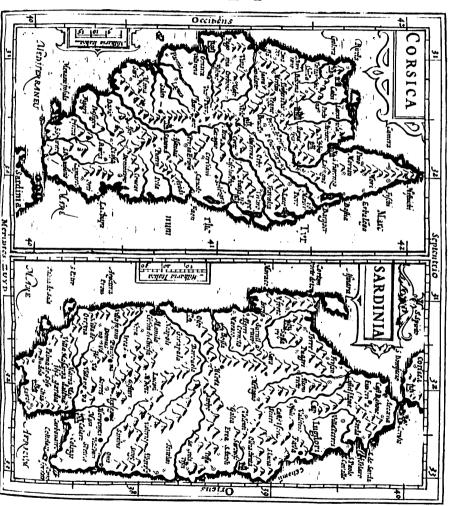
1LANDS CORSICA, SARDINIA

ORSICA was fo called from Corfus, who was Lordof this Country. The Gracians called it Kurnon from Crimus the sonne of Hercoles: Ovid names it Teraphne, as Vil. languanus writeth. On the West and Northithath the Ligustick Sea : on the East the Tyrrhene Sea : on the South Sardinia. It is not above 120. Miles long, although strabo maketh the length thereof to be 160. Miles, and Pling 150. who also maketh the breadth thereof to be 60. Miles : and Strabo maketh it 70, Miles, which appeareth to bee true by measuring it with a paire of Compasses. The compasse of it according to Pliny is 320. Miles, but according to Maginus 325, which hee faith that hee found out by meafuring it exactly. This Iland is hard to come unto, being enclosed on every fide with inaccessible dangerous clisses, and Hills. Within likewise it is for the most part Mountanous, and therefore it yeeldeth no great store of Wheate and Pulse; which grow but in some sew places, where the Country opens it selfe, and is watered with Rivers, which make it fruitfull. That part which looketh toward Etruria is in. different plaine, having a fruitfull Soyle, which beareth excellent Sweet fruites. This Iland hath excellent wines, of chiefe note, which the Romanes much esteemed, they are called from the place Corsican Wines. Here is great store of Honey, Rosen, Oyle, and Figges. But Servine noteth in his 4. Booke of Geogr. that the Corsian Honey is bitter, which comes to passe by reason that there are great store of Ewe trees, from whence the Bees doe gather Honey. And Ovid beleeved that it was venemous. This Country onely doth produce the Precious stone Catochites, which Democritus the Abderite used when hee contended against the Magitian. Rhenus concerning Corsica saith thus.

> Hanc folamperhibent Catochitem gignere terram: Corporibus lapis hic sen glutine tactus adhæret.

Pliny, Lib. 37. Cap. 10. and Solims Cap. 9. doe report the like. But Pliny doubteth of the truth thereof. Here is also Allom: and there are Iron Mines neere the River Bivincum, in the County Nebianss. There are also Saltpits, commonly called della Roya, not far from the Haven of S. Florence: and neere Ntolum there are deepe Valleys, which are alwaies cover'd with Snow, under which they say there is great store of Christall. There is also, as Pliny and Diodorus witnesse, great plenty of Boxe, and Eewe trees. It breedeth divers kindes of living

ILANDS CORSICA, SARDINIA.



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creatures, especially lusty Horses, and great Hounds, and also akinde of beaft called Mufmo, which Pliny faith, is a kinde of Ramme, they call it now Mosoli: which beast is not found in any part of Europe, except in this Hand, and Sardines. It hath a hide and haire like a Hart. and Hornes like a Ramme, which are not long but doe bend back. ward about his cares, and are so hard, that if hee should fall downe 50. foore high among the rocks, and alight upon his head, it would not hurt him; it is as bigge as an Hart, and feedes onely on graffe, being very swift of foote, and the flesh of it is very pleasant in tast. Moreover this Hand is full of sheepe and Oxen: It was heretofore inhabi. ted by the Phocensians, then by the Ligurians, and afterward by the Romanes, who brought thither two Colonies, the Marian, and the Alerian, which doe still continew. The Barbarians possessed the rest. afterward when the Romanes invaded them, they brought a great Company of Slaves from thence to Rome, of which they made no great commodity, for they were such bruitish people, that albeit they were bought for a small price, yet their Masters repented them of their bargaine. After the Romanes the Sarazens succeeded, and after them the Geonoa's: then the Pisanians, and now it belongeth to Gensa, It is devided now into two parts: they call the Easterne part the innermost side, and the Westerne side the outermost side. That part which is neerer to Italy is called Cifmontana, or on this fide the Mountaines,& that which runneth out towards Sardina is called Pltramontana or beyond the Mountaines. Pling witnesseth that there are 33. Citties in it, which also Martianus Capella doth note out of him. But it apeareth by Strabo that they were rather Castles then Citties. There is now the Towne Baftla, in which the chiefe Governour liveth, and hatha Garrison to defend him. There is also the Citty Nebbium which Ptolemy calls Cerfunum. It is watered with the Rivers Gelone, Tavignano, Sagona, Bavono, Tegiamo, and some others. The Mountaines also are clothed with woods which doe yeeld Rosen. The chiefe Mountaines are Illia Orba: also the Mountaine Cheparteno, the Mountaine Tenda, the Mountaine Gualango, and the Mountaine Russias. In the Sea betweene Corsi ca, Sardinia, there is Corrall gathered. This Iland hath two great Havens, which are able to receive great Ships, in S. Plorences Bay. There is also S. Bonifaces Haven, which Ptolemy calls the Syracufan Haven. The Inhabitants of Corfica both were, and are accounted very poore men, that live by stealing and robbing: and altogether unletterd. There are these Bishops in Corfica, who are Suffragans to the Archbithop of Pifanum, namely, Acienfis, Alarienfis, Sagonenfis, and Civilanenfis and the Bishop Nublensis, or Nebiensis, who is subject to the Archbi

SARDI

SARDINIA.

CIAR DINIA was so named from Sardus the Sonne of Hercules. Timeus called it Sandaliotin, because it resembleth the shape of a shooe-soale. Mirsilus and Chrysippus called it Ichansa, because it is like the foale of the foote. Which Manilius intimateth when hee faith.

Sardiniam in Lybico signant vestigia plante.

It is now called Sardegna. On the East the Tyrrhene Sea doth beate upon it, on the South the Affricke, on the West the Sardian; on the North the Sea that floweth betweene it and Corfica. This Hand hath anungentle ayre : and therefore Q. F. doth admonish M. Cicero to have acare of his health, and to remember that although hee were now in health, yet hee was in Sardinia: and in his Epistles hee saith that one Tigellius a Sardinian was a man more pestilent and contagious than his Country. All the Hand aboundeth with fruite, Wheate, Wine, Mines of Silver, Cattell, and all things necessary. There are such store of Horses, that many runne wilde, and have no owners; they are lesfer than ours, but full of meetall, strong and nimble. It affoordeth much Hunting, so that the Country people doe live onely by it. For this Country hath abundance of Boares, Harts, Does, and another kinde of Beast which they call Musto, which we have described before in the description of Corfica. But Sardinsa hath no Wolves, nor any other harmefull beaft, nor Serpent, and therefore silve faith.

> Serpentum tellus pura, ac viduata Veneno, Sedtriftiscalo, ac multa vitiasa palude.

This Country is from poylond Serpents free. But many noysome Marshes in it bee.

But the Soligunda in Sardinia is as offensive and hurtfull as Serpents are in other Countries. It is a little creature like a Spider. L.S. calleth it Solifuga, because it shunneth the day-light. It liveth much in the Silver Mines, for this soyle is very rich in Silver Oare. It creepeth closely along, and if any one fitt upon it unawares, it infecteth him. There is also a strange Sardinian Hearb, which Pausanias saith, is like unto Parsly: which if it bee eaten, it doth contract and draw together the Visage and mouth, so that they dye as it were laughing. Strabo writerh that the Spaniards make poison of it, which being drunke, doth dispatch them without any paine, and hence grew the Proverb Sardonius risiu, or the Sardinian laughter. The chiefe Citty of Sardmin is Calaris, commonly called Cagler. It is situate on a Mountains necre the Sea, looking toward Affrick, and it hath a faire Haven. This Citty is adorned with many priviledges: it createth Conwho have power to punish delinquents without authority from Uuu 4 the

the King: and it hath power with the peoples consent to make new lawes. In this Citty the reliuges of S. Augustine were kept, untill Heli. pravdus King of the Langbards did translate them to Papia. In this Citty the viceroy of Sardinia resideth, together with many Barons, Earles. and divers rich men. Mela and Pliny doe make mention of the Citty Sulchitana. There are now also the Citties Oristagnum, which is a Metropolitan Citty, fituate on a Plaine, not farre from the Sea. It was heretofore called the Country of trees, but now it is called the Mar. quiship of Oristagnum. There is also the Citty Sassaris which hatha pleafant foyle watered with many Springs, & abounding with divers forre of fruites, but it is weakely fortified. Algher is a new small Citty, but yet populous and strong, and adorned with many faire adifices and buildings: the inhabitants whereof are almost all Tarraconians. Sardinia hath also other Citties, and Townes, which for brevitie sake weedmit. It hath many pleasant Rivers which are not deepe, so that in fommer time you may passe over the bards. There are many Maoi. strates in Sardinia. The chiefe is the Viceroy, who hathal the Kingsan. thority: and according to their ancient lawes none but a Spaniard can beare this office. The King doth affigne and appoint him oneafsistant, who is Doctor of both Lawes, whom they call there the Regent. Morcover hee hath other Counfellors, who dispose and order all matters, and this Court is called the Kings audience. Heretofore it was a priviledge of the Kingdome that no man could bearethis office longer than three yeres, and then another succeedeth in his place. But now one continueth in that office as long as the King pleafeth, Concerning the manners and dispositions of the Sadinians: they are strong of body, and inured to labour, except it be some few who are given to effeminacy and wantonesse. Many of them doe keepe Cattell, and are contented with poore fare and water. Those that dwell in the Townes and Villages, doe live peaceably and quietly together. They love strangers, and doe use them kindly. They live from hand to mouth, and goe in a poore habbit. And which is strange, there is not one Artificer in all the Iland, that can make either Swords, Daggers or other weapons, so that they fetch them out of Spaine and Italy, Mercator mentioneth these Bishops. The Archbishop Claritanensis, under whom are these Bishops, Sulcitanus or Sulciensis, Deliensis, Suellensis. The Archbishop Turitanus, under whome are these Bishops, Sorrensis, Plotanensis, Ampuriensis, Gifacensis, Or Girardensis, Castrensis, Othanensu, or O. thricensis, Bosanensis, or Bossa. The Archbishop Alborensis, underwhom are the Bishops of V sellen fis. S. Iuftia, Terra Alba, Civitaten fis, and Gastelleen fis are excepted.

THE KINGDOME SICILIE

ICILIE is next to bee described, which excelleth all the lands of the Mediterranean Sea. Thue idides calleth it signal from Sicanus, who, as Solinus and Capella doc write, came with a band of Iberians into that Country before the Trojan warres. Many doe call it Trinacria, and especially the Poets, in regard it hath 3. Promontories. Or else because it resembleth a Triangle or three cornerd figure, for it runneth forth divers wayes with three Promontories, and so is like the greeke letter Delta, which beareth this shape A. These three Promontories are Pelorus, Pachynus, and Lilybaum. The Gracians did callit Sicelia. But fome suppose,

> Trinacria quondam Mutavere, situm : rupit confinia Nereus : Italiapars una fuit, sed pontus & afins Victor, & abscissos interluit aquore monteu.

Trimacria hath her situation chang'd, And now the Sea their borders hath estrang'd, Heretofore it was a part of Italie, From whence tis now divided by the Sea.

And hence Rhegium * is so called in Italie, because Sicilieis there di- * Rhegium is vided from Italie: On the North it hath the Tyrrhene Seas on the East fo called from the Hadriatick and Ionian Seas on the South the Africk Seas and a Physique, the Hadriatick and Ionian Sea; on the South the Affrick Sea, and on which lignifies the West the Sardinian Sea. Thyegdides writeth Lib. 6. that the come to breake, bepasse of sicile is about 8. dayes journey, and yet it lyeth but 20. fur cause Sicilie is longs from the maine land on considerate of tack. longs from the maine land or continent of Haly. Moreover this Iland and divided dothexcell for the wholesomenesse of the ayre, the fruitfullnesse of from Italie. the toyle, and plenty of all fruite, and other things, which are necesfary for the use of man : For it lyeth in the 4. Climate, which for the gentlenesse, and temperatenesse of the ayre, doth exceede the sixe others. So that Sicilie produceth the best fruites. So that Marcus Cato calleth it the Stoarchouse of the Commonwealth, and the Nurse of the Romane People; and Strabo the Barne of Rome. In the Sunen sian felds, where the ancients doe faine that Proferpine was tooke away violently, which they call the Navell of Italie, the Corne yeeldeth fo great an increase, infomuch that one bushell of Wheate fowed yeeldehan hundred, which field they call therefore Campe dallo cento Salme. The Leontine fielde is not inferiour unto this, concerning which Chero faith in his third Oration against Verres. Quid Vina commorabo

optimi

optimi saporis adorisque? What should I mention the fragrant pleasant Wines.? Plany (who was most diligent and curious in reckoning the best forts of Wines) doth affirme that there is excellent good Wine made in Sicilie. And hee faith that there is the Balincian Wine in Sicilie, which tafteth like Methegling, or Wine mingled with honey. So that they suppose the Balincian Wine is that which they call Mus-Mulkadine kadine, which is very sweete. For both Alpes Muskadine whence so whence focal- called, that is Bees, and Alufce that is flies doe haunt these Grapes, which are therefore called Muskadine Grapes, out of which a sweet pleafant wine is pressed which they call Muskadine: though some Suppose that it was so called because it smellethlike Muske. Sothat the Wine of Sicilie may be rightly esteemed the best, for it is as good as the Italian Wine, and as pleasing to the Pallat, and will keepe as long. Moreover secilie hath great store of Oyle, Suger, Saffron, Honey, Salt, all forts of fruites, and excellent Silke. Belides Sielleis rich in Mettalls: for it hath Gold, Silver, Iron, and Allom. It produceth also Pretious stones, as the Emerald, the Achates, the Berill, the red Marble stone, the lasper, and it hath great heards and flocks of Oxen and Cattell. There is excellent hunting of Does and Boares, and Hauking at Partridges and Quailes, which they commonly call Francolmus. And Falcons, who are enimies to all flying fowle, are taken heere. The fierce Leftrigonians did first possesse this Country, afterward the Sicanians, a Colonic of Spaniards, and lastly the Trojans and Cretensians came hither. Afterward the Gracians did invade it, then the Romanes, and after the division of the Easterne, and Westerne Empire it was subject to Constantinople almost 200. yeares. But in the raigne of the Emperour Instiman, the Gothes invaded this Iland, who 17. yeares afterward were expelled and droven out by Belisarius. Afterward the Saracens did possesse it, under Michael Balbus, and held it 400, yeares. The Normans succeeded them, and afterward the Langbards, Sucvians, and Germanes: but they being droven out by Clement the 4. the Frenchmen possessed it 16. yeares. Afterwardit was subject to the Aragonians, untill the raigne of King Ferdinand, after whose decease the Kings of Spaine were also Kings of Aragon, and sicilie. Pliny reckoneth that there are 72. Cittles in it. But now there are 173. Citties and Townes, as Maginus witnesseth. The Metropolis or mother Citty of the Kingdome is Panormus, which Piolomy and others doe call Palernum, it is now called Palermo. It is an ancient Citty, and a Colony of the Phoenicians, as appeareth by some Epitaphs written in Caldean letters. It is thought that it was built in 4. brahams time, being feated in a pleasant fruitfull soyle. It lookers Northward, and is washed with the Tyrrhene Sea, having high walls, which were built by King Frederick. Neere the Sea there is a Castle, which hath beene much enlarged, which they call Castrum id Mist, or the Castle by the Sea. There are also three Gates of the ancient Citty yet standing, and the old Walls, with many Towres built of foure square stone. There is a Church at Panormus consecrate to S. It. ter, which was built by Rogerius King of Sicilie, which excelleth both for beauty, and costly building, all the ancient and new Churches in

THE KINGDOME SICILIE

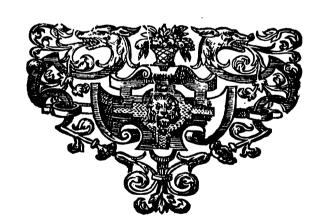


Italy, so that learned men and travellers that come to see it doe much admire it. The greater Church of this Citty is of a kind of a networke building, carved with divers figures and Images, and built by Gualther the second Archbishop of that name, which was founded in the yeare 1185. where the bodies of the Kings, and Queenes, and Dukes are buried and interr'd. There is also a publike Schoole, and an Hospitall . for strangers. It would be tedious to rehearse the other faire buildings, and adifices which are in this Citty. The other Citties are Si. racusa, which was heretofore a great Cittie, which the Oratorthus describethin his 4. Oration against Verres. You have often heard that Siracufa is the greatest and fairest of all the Græcian Citties. And so it is, O Judges as you have heard. For it is strongly situate, and hath a faire comming to it both by Sea and Land, and it hath Havens which are inclosed on every side with brildings, which having divers entrances, doe at last meete and flow together. Where a part of the Towne, which is called the Ile, being disjoyned by their meeting together, with a straite Sea, is joyned together againe with a Bridge. It is so great a Citty, that they fay it doth confift of 4. great Citties, one of which is the Iland aforesaid: which is encompassed with two Havens, at the Mouth of one of which there is King Hierons Pallace, in which the Prætors now dwell. There are many Churches init, but especially two, which doe farre exceede the rest, one consecrate to Diana, and the other to Minerva, which was a faire Church before Verres came thither. In the farthest part of the Hand, there is a Fountaine of sweet water, which is called Arethusa, which is very great, and full of fish, which would be coverd with the waves of the Sea, but that it is walled about with stones. But there is another Citty of syaufs which is called Acardina, in which there is a great Market-place, a faire Gallery, and Counsell-house, a great Court, and a Temple of lupter Olympus, and many private Ædifices. There is a third Citty which is called tyche, in which there is a great Schoole, and many Churches, and it is well inhabited and frequented. The fourth Citty is that which because it was last built, is called Neapolis, or the new Citty, in which there is a great Theater, & two great Churches, one consecrate to Ceres, and another to Bacchus, and a faire Statue of Apollo, which is called Tennites. But not all the beauty of this Citty is decayd, and onely some ruinous parts of the Towne are remaining. Meffana is a Citty by the Sea side, the Inhabitants whereof were first called Messanians, and afterward Mamertinians, which Herodows and Thuesdides doe mention. There is also Catina, which is called Catana, where Charonda the Lawmaker was borne, and it hath now a famous Schoole. Taurominium is a Citty built by the Zanclæans, it is now called Taormina. There is also Leontium, where Gorgias Sophista was borne. Agrigentum is an ancient Citty, which heretofore the Carthaginians raced, and Megalus and Ferifeus re-edified it againe. There are also Angusta which was heretofore called Megara: also Castrogianum, heretofore Ennea: Drepanum, Monreale, Heraclea, and many other Citties. It is watered with many Rivers, in which, as in the Lakes there are good store of Mullets, Eeles, Tenches, and Trowts. And in the Sea

there is good fishing for Tunyes, not onely at Pachynum, but also at Panormum, and Drepanum, and all that Coast which lyeth by the Tyrrhene Sea. There are also Sword-fishes taken in the Massonian Sea. Lastly, there is excellent good fishing in the Sicilian Sea, for there are great store of Mullets, which the Grecians call Trichias, and Sophrorius and licero doe call them Barbels, and also great store of Lampreys. But the Cicilian straites are narrow, dangerous, and rough, and are called by the name of Scylla and Charybdis. The chiefe Mountaines Æt. a & Eryx. Ætna by Pindarus is called the Pillar of Heaven. Silius Italieus calleth it Tiphoeum. It is now called Monte Gibella, or Moneibello. Erxx is much memoriz'd for Venus Chappell, which was built by Amas. In Sicily are the Archbishops Panormitanus, under whom are the Bishops Agrigentinus, Masarensis, Milevitanus, or Maltensis. The Archbishop of Moniis Regalis, under whom are Siracufanus, and Cothanenfis. The Archbishop of Meffanensis, under whom are Ceph iludensis, Pacensis, Lipariensis, Marcus and Militensis, now Melaza.

Xxx

STIRIA



STIRIA, COMMONLY CALLED STIRMARCK, which was made a Dukedome by

FREDERICR BARBAROSSA.

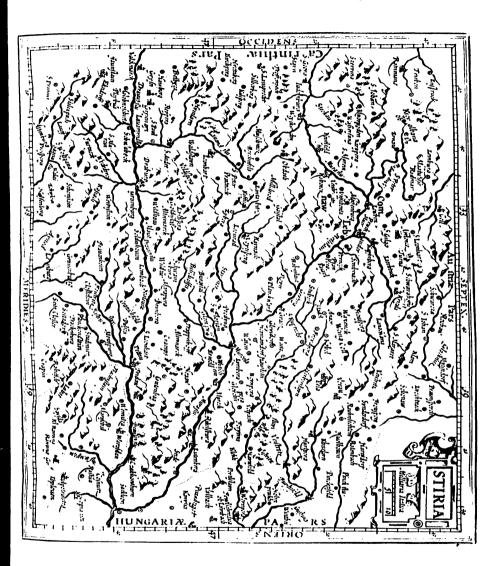
In it there are many Countries, among the which is WARASDEN; by the River DRAVUS and LEBNAW, by the River Mura.



TIRIA commonly called Stirmarck, was without doubt so called from a Bull or Steere, to which opinion Ægidius Tschudus subscribeth: where he reporteth our of Pliny, that Caro doth affirme that the Lepontians and Salassians were of the Taurick Nation: but these Tauris-

cians were Frenchmen, who in the ancient French warres feated themselves beyond the Alpes, of which Polybius Lib. 2. of the French warre writeth thus. Those that are called the Transalpine French, doe dwell by the Alpes on either side of Mountaines, on that side which looketh Northward, and towards the River Rhodanns, but on that side which lyeth towards the plaine ground, there are the Tauriscians, the Agonians, and many other barbarous people, from whom the Transalpines are onely distinguisht by their different habitation and therefore called Transalpines, because they live beyond the Mountaines. But after these Tauriscians departed hence, they sought themselves other habitations, and possessed the Country, which is now called the County of Goerts, and fo comming into Stiria, they left their name unto that Country. For a Bull in the Germane language is called a Stier. And so they spred and dispersed themselves into dufirea, and Hungary. Some affirme that Stiria was heretofore called Valeria, in honour of Valeria the Daughter of Dioclesian, as Marcellimu doth report. Volateranus thinketh that it was called lapidia: for so he writeth in the 8. Booke of his Geogr. The next unto this /apidia, which they now call Styria, though Pope Pius thinketh it should bee called Valeria, by according to Rufus his description, doe thinke that Valeria should be rather called Croatia, betweene Danubius and Dravus. The last Marquesse was called Ottocarus, whose Daughter Lupold Duke of Austria married, who by the Emperour was made Duke of suru. Afterward his Line being extinct, the Governour of Hurgary fent his Sonne to governe his Country, but hee living loofely, and having laid intolerable taxes and taxations on the Stirians, was droven out, and Ottocarus the King of Bohemias Son was called in, who didusurpe the Dukedome of Austria, and got Carinthia in the yeere of Christ 1269, but he could not keepe it long. For he grew so arrogant, that hee contemned the Emperour, and would not doe homage for the

STIRIA OR STIRMAR CK



Lands which he held in Bohemia unto the Emperour Rudolphus Habsbur. gius: the Emperour at Augusta called a Counsell of the Princes of Germany, and citeth Ouacarus to appeare at his perill and to answere concerning those Provinces of the Empire which he unjustly possessed. as also concerning his contempt against the Emperours Majesty. 0114. carus laughs at the Citation : and fends no body to the Counfell to answer for him. In the meane time Embassadours being sent from the States of Auftria, came to Augusta to the Emperour, and the Counfell of Princes there assembled, and there having grievously complain ned before Calar and the Princes of Ottocarus his injury and cruelty. they shewed that he had gotten Austria by an unjust Title; and that he had repudiated and divorced his lawfull wife Margarite, the Inheretrix of Austria, and kept a Whore, and at length poylond his owne wife: and that he tooke away the lawfull Inheritance of Anfirst from Agnes Badensis, and her Daughter Elizabeth, with her Brother Hem? and that he had murderd many of the Noblemen in the Citty of vi. ema, and had butcherd many innocent people: and that hee had fecretly devided Austria, Stiria, Carniola, and the Marquiship of the Vindorians, which were in the Emperours gift, and that hee might hold Austria by the ayde of a forraine power, and lay the yoke of servinde on the people, he did therefore revolt from the Empire and Calvice. It was hereupon decreed by the Princes, that Embassadors should be fent to Bohemia. But they in stead of an answere giving reproachfull speeches to Cafar, and the Princes of the Empire, they decreed and agreed that Cafar should make warres against them, and should have their ayde therein. Hee having levied a great Army goeth into dufria. On the other fide Ottocarus marcheth forth with no leffe forces, but he doubting the event of the warre, and fearing Cafars wifedome and force, by the intercession of two Noblemen, made a peace with him, and restored back Austria, and did homage unto Cafar for Bohemia, and the other Provinces which he held of him: and while hedid his homage, he kneeled before the Emperour, and the whole Army, which matter being taken in dudgeon by his wife, and some factious spirits, they violated the peace, and entred Austria with a great Army. On the other fide the Emperour Rodolphus marcheth forth with his Army of Germanes, and his auxiliarie Hungarian forces, and fo joyning battle with Ottocarus not farre from the Towne Marcheccus, he overcame him, and flew him, afterward hee invaded Bohemia, and with fire and fword enforced the young man wencestaus the Sonne of the deceased Ottocarus to seeke peace, and prescribed him conditions according to his Imperiall pleature. But hee made his eldeft Sonne Albert Duke of Austria: and afterward by the common consent of the Princes of the Empire, hee was made Duke of Austria and Stiria. Stiria is diffinguisht into the higher, by the turning of the River Mura, and the lower neere the confluence and meeting of Dravus and Mura, which is next unto the second Pannonia, or Hungarie, whence that place is called am Hungerischen. The chiefe Citties of Stiria are Bruga, by the River Mura, and also Grazium, Viana, commonly called Voylferg, by the River Kaynacha. Also wolfpergum by the River Lavandus. March-

purgis a Metropolitan Citty on the left banke of the River Dravus, and on the same side there is Petovia, or the Petovian Colonie, where the Romane Legions were seated. Beyond the River is Warasinum, which they call the Varian Castle, there is also Rachelfpurg seated on the left banke of the River Mura, where the Country of Savaria beginneth. In this Country also there is Cilia on the banke of the River Savis, which seemeth to be an ancient Citty, for there are many Inscriptions of Romane names in it. The Townesmen say that it was built by Sulla, and that it was called Sullaces, but on no ground as Volaterrarus faith. For perhaps it was that Citty, or built out of the ruines thereof, which Ptolemy placeth not farre from home, and calleth Celia. In the Dukedome of Styrla there are more Counties, among which are warasden, by the River Dravus, and also Lebnau, by the River Mura. Siria is watered with these Rivers, Dravo, Lavanda, Sackan, Sulmo, Raynatho, Mura, Martza, Arrabone, Verfiritza, Lausintie, and infinite many Torrents, and Rivulets, which at length doe all runne into Danubius. Hereare no particular Mountaines, for they are all called by one generall name the Norician Alpes, whence they are called by the name of Alpes, as Rauch Alben, Subalben, Saw Alben, Schwaberger Alben. In the confines of Austria, Carimbia, and Stiria, there is the Mountaine Taurus. The Mountaine Gefaces doth hang over the River Mura, which is now commonly called Der Schockel, and Sault, Manfenperg, Wemfperg, and necre unto the River Salzis it is called Ina Sawruffel, that is, os porcinum, or Hogs mouth, and Deifelsleig, that is, the Devils Pracipisse. Below the River Mura it is called in Gaistal, Stainperg, and Kainacher Alben; and somewhat lower are the Mountaines Kreiczpergus: and toward the East Radel and Plaitzperg. Beyond Dravus Southward is the Mountaine Claudius, which is now called Dracimperg. Vadianns relateth, that it was acurrent report at Vienna in Austria, that a Mountaine began to burne in Stirea, whereupon the Emperour Maximilian sent Messengers who found it to bee true. And it is probable that this hapned about the yeere of Christ 1520. at what time Vadianus writ thus much. Moreover the aforesaid Mountaines are every where clothed and crowned with woods. The Stirians are a rustick people, and some of them have such swellings about their necks, that it hindereth their speech, and women that give sucke doe cast it behinde their back, that it may nothinder their Children from sucking. Ortelius doth report that he faw at Frifachium, while he traveld from Vienna to Venice, in the yeere 1558. a man that had a Chin that was as broad as his shoulders, and it hung downe upon his breast. The Inhabitants doe thinke that the ayre and water are the cause of this swelling. The Stirians doe use the Germane speech and habit, except it be those that dwell by the River Dravus.

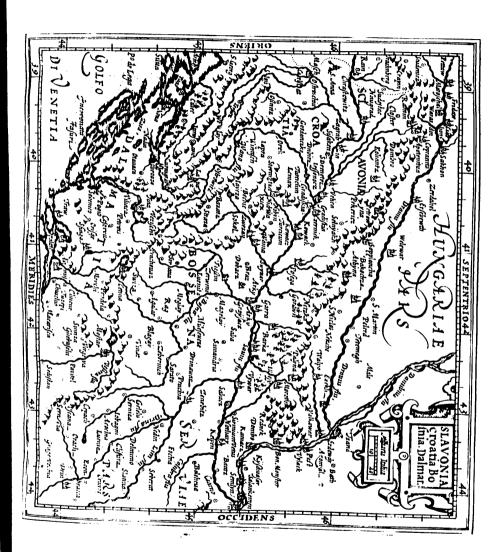
Xxx 3

SCLAVO-

SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, BOSMIN, VVITH PART of DALMATIA.

MONG the Countries which are presented in this Table Selavenia is the first, which was so called from the Selavenian Nation, who did heretofore inhabit by the Mrotick Lake. Pliny calld it Illyricum, from Illyricus the Sonne of Caamus, or as fome thinke of Poliphemus. Ptolemy, calls it Illy is, and Stephen Illyr a. Ptoleny doth fretch it forth from Ifria even to the contines of Macedon, by the Sea shore, and doth make it extend to "annoni. a and Messa. Pomponius Atela, and Dionysius Alexandrinus doe describe it to be larger, for hee maketh Illyria to containe all the coast of the Hadriatick Sea, from Tergestus even to the Ceraunian Mountaines, and placeth it beyond Danubius. For Mela reckoneth Darubius among the Rivers of this Country. But Pliny maketh the Rivers Arsia, and Thus to be the bounds thereof. And the most doe follow Pulmies de cliption, who faith that Mirs where it looketh toward Macedon, doth containe Dalmatia, and Liburnia, which Lazius doth call Crabates; and others Croatia, Pinetus calleth it Contado di Zara. The length of it from Arfa to Drew is 380 Italian Miles. In some parts it hath a pure wholesome ayre, but in other places not fo wholefome, by reason of Moorishexhalations and vapours. This Country, as Strabo witnessethis very pleasant: it hath strong Havens, a fertile Soyle, and full of Vines, unlesse it becupon the stony rockie clisses, or on that side which lyeth toward Pannonia, where it is cold, and coverd with fnow. Floris in his booke of the first P nicke warre, writerh that the Illyrians grew to licentious, that they flew the Romane Embassadors like sacrifices, and burnt the Captaines of the Shipps, and to differace them the more, at the command of a woman who as he writerh was called Tenta. Agains the Illyrians being hired by King Perfes, began to fet upon the Romanes behind their back, but Scorda which was the head Citty of the Nation being rafed, they straightway yeelded themselves. Pliny writeth that the coast of Illy is was more frequented than the Ilands, when on the contrary, the coast of Italy over against it is very impetuous and ftormy. The chiefe Citties and Townes of Illiri arc Sons, commonly calld Segna, being feated on a Plaine by the Sea, which is often troubled with the North wind. Ladera is now the chiefe and strongest Metropolis of the Liburnians. Also Zara commonly call'd Selenium, Piolomy calls it Sieum. It is fituate in the Bay Scardmicor neere the Sea. at the foote of a Mountaine, where there is a Caffell. It bath fruitefull fields, but it is thinly inhabited, by reason that the Turkes doe continually vexe it. Spalatum and Salena is celebrated by Protono and Strato. There is also saloni, which is a Haven of the Dalmarians, which hath few inhabitants, because it is so neere unto the Turke. Tragarium now called Iran is divided from the Continector

SCLAVONIA



Xxx 4

a small arme of the Sea. Epidaurus is an ancient Citty, by the ruines whereof there is Ragusium commonly call'd Ragusi, the Turks call it Pobrovicha, it is a small Citty with a strong Castell: heere is a samous Mart for all Turkish commodities, the Commonwealth is governed by good lawes, the Cittizens are rich. This Country is watered with two chiefe Rivers Savus and Dravus, which doe runne into Danubius. Beyond the Mountaines many lesser Rivers doe breake out into the Hadriatick Bay, as Edanius, Ticicus, Naron, Rhizon, and Drinus. The Illyrians or Sclavonians doe dwell in woodden houses, thatched, unlesse is the some Townes upon the Coast where they live civiller. And so much concerning Illyricum or Sclavonia in generall. But Sclavonia which our table doth exhibit, is onely a part of that Illyricum, unlesse we make it to be Plinyes Sclavonia. It containeth the Marquiship of windorum, and the County of Zagabria.

CROATIA.

Rossia is a part of Illyricum towards Hungarie, which weedeleribed in the beginng. Rufus and Volaterranus call it Valeria: others Liburnia. It joyneth to Istria on the East by the Fanatick Bay, and is situate betweene the Rivers Cuspa and Savus, and the higher Mesia. The Metropolis of this Country is now called Bigihon, and sometime Fumlum. It hath many other Citties at Zeng, Wackat, Turnar, Modrift. But the Turk by his invasions made this Country knowne, having broken the league with the Christians, had a great desire to joyne this Country to his Kingdomes and Provinces, that so he might more conveniently invade Italy and Germanie, whereupon at the beginning of Summer in the yeare 1592, the great Turke sent an Army into Cra. atis, under the conduct of his Bashawes and Captaines. The Souldiers being terrified at the approaching of this army, the Bashaw of Bosnia tooke the stronge Fort Hrastovitza by treachery. And afrerward the fury of his Souldiers being not appeal'd therewith, hee laid fiege to wyhitz, a strong walled Citty: the Souldiers having neither munition nor victualls, yeelded up the Towne by surrender, and the Turkeafterward contrary to his promise put them all to the Sword, and many inconveniences follow'd after this surrender, which I omit. Moreover in the yeare following, which was 1593. The Turkeglorying in his many victories, and Townes which hee had taken, had a great defire to get the strong Citty Siffegkum : and so rayling an army hee besieged it. But the Germanes considering what great detriment and losse, not onely Germanie but all Europe should sustaine, if the Turkes should take it, they levied an army, and so passing over the River Savus, they intended to relieve the Citty. The Turkish horse-men who were 8000. or some say 10000. made haste to possesse themselves of the other Banck of the River Savus by the Bridge which was built before, that so they might hinder the Christians approach, where joyning battell with the Christians, the Turkes were put to slight, and fled to the Bridge, which the Carolostadien Souldiers had first possessed. The Turkes were at last all cut off, and a great many drown'd in the Rivers Savus and Kulpa. The other part of the Turkish Army fled, the Bridge being cut downe, so that they could not retire to the rest of their army. And so on the 22. of June in the yeare 1593. this Citty was freed from this straite siege.

BOSNIA.

The Easterne part of Libernia they now call Libernia, from the Reffi, a people of lower Masia: who afterward being expulsed by the Bulgarians, did remove into higher Masia, and by changing the letter e for 0, they were called instead of Bossia Bossia or Bossia: and afterward Bossia, and Bessia. There have beene the like changes in other names, as Melma, now called Malia, Langones and Lingones, Scandia and Schridia, &c. Iaitzais a Citty of Bossia, seated on a high hill, and encompassed with two Rivers. These Rivers doe flowe at the soote of the Mountaine, and so having encircled the Citty, doe joyne together, and runne both into Savus. It was the Metropolis of Bossia, and ithath a strong impregnable Castle. This Country also hath other chiese Citties, especially Schwonica, and Warbosayne, which is now the Metropolis, but not walled about. The River Milliatzka doth devide it into two parts, &c.

DALM ATIM.

TT remaineth that wee should speake somewhat of Dalmatia, a part whereof is described in this Table. It was so caled from Deliminium the Metropolis of this Country. Heretofore Dalmatia was a potent Kingdome, and the Dalmatians were heretofore ftrong and rich, and confident in the situation of their Country. They lived for the most part in Woods, and so were much given to robbing. The Citties are Salanum, and not far from the borders of this Country, the Citty Apollonia is situated by the Sea side, neere unto which there is a Rocke which sendeth forth flashes of fire, and beneath it hot water and Brimfromedoth boyle forth, especially when the Rocke blazeth and burnoth. The Ecclesiasticall government according to Mercator is in this manner. There is the Archbishop Iadra, who they now call Zara. Under whom are Anzara, Vegla, Arbe: also the Archbishop of Spalato, nuder whom are the Bishops Tragurium, of Teniensis Tina, Sardona, Temnensis, Nonensis, Nonensis, Almisa, Sibinicensis, Farensis. The Archbishop of Ragusine, under whom are Stagnensis, Rossonensis, Tribuniensis, Bacensis, Rosen-Ju, Bidnanensis, Budva The Archbishop Antiberensis, under whom are the Bishops of Dulcinium, Suacinensis, Drinastensis, Polastrensis, Scodrensis, Sardensis, Surtanensis, or Acutarensis, Arbensis.

WALA

VVALACHIA, SERVIA. BVLGARIA, ROMANIA.



ALACHIA was fo called from the Flaccians, a Narion of the Romanes. For the Romanes having overcome the Getes, brought thither a Colonie under the condust of one Flaceus, whence it was first called Flaceia, and afterward Valachia. The Alpes and a continued ridge of Moun-

taines doe devide it from Hungary and Transilvania. It hath on the East a Lake full of Fish, which the River Pruth maketh: on the South it is bounded with Danubius; and on the West it toucheth upon 7rmfiloania, by the Towne Severine, where there is Trajans Bridge, which had 34. Piles. On the North it is bounderd with the small River Hoi. na and Ifter, and fo the Country bendeth over against the Hand Pauce well knowne to Writers, which they now call Barillana, But Valadia although it be encompassed with high Mountaines, yet it yeeldethall things necessary. Moreover, it is rich in Mines of Gold, Silver. Iron, and Salt. Neither doth it want Vineyards, but it hath divers kindes of Cattle, especially excellent Horses and Ginnets. Here is the Towne Teniovizza where the Vaivode resideth. There are also other Townes, as Braila, and Trescortum, not farre from which there is Brimstone digged, of which they make Candels, as of waxe. The other parts of this County doe confift of Villages, the Rivers Hierafus, which the Inhabitants call Pruth, Hoyne, Danubius, and others.

SERVIA

C'ERVIA, which Lazius calls the higher Messa, is a Country Detweene Bosnia and Bulgaria. Some suppose that this was the Triballians Country: and that these people came hither, at the declining of the Gracian and Romane Empire. Culpianus and Volaterranus doe write that the Trojans did inhabit Servia and Rafica. The chiefe City of Servia was Sinderovia, which some doe call Spenderoben, and other Simandria, or Semendria, the Turkes doe call it Semender, and the Hungarians Zendrow, which lyeth not farre from Belgradus by the bankes of Danubius, and it was taken by the Turkish Emperour Amurath, in the yeere 1428, and reduced into a Sangiacate under the Beglerbeg of Buda. There are also the Townes Vidina, which the Turkes call kiratown, which is feated by the Mountaine Argentarus. Also Novogradum on the borders of Servia, which some do call the new Mountaine, it hath an impregnable Castle. There is also the black Mountaine, in which there are Silver Mines. There are also Samandria, and Prifdena, where the Emperour Instinian was borne. Also Stonibrigadum, and Belgradum, heretofore called Taurunum. BULGA- VV A L A C H I A.



BVLGARIA.

DULGARIA is so called as it were Volgaria, because certaine people comming from Volga about the yeere of our Lord 566, did possesses this Country. Some thinke that this Country is the lower Mæssa. It lyeth betweene Servia, Romania, and Darnbus. This Country for the most part is Mountainous, and it runneth out on the back side of the Mountaine Hamus toward Danubius, and Romania whence the middle part of the Country is ragged, the steepe parts of it are ful of solitary Woods. The Metropolis of this Country is Sophia, which Niger thinketh to be that Towne which Ptolemy calls Indiam. Here the Beglerbeg of Greece resideth, whom the Turkes call Rumels Beglerbeg, who hath 21. Sangiacates under him. There is also Serrajuma is amous Citty of Bulgaria. And Nicupolis which is governed by Sangiacks. Neere this Citty there are some ruines of an admirable Bridge, which the Emperour Irajan built over Danubius, when he warr'd against the Getes.

ROMANIA

OMANIA is next to Bulgaria, which was so called from the chiefe Citty Constantinople, which was called also Roma acra, or new Rome. It was heretofore called Thrace, either from Thrace the Some of Mars, or from the Nimph Thrara, or rather, a ferial featemeritate, from their wildnesse or raffinesse. It is parted from Macedon by the River strymon; on the North is the River Hamus, on the other fides the Sea washethit. This Country hath neither good ayre, nor foyle: and except it beethat part which lyeth toward the Sea, it is cold and unfruitfull. But by the ca it hath fruit, and Corne. It hath few Apple trees, and but few Vines, which unlesse they be defended from the cold, the Grapes of them doe feldome come to maturity or ripenesse. It hath these Citties Abdera where Democritus was borre; alfo Nicopolis, Philippopolis, Hadrianopolis, Trajanopolis, Selymbria, Perindus, and many others. The Metropolis or Mother Citty is Bizantium, which was built by Paufanias, now they call it Conflanin ple, from Conflavine, who made it the feate of his Empire. The Turkes callit Stampolda, as it were a large Citty. It is feated by an arme of the Sea, and it hath Pera over against it, which they call Galata, which was an ancient Colony of the Genuenfians. There are divers Monuments of Antiquity in this Citty, some of which were brought thither from Rome. The chiefe are the Church of Sophia, which was built by the Emperour Iustinian. The Palace of Co. stantine. St. Lukes Church. A new Caftle, a Colossus, a place to ride Horses, and many old Steeples. Two Rivers doe water it Cydrus, commonly called Much! v.m., and Barbifes, also Chartaricon. The compasse of this Citty is 13. miles. And

there are in it 700, thousand Inhabitants. This Country high bur f.w Rivers but those very famous, as Hebrus, Melanes, Terre, Arfin, Belows, and N.fls. It hath these Mountaines, themes, Rondyc, Orbelia Page one, and Me Babis, these Countries are now subject to the Turke. who hash a Palace at Constantinople. Of whose power, and government I will speake briefly. There are about 200, whom the Turke every 4. yeeres doth command to gather thorow Greece, Walichia. Bolois, and Anatolia, and his other Territories all the Christian Male Children, out of every Family, as a tenth due unto him, which they bring to Constantinopolis, Pera, and Adrianopolis, and deliver them to Citizens to bring them up, and the leffe hopefull they put forth to Country people in Burfis, and Caramania. All these are called Azamyla or lamyla, that is, innocent Infants, that know nothing, and when they are 8, yeares old, 50, of the handlomest and hopefullest of them are placed in the Emperours Palace at Constantinople, which is cilled Saray, and there they are instructed in learning and rudiments ofwarre, untill they have attained to 20. yeeres of age. Out of these belide other Officers of the Court the Janitzaries are chosen, of whom there are 12000, who are the Turkes Garde. Out of the Janitzaries 200. Spachoglani are chosen, who goe on the Princes right hand, and doe every one keepe 4. or 5. Horses for service. Hemus is a very high wood, so that from the top thereof you may behold the Euxine and Adrian Sea. The Inhabitants of this Country are yellow of complexion, long hayrd, couragious, fierce, and cruell: they are great drinkers, and doe love Wine.

Yyy

GREECE

GREECE

VVHICH CONTAINETH THESE CHIEFE COVNTRIES, ALBANIA, MACEDON, EPIRE, ACHAIA, and MOREA.

REECE followes which is a famous Country of Enrope. and the Fountaine and mother of learning. The Inhahitants did call it Hellas. But thefe that doe now inhabite it doe call it Romechi, and the Turkes Haromeli. Leunclavius callethit Rumelia: and the 70. Interpreters I holel, and

Java. But Greece hath feverall bounds affignd it. It reacheth properly from Eune by the River Achelous. On the East it hath the Ægean Sea: and thus Greece is properly bounderd. Which Pliny doth intimate. who faith, that Greece beginneth from the Istmus, and againe he faith, that Gre ce is joyned to Peloponelus with athort neck of ground. Sometimes also Peliponesus and Thessales are comprehended in Greece. So L. Æmilius Faulus, when he travaild thorow Greece, he went to Delphos thorow Theffaly, from thence to Lebadia, then to Chalcides, afterward to Aulides, and from thence to Athens, then to Corinth, Siegon, Argos, Epidaurus, Lacedemon, Megalopolis, Olympia : and so having travelled thorow Greece, he returned to Amphipolis. Homer calleth the Phiote onely Gracians. Herodotus maketh a difference betweene the Thracians and Pelafgans. But now we call Greece all the Country, which lveth Westward, and is washed with the Jonian Sea, on the South with the Libian Sea: on the East with the Agean; on the North it is parted from Thrace, Mysia, and Dalmusa. This Country did heretofore excell other parts of Europe, both for the temper of the climate, and fertility, and Heards of Cattell. This is that Country which flourished along time, and was a famous Empire for Learning, Arts, and warlike Discipline. It was first free, but while it affected Sove-

nty over others, it was it felfe brought into servitude, for now it is under the Turkes Dominion. And heretofore Cyrus, afterward No wes, and other Kings of Per sia did vexe it. Afterward the Macedons governd it, and then the Romanes, after the divition of their Empire it was subject to Censtantinople, untill the Gothes, the Bulgarians, and Sarazens did wafte and deftroy it, and now last of all the Turke hath brought it all into miserable servitude, except some Hands which are fubiest to the Venetian, namely, Corera, Cephalenia, Zasymbus, Crete, an Jother little Hands. Greece had heretofore many flourishing Cit-Eles, as Athens, Lacdemon, Delphos, Argis, Mycenis, Corinth, and many 0rices, the most of which are ruinate, and decayd. Here are 32, great Rivers, as Steymon, Chabrius, Echednius, Anns, Erigor, Indius, Aliamin.

GREECE



Pla ybas, Feneus, Spe chius, Panyaffus, Apfus, Lous, Celidnus, Thyamus, Abs. ron, lex behas, A. belous, ED us, Hafter, Af yes, Amones, Septifus, Congress, If you, Sus, Peneus, Alphojus, seles, Parylins, Eurotes, and machus. The Scasare called the Jodian Sea, from Imia who was a Queene in the fartheit parts of raly, as Soli us affirmeth: or as Archidamus thinketh. from Imas a King of the Illvrians, or from the Jonians who ware drownd in puling that Sca. It was called before the Cronian and Rhem Bay, and the Cretion from the He Greete, as ancient Writers doe with efecit is now called Mr di Cindia, or the Candian Sea, There is also rise Carpathiam Sea, to called from the Hand Carpabas, which lyoth by the Easterne Promontory of Creete. The Æguan Sea, as Fethe and tochers doe write, was focilled from Agenethe Father of the. low, who cut himselfe into it. I omit other opinions. Valerius Flavous call this Egg and Eggs, Thursdides calleth it the Greeke Sea, and the Europeans doe call it by a Greeke name Archipelagus: The Turkes call in the white Sea. The Romanes did heretofore call this Seafar two names as Plan witnesseth, namely, all that which touched Mass. d and I may the Macedonian Sea; and that which touched Greece. th. Gracian Sea: Ptolemy calls it Myrtoum, or the Myrtoan Sea, being a place of the Afrean, which beaterh on Caria a Country of Afathe dell' : Cylullus calleth it Mar de Sturdria, Strab , Pliny, and others do: place is betweene Pel panefus, and Attica. It was to called from Myrthis the Sonne of Mercury, who as Solimus and Isodorus report was call into this Sea by Ochomaus, or as Pliny thinketh, from a finill Iland, fituate not farre from the Towne Carillum. The most doe call it the Icarian Sea, from the fable of Icarus. It is now called Mardi Nicaria, as Cuffillus writeth. It hash alfo divers Mountaines, as Bertifaus, Athis, Olympus, Offa. Pelion, Otterius, Othris, Octa, Pindus, Aroceramy, Stimphe, Calidromus, Carax, Para flus, Helicon, Citheron, Himettus, Stimphalus, Pho-De, Towns, Zaren, Monthe, Taigetus, and others. Moreover Athens famous for Arts and Difciplines was in Greece. So that Diodorus Siculus calleth it the common Schoole. Cicero Lib. 4. Epift. Famil. calleth it the famousest University of Europe, whether Romanes and other Natio paid repaire to fludy Philosophy and the Greeke tongue. Curs dorh often commend Greece for Arts. Eloquence.good wits and plentifull speech, so that the Romanes got the knowledge of Philosophy, and other Arts and Sciences from them. And Flaceus fingeth thus.

> Grays ingenium, Grays dedit ore rotundo Atufa loqui,

The Mufes gave the Gracians wit. And eloquence of speech to it.

TREECE hath yeelded these famous Schollers, Nuscon the F. I Poet, Solom, Socrates the Prince of Philosophers, Xenophon, Plato, Hosciales, Demosphenes, 7 hucidides, and many others. Concerning the Gracians religion, Idolatry raigned amongst them, so that they had an infinite number of Gods and Goddestes. Angustine Lib. 3. of the

Citty of God, affirmeth according to Varros opinion, that the Romans and Gracians together had above 3000, gods, of which there were 133. Inpiters. Every one had his Lar or Houshold god. And they had Tutelary gods for every affection of the minde, and for defence and protection from danger, and every god had distinct and peculiar Ceremonies, Prayers, Prietts, Sacrifices, and Offerings. The common people doe not now keepe their ancient fashions. For they let their haire grow long, and doe onely cut the forepart of their haire. and doe weare a double thicke Har. They use but little houshold stuffe as the Turkes: neither doe they lye on Fether-beds, but on Flock-beds, or Beds stuffed with Wooll or Toe. They never mingle any wine with water, and women are not present at their drinking failts and meetings, neither doe they fitt downe at Banquets. But the Herbenith Greekes have an ancient custome in bewaiting the dead. The Greeke Christians doe differ in Religion from the Romanes, and doe call themselves the Easterne Church. They have foure Patriarks, the Patriarches of Constantinople, of Alexandria, of Hierusalem, and Anwh. These are created by the Metropolitan Bishops, as the Popes are by the Cardinals, and they are famous for their fanctimonious, holy modest, and religious life. Their yearely revenue is 400. crownes, which is begged in the Churches which are under their government. for the Clergie men have no Inheritance. They may marry one wife, but no more, they acknowledge onely two Sacraments, Baptiline and the Lords Supper. They communicate in both kindes, both in Bread and Wine. They have Purgatory, and detest graven Images, and doe not shave their haire. But the richer Græcians, and men of Authority, doe weare Princely apparell. Those that are under the Venetians doe goe in habit like to Venetians. Those that are under the Turkes, doc goe like Turkes. The Governour of Greece is called Vioneli Beglerbey, that is, King of the Romane Princes, for hee governeth all those Countries which the Turke hath in Europe, which are subject to Constantinople. Hee hath 40. Sangiacks, under him, who are Ciptaines of the Horse troopes chosen out of the Spachoglans, and they are Governours in the chiefe Citties of the Provinces, to keepe them in peace and obedience, and they have 150. Sobafci Cimmeriota, or more, who are Vice-governours under them of lesser Townes. Under these sangiacks there are 20000. Spachi, every one of which maintaineth 3, or 4. Horses for service. And these Spachi are distributed thorow the Flamboler, that is, the bands, which doe containe 200,300, 400.01 500. Horsemen. The chiefe of the Sangiacks is the Governour of Midena, who is President also of all Morea, who upon the Beglerless command is to bring forth a thousand Horse, who are bound to ferve him for wages. Also the Governour of Bosna bringeth 900. Horse, and the Governour of Thessalonia bringeth forth 500. Horse, an hundred whereof he hath alwaies in a readinesse, the rest hee sends when the Turke demands it. There are also under this Beglerber, Morfemen who are subject to the Sangiacks, who are called the Tymariots, because they have stipends out of the Tymar, which is the Emperours Exchequer. And also 40000. Akengi, or Account, that is, Scouts or light Horsemen, who being free from any taxes or contributions, doe serve without wages, and are supplyd with visuals by the chiefe Citties thorow which they passe. There are also many Feudataries who are called Mosselin, out of which there are sometime raised 60000 Horsemen, and a great number of Footemen. It would be tedious to rehearse all matters, neither doe we intend it, wherefore we returne to the more special parts of Greece.

MACE-



MACEDON, EPIRE, AND ACHAFA, VVITH which ALBANIA is described.

OME have divided Greece in another manner. But wee will follow Mercator, who doth accurately describe the parts thereof in three Tables. But in this Table he setteth forth 3. Provinces of Greece, Macedon, Epire and Achaja, afterward Moree, and in the third and less forths.

afterward Morea, and in the third and last place Candia. The first is Macedon, being a large Country, and so called from King Macedon the sonne of Orsiis, some say that it was so denominated from lutiter and This, or as Salinus thinketh, from Ducaltons Nephew. It was heretofore called Emathia, as Pliny and Trogue doe witnesse. Livy writeth that it was first called Paonia, afterward Æmonia, Solinus calls it Edonia, and Pieria. Trogus writeth that it was heretofore called Baotsa. Sterhanus and Hesychius doe write that a part of it was called Macetia. and from thence Eustathius reporteth that the whole Country was fo called. It is also called in the Booke of Machabies, Ceshim, where we reade that Alexander went out of the Land of Cethim. It is situate in the middle of two great Seas, the Jonian Sea on the West, and the Eggan on the East: on the North it hath a part of Dalmatia, and the higher Mesia: on the South it toucheth Epirus and Achaja. The Country is every where fruitfull; and encompassed with great Mountaines; and the borders thereof toward the Jonian Sea are plaine and woody: for that part which is called Albania is well knowne to bee large, fruitfull, and pleafant. Moreover, it is very rich in Gold and Silver, and as Aristotle witnesseth, a kinde of strange Gold was heretofore found here, there is also Brimstone digged out of the Earth. Moreover Macedon doth produce a Precious stone called Peantides. which doth helpe women to conceive, and bring forth children, as Solinus writeth. This is that Macedon (faith Pliny) which heretofore had the Empire of the whole World, that is, that Country which pafled over Asia, Armenia, Iberia, Albania, Cappadocia, Syria, Ægypt, Taurus, and Caufasus: this Country had Dominion over the Bactians, Medes, and Persians, and possessed all the East, this conquerd India, following the steps of Bacchus and Hercules, this is that Macedon, in which ou Emperour Paulus Æmilius in one day tooke 72. Citties and fold them. Such was the change of Fortune. Macedon containeth many Countrics, among the which Thessay is the chiefe, which Castaldus calleth Comenolitari. There are also many faire Citties in Macedon. The chiefe now are Theffalonia, which was and is now frequented by divers Christian Nations, and Jewes, who have there 80. Synagogues. The Singlack of Macedon resideth here. He at the command of the Reglerbeg, as often as the Turke setteth forth any Army hath 500. Horsemen well appointed an hundred whercof he keepeth neere him to defend his owne borders. Neere unto this Citty is Siderocapfa famous for Yyy 4 Gold

Gold Mettall. And Pella where the Kings Treasure is kept, and 3000. of the Kings Mares are kept to breed, as Pliny and Strabo doe witnesse. Stagira was the Towne where Aristotle was borne. Also Apollonia where Augustus Casar learned the Greeke tougue. Dyrrachium which was here-tofore called Epidaurus, is in the Country of Brundusium: also Aulon, Croja, and Cavalla. The Rivers of Macedon next to Strimon, in the borders of Thrace, are Axius, Erigonus, Aliacmon, and Peleus. It hath these Mountaines, Pelion, Ossa, Pindus, Nimphaus, and Athon. Athos is a great steepe rugged Mountaine, which casteth a shaddow even to the Iland Lemnos: it is planted with Vines, Olives, Bay-trees, Mirtletrees, and Apple-trees. Now it is inhabited by the Colojerians, who are so religious, that even the Turkes doe abstaine from this part alone, and doe often give the Monkes gifts, and benevolences.

EPIRVS

Lit. Martianus Capella writeth that it was heretofore called Chaonia, Grabellius affirmeth out of Dionysius and Thrasibulus that it was called Oricia and Dodoma. Leander and Erythraus doe write that it is now called Albania, Richerius, and Eneas Silvius Larta. Castaldus saith, that it was called Inna. This Country is bounded on the East with the River Celydnus, or Pepylochnus: on the North it hath Macedon. This Country in many places is Woody and barren, but by the Sea Coast it fruitfull. It produceth great store of living creatures, except Asies, but it is hath faire large Oxen, and great Dogs, and also Sheepe. Virgil, 1. Georg. doth commend Epire for Horses.

India mittit Ebur, molles fua thura Sabei, At Chalybes nudi ferrum, virofaque pontus Castorca, Eliadum palmas Epiros equarum.

India her whitest Ivory doth send,
The soft Sabæans Frankincense doth lend,
The naked Chalybes digge Iron forth,
And Pontus hath that precious stone of worth,
Which usually is call'd the Bezars stone,
Epire hath the best Mares to breed upon.

The Molossians first possessed this Country as Tregus reporteth. But in the Trojans time Visses govern'd it. After whom it came to Achilles, who much enlarged his Empire. Afterward it came to the Romanes, and afterward to the Emperours of Constantinople, and by their grant and donation to the Despotians, which were a family in Epire. But Amurath the Turke at last having droven out the Christians, did subject it to himselfe. Here are the Citties Dodone, samous for the Otacle of Impiter Dodonaus. Also Nicopolis built by Augustus in memory of that

MACEDON



that victory, when in a Sea-fight he ouercame Marcus Intimbus and Queene Cleopatra. It was heretofore a great City and populous, now it is called Prevefa. Ambracia is now called Laria from a Ringr of that name. Here was the Palace of Pyrrhus of Epire, and the Countrey of chombrotus Ambraciota, who as Cicero relateth, having read Platois Booke of the immortality of the Soule, being wearie of the miferies of this life, did case himselfe downe from a high place. There is also Acham. which Gobelus maketh to bee a famous litty of Acarnama. It was heretofore a Colony of Augustus, now it is called apo Figulo, Strab. and Virgil doe call Futbrotum. Pliny calls it Colonia. Suphianus callethinow Butrinto. There is also Leucas, where Apollo hath a Chappell. and a Grove which hath power to mittigate the flames of Love, and Strabo doth report that the Poetesse sappho did first come out of itsull of poeticall inspirations, as Ovid dorh mention in one of his Epistles to Sappho. The Rivers of Epireare Acheron, which Livy calls Acheros. Strabo Achelous, Sophianus Afpri, Niger Catochi, Kyriacus Ancomtanus calleth it Geromlia. The Cerannian or Acrocer unian Mountaines are very high, and fearefull to the Marriners. For as fooneaschads doe begin to arise from thence, Tempetts doe immediately follow. There is also the Mountaine stymphe, out of which the River deads. sus followeth, as strabo witnesseth, the Inhabitants as 'elle miss relateth. doe goe forth of their Country in troopes in the Summertime, in regard of the barrennesse of the foyle, and so doe remove to some other place, namely, into Macedon, Romania, and Natelia, where they worke under the Turke for hire and wages, fometimes they reape Coree, and so after Harvest is done, they returne againe in Autumne with their Wives and Children. But they are Christians, and have a peculiar speech different from the Greekes: yet they are of the Greeke Religion, and because they are neighbours to the Grecians, therefore they understand the Greeke.

ACHAIA

There remaine the in this Table Achaja, which is a Country of Greece. Ptolemy calleth it Hellades. Pliny in his Epiffles calleth it Mara-Greeta, or meere Greece. It is bounderd on the North with the falls, neere the River speeches, the Maliacan Bay, and the Mountaine Cota, on the West with the River achelous, beyond which the Country of the pre-beginneth: on the East it benderh somewhat Northward, and is washed with the Agean and Mirtoan Sea, even to the Promontory Sunium, which is now called Cape delle Colonne: On the South that Peloponesus, over against it, which is joyned unto it by our splanus. I finde in Writers that here are 9. Countries which are Dous neere Parnassus. Actolia by the River Evenus. This latter is plaine and fruitfull toward the North, but regged and barren towards the South. It hath many ancient Citties, one of the chiefe whereof was Cardon, which is now ruinated with the rest. Evenus a most clear attention of the chiefe.

River doth flow thorow this Country, which afterward runneth inwith Sea. The Country of the Locrians and Opuntians was rugged. the chiefe Citty whereof is Amphissa, There is also in this Country Numbilus, which some doe place in Æsolia. Phocis is by the Mountaine Panissus. The Citry thereof is Delphas, where there was the sumptuous Church and famous Oracle of Apollo. Beotia lyeth among the Mountaines, in a moist moorish place, but fat and very fruitfull. There halfo the Citty Afra at the foote of the Mountaine Helicon, where Hefed was borne. And Orchomenus famous for Tirefies Oracle. Alfo These which as Pliny witnesseth, was sometimes equall to Athens, where may famous mea were borne, but now these Townes lye buried in their owne ruines. There is also Cherones where Plutarch was borne. Also Platea memorable for a famous victory which the Gracians obuned under the condust of Paulanias, against Mardonius. Tanagra was amoltsuperstirious Citty. And Aulis where the Greekes assembled themselves before their comming to Troy. Auica is a barren wooddy Country. The chiefe Cirty is Athens, which needs no commendation to make it famous. Euripides calls it the Grace of Greece, or the Compendium and Epitome of Greece. Cicero doth much praise this City, in his Oration for Lucius Flaceus, Lib. 2. of Lawes, and in his Dialogue de Partitione. There was also Marathon well knowne by Milu. dahis famous victory. And Eleusis famous for Ceres sacrifices, which were therefore called Eleusinian. Stephanus calleth Megarus a rugged Country. The chiefe Citty hercof is Megara seated by the 18thmus from whence the Country was so called. The most famous Rivers of debijs are Ismenus a River of Beetia, which watereth the Citty of Thebes. Also Cnopus which Strabo calls Asopus. Homer surnames it flowry (nopus. Also Evenus which before as Apollodorus and Strabo doe witnes, was called Lycormes. It is a River of Ætolia. The most famous Mountimes are Parnassus, which Lucan Lib.4. calleth Mons Phaebo Bromioque Jun, A Mountaine facred to Apollo and Bacchus. Which Claudian and Lereus doe situate in the middle of the World. There is also Helion which Pliny calleth Musis natale, the Muses birth place. The Mountime lly mettus is famous for Honey, Marble, and all things medicinable. There is also Cuberon, which Lattantius calleth so from Cithara a Harpe, because this Instrument was often playd on in this place, and Poets Verses were frequently sung here. There are these Bishopricks in this Country. The Archbishoprick Philippensis, under whom are Cirensis, and Veriensis: Also the Archbishop Laricensis, under whom are Dinutriensis, Almurensis, Cardicensis, Sedoniensis, Dinucensis. The Archbishop Neopatensis, under whom is Lariatensis. The Archbishop Thebaunsis, lorocemensis, Castoriensis, The Archbishop Athenensis, under whom ate Thermopylensis, Davaliensis, Salonensis, Nigropontensis, Molgarensis, Roonensis, Eginnensis. The Archbishops Corcyrensis, and Duracensis.

MOREA,

MOREA, HEERETOFORE CALLED TELOTONNESUS.

O much concerning the chief Countries of Greece, which are in the Continent: Alores and Candra are next to be unfolded. The former Ptolemy, Srabo, and Steph. doe call reloponnesses, it is a Peninsula, but now it is happily called Mores from the incursions of the Moores. Heretofore as

Avollodorus and Pliny doe witnesse, it was called Apia and Pelasia. Strabo delivers that it was Argos, and afterward Argos Achaicum, and Orofins Lib. 1. cap. 11. faith that it was called Achaja. And also Apule. ins in his 6. Booke of the golden Asse. Eustathus did also call it religie and Stephanus Inachia. And in Eusebius Chronicle it is called Analysis It was called Pelopan efus from Pelops a barbarous man, who comming out of Africaigned here. For Pelopus fignifies an Hand, whereas it is not an Hand, but a Peninsula, and as Mela writerh it is most like to a Plantine leafe, being as broad as long. The Perimeter or compalle ofit is 4 .cc. Furlongs, unto which Artemedorus addeth acc. It is joyned to the continent by an Isthmus or necke of Land, the breadth whereof is 40. Furlongs. Many have vainely attempted to cutthorow this narrow tongue of ground, as Demetrius, C. Cefar, Califula, Nergand others: but being frustrated of their purpose, they made a wall there which they called Hexamilium, Amerail the Turke threw it downs. and the Venetians re-edified it in the years 1453, in 15, dayes space, but the Turkes afterward did raze it downe to the ground. In this Ifthmus there was heretofore the Temple of Neptune, where the Ifthmian sports and Playes were celebrated. Pel ponnesus hathou the East the Cretian Sea: on the West the Jonian or Hadriatick Sea: on the North it hath the Corinthian and Saronick Bay, betweene which is the Ishmus: on the South it hath the Mediterranean Sea. This Peninfulais the Castle and chiefe part of all Greece, and they saith that \} it is not inferiour to any Country. For it hash plenty, and abundance of all things which serve rather for pleasure or necessity. It hath fruitful Plaines and Hills, and it is full of Bayes and Havens which doe make many Promontories. The Elians, the Messenians, the Achivi, the Sicyonians, the Corinthians, the Laconians, the Argives, and the Arcadians did heretofore inhabite Pel ponnesus. And this part of Greece was famous heretofore thorow the whole world for the Commonwealths of the Myceneans, Argives, Lacedemonians, Sievonians, Elienfians, Arcadians, Pylions, and Messenions, out of which there came many famous Princes, as Agamemnon, Menelaus, Ajax, and others. For this Country in regard of the firmation, and Maiefty thereof did governe all the other parts of thee c. But now all helyonnelus is under

MOREA



the Turkes Dominion, as also the rest of Greece, although it were valicarry defended by some Earles of Greece, whom they call Astrices, or Lords, and also by the Venetians. But now a Sangiack doth governa rea under the Turke, who is more potent than all the rest, who 1 leth at Modonum, and at the Beglerbeys of all Greeces command hee is to bring a thouland Horse into the Field at his owne cost and char-1705. This bangiack is called by the Barbarians Morabegi, whose yeere-1, revenewes in this Province 700000. Aspers, that is, 14. thousand Crownes. But it appeareth in Ptolemy and other Authors, that all this Country was devided into 8. Provinces, which are Corinth, Argla, Lacon: 1, Ate Benia, Elis, Achaja, Sicyonis, and Arcadia. Corinih is feated in the Isthmus, it was so denominate from the chiefe Citty which was first called Ephyre. Cheero doth worthily call it the light of Greece. It hath a Haven on either side, the one whereof looketh toward Asia, the other toward Haly, so that the convenient situation made it some grow famous, and the Isthmian Playes which were celebrated here. Acrocorimine was seated on a Mountaine 3. Furlongs and a halfehigh. and under it was corinth 40. Furlongs in compasse. On the toposthe Mountaine there was a temple dedicated to Venus: neere which was the Fountaine Pyrene, which did first spring up as the Poets report, from a stroke of Pegajus his hoofe, who was the winged Horse of the Muses. This Citty was raz'd by L. Mummius, becanse they had discourteoutly entertained the Romane Embassadours, after it had beene builded 352. yeeres by Aletes the Sonne of Hippotes, as you may finde it in Pater wus. Argia followeth, which Ortelius calleth Romania. The Citties of this Country are Mycena, where Agamemnon had his Palace, whence Ovid calleth it Agamemnons Mycene, it was famous for the ancient temple of luno, whence Iuno was called Argiva. They report that the Cyclops did wall it about. Not farre from hence was the Lake Lerna, where Hercules kild the Lernean Hydra, or rather did scatter and kill the Theeves that did rob in those parts. The Citty Argo: was built as some report by Argus. Nauplia now called Neapolis is a strong Citty of Romania, Epidaurus is in the innermost part of the Saronian Bay, a Citty famous for Esculapius temple. Next to Argis is Laconia. The Metropolis or Mother Citty whereof is Sparta, which was also called Lacedemon, and now Misuhra: it was heretofore a great potent Citty, being not fortified with walls, but by the valour of the Cittizens, neither doth Pomponius praise it for magnificent Buildings, but for Licurgus his Lawes and Discipline, in which it contended with Athens, as Thueidides noteth in his 8. Booke. Leudramay be knowne out of Plutarch by that sad and tragicall History of sceda-Jus Daughters. There is also Epidaurus which is now called Malvasia. Me Senia reacheth from the Mountaine Taygetus and the River Panifus even to Alpheus. The chiefe Citty of it is Messene situate by the Sca, it is now called Mattegia. Ariflomenis was the Country where renowned Messenius was borne, who as Pausanias reporteth, being ripped open after he was dead, had a hairy Heart. There is also Methone, now called Modon, where the Turkish Sangiack did sometimes keepe his residence. Corone is now called Coron. Pilus was the Country, where

Homers eloquent Neftor who lived three ages, was borne. And Ciparisi is now called Arcadia. Elis is situate betweene Messenia, Achaja, and Arcadia. The Citties are Elu thorow the middle whereof Peneus and Alpheus did runne, famous for Inpiters temple. Olympia was famous for the folemne Gracian Playes, which were called Olympian games, and for the sumptuous Temple of Inpiter Olympius, which by the offrings and gifts of potent Princes and other men grew fo great and beautifull, that there was no Church in all Greece that could compare with it for magnificence and riches, for Inpiter was religiously reverenced here. Cipselus the Tyrant of Corinth did consecrate and sett una golden Iupiter at Olympia of massie gold. Afterward Phidius the Athenian did fett up a great Image of Iupiter of Gold and Ivory, being 60. foote high, which worke was reprehended by other Artificers, because the Image was not proportionable to the Temple. For whereas this tupiter fate in an Ivory Throne, and yet touched the top of the Church with his head, it must needs come to passe that if this Ivory god being weary of fitting would rife up at any time, that hee multihrow downethetop of the Church. There is also Pifa. Achaja which Ptolemy calleth Propria, reacheth from the Promontory Araxus, even to the Sicyonian, from whom it is devided by the River sus, on the South it hath the Mountaine Stymphalus, on the North the Corinthian Bav. There are also the Citties Dyme, which they now call Charenza, whence they call the Araxean Promontory Capo di Chiarensuthere is also the famous Citty Patra which is now called Patras. The Citty Egium in former time was called Voltiza or Boltizan, and it was raced by the Turkes. Ægira was heretofore a chiefe Citty, being feated on a rugged steepe Hill, which is now ruinate, and called xilocaftro. And in the Criffwan Bay there are Helice, Bura, and Pellene. Sicoma is fituate betweene Achaja and A sopus: the chiefe Citty thereof ission, the ancientest of all the Greeke Citties, and built in Abrahans time, being full of Churches, Altars, Statues, and Images. There was also Phlius, which happily is that which they now call Vasilicon. There remaineth Arcadia which is a Mediterranian Country in Pelopownefus, being every where encompas'd with the Sea. In this Coun- Which was fe try there is the Citty Megalopolis, where Polibius a grave and wife Wri- great that they ter was borne. It is now called Leomari. There is also Seimphalus, femid to this when a slip Seimphalus, down and objection I also and whence the Stymphalian Lake, and the Stymphalian Birds. There cure the beams are also Lilea, Mantinea, and Pfophia. But the chiefe Citties of all Pelo- of the Sunne. Jounesus, Ovid Lib. 6. Metamorph. hath thus briefly described and Epi- a sugar, i.e. comized.

ab obligando vel

obleurando. Pll.

Finitimi Proceres coeunt, arbefque propinque Oravere suos ire ad solatia reges: Argofque & Sparte, Pelopejadefque Mycena, Et nondum torve Calidon invifa Diana, Orchomenosque ferax, & nobilis are Coronthus, Messeneque ferox, Patraque humilesque Cleove. Et Melea Pilos, nec adhuc Pitheia Trazen, Quaque urbes alta bimari clauduntur ab Isthmo.

The neighbouring Princes met: the Citties neere Intreate their Kings the defolate to cheere Renown'd Asseene, Sparta, the Argive State And Calydon, not yet in Dian's hate; Fertile Orchomenos, Corinthus, fam'd For high-priz'd Brasse, Messene, never tam'd; Cleova, Patra, Pylos, Nelius crowne; And Thrazen, not as then Pitheus Towne, With all that two-sea'd Ishmus Straites include: And all without, by two-sea'd Ishmus view'd.

The most famous Rivers are Asopus, which Theverus calleth now Arbon, also Penejus, which Thevelus and Niger call Igliaco: there is also Alpheus which the Inhabitants call Rophes, and as Niger faith Orphos. the Italian Marriners call it Carbon: and 140. streames and Rivulers doe runne into this River. There is also Panisus which Niger calleth Stromio, but Castaldus and Mercators tables call it Phrnaza, which is the greatest River of all Peloponesus. The water whereof doth heale (as in is reported) all diseases belonging to Children and Infants. Eurolas is now called by Stephanus and others Basilopotamo, but Niger calleth it Irm; whose bankes are full of Bay-trees: and Inachus, which sephianus and others doe now call Planizza, but Niger calleth it Iru, whose bankes have also great store of Bay-trees. I omit the other Rivers. The Mountaines are Stimphalus the highest Mountaine of Arcadia. which Dominicus Niger calleth Poglici. Xitias Niger callethit Pholos, Mela Cillenius, Strabo Cyllene, it is the highest Mountaine in al! Arcadia. There is also the Mountaine which Mela calls Menalus, Ptolemy Cronium. Also Grevenos, which Niger calleth Zarex, and Gemistus Zaraca. That which Ptolemy and Strabo call Minthe, Niger calleth Olonus. Paufanias calleth it Evan, from Evoe, a noise which Bacchus his Priests did use: because it is reported that Bacchus and those women that followed him did use this acclamation or cry. That which Pliny, Pausanias, Vibius, and Stephanus do call Taigotus is a Mountaine of Peloponesus in Laconia, neere unto the River Eurota. From the top whereof there is so faire a prospect, that you may behold all the Peninsula, and every famous Citty in it. This Mountaine doth breed many wilde beafts, being confecrate to Bacchus, Apollo, Diana, and Ceres. In Morea there are these Bishopricks: the Archbishop of Corinth, under whom is Argivensis: The Archbishop Patracensus, under whom are the Bishops Coloniensus, Motho. nensis, Coronensis, Amiclensis, and Androvillensis.

CANDIA

CANDIA VVHICH POPE BONIFACE of Montis-Ferrat, fold unto the VENETIANS.

TEE are come at length to the last Table of Europe, in which Mercator doth delineate and paint foorth Candia, with some small Hands neere Greece. Ptolemy calls it Crete which is an Hand in the Mediterranean Sea. It is now commonly called Candy. On the North the Ægean Sea doth beare upon it: on the South the Lybian and Ægyptian Seas: on the West the Hadriatick Sea: on the East the Carpathian Sea. The forme of it is long: on the East the Promontory Samonium shooteth forth, on the West there is the Promontory Cria Metopin : on the North there is a third Promontory, which sira. lib. 10. calleth Cimarus, now it is called Capo Chefis. The length is 270. miles, the breadth 55. The compasse of it 588. The Country is every where rugged and Mountainous, but it yeeldeth good ftore of Corne and Graffe. The foyle is very fruitfull, and there are abundance of trees. Pliny 11lo witheffeth that what foever groweth in Creete, is better than any of the same kinde that groweth otherwheres. It beareth Vines, Olives, Oranges, Figges, Lemmons, Cittrons. Malmesie is made onely in this Country, and so is transported from thence to Venice, and other parts of the world. This Wine as Bellonius witnesseth, the ancients did call Prantium. But Volaterranus thinketh that those wines which they called Arvisia, are now called Malvisia or Malmesie, by the addition of one letter, and he addeth that those kindes of Vines, were brought out of Arvisium, a Promontory of the Hand Chios, into Creete, whence they were heretofore called Arvifian Wines. It beareth alfo and produceth Honey, Waxe, Cheefe, Saffron, store of Gum and Bitony, peculiar onely to Creete. In the whole Hand there is neither Wolfe, Foxe, Serpent, or any harmefull creature except Spiders. In regard whereof the Flockes and Heards of Cattell doe feede securely and fafely in the Meddowes, especially Sheepe, which they call Scriphoceri. But it produceth divers living creatures. And Authors doe report of Occie. That it hath no Owles, and that they dye if they bee brought into this Hand. Inpiter did first governe this Hand, then Radanarth afterward Minos and the Gracians. The Romanes power over it began from Metellus, who was therefore calld Creticus. Afterward the Constantinopolitans did possesse it. Baldwin Earle of Flanders, and Emperour of conflant rople gave it to the Marquelle of Montif-ferrat, who foldit to the Venetians in the yeare 1194, for a great fumme of gold: and so it is still under their Empire. Ancient Writers doe report that it had herecofore an hundred famous Cittles, and Pliny mentioneth a-Z. z. z

about 40. The most noted City is *Gnossiss*, where *Minos* had his Palace, whence came the Gnossian Bow, and the Gnossian Datts. *Gortina* followers, whence came the Cortynian habit, as *Claudian* faith in his Booke of the rape of *Proservine*.

Crispatur gemino vestis Cortynia cineta.

Her Cortynian Garment then With a double Girdle was girt in.

And also Phestos. Proxima Gno Siaco jam quondam Phestiaregno. Also Cidon whence the Cydonian Bow, and Cydonian Horne. Allo Diffinna, Marnethala, Licastos, Lictos, Holopixos, and others. But now as Rellamus wirnesseth, it hath onely three Citties of any note, which are Canay, hererofore Matium, the chiefe Citty of the whole Hand, from whence the Hand is denominated. The second Citty next to Cantr. is Canca, here ofore Gidon. The third is Rhetimo, which the ancients calle ! Khetimua. This latter hath an inconvenient !laven, but Carea and Candrhave convenient Havens. There are no Nivigable Rivers in the whole Hand. Yet there are many great Rivers in which Beanes do: grow of their owne accord. On the Northerne there there are Mediotamus, scalinus, Cladilus, Epicidanus, Giffo, Divotro : on the West there is Navollar: on the South Limens. Crete hath great store of a kinde of Fish as bigge as Mullets on the Coast which are called searm, being very rare in other Countries, which aucient Writers doe often mention, and the Romanes did account them great dainties, and a very dainty Difh. The chiefest Mountaines are three, idi, which the Inhabita its call Pfilors: Lence which Timy calleth Cadifi, now de Madara: and Diela which is now called Seihia. They are so high, that all the Winter time they are covered with Snow, but yet Cypresse trees doe grow here and there among the Cliffes. The Mountaine Ida is the highest of them all. It beholdeth the Sunne before the Sunne rifeth, for as Lucretius faith.

> ——Ideis fama est è montibus altis Dispersos igneis orienti limine cerni.

They say the Idean Mountaines are so high, That ere Sunne rise, the Sunne we may espic, Whose scattered beames within the Easterne skies Are seene before the Sunne it selfe doe rise.

It hath abundance of rare Hearbes and Plants, which *vellonius lib.t. cap.*7. doth reckonup. Many do mention the Labyrinth in *Crete* which was built by *Dedalus*, of which as also of the Italian Labyrinth *Plin.lib.* 36. cap.13. witnesset that there is now nothing remaining. Wo iderfull therefore is the stupidnesse and ignorance of the Inhabitants, who doe still shew at the foote of the Mountaine *Ida*, a new Labyrinth in stead of that old one: but it is no wonder that the Cretenians

CANDIE



thould reiffare, that is, should be Lyars. For the Inhabitants when ther by the folluence of the Heavens, the quality of the foyle, or their owner-lisposition, are naturally given to evill. They were heretologic Lyars, deceitfull, greedy, covetous, and glurtonous Drinkers, idle, and not adicted to any trade or course of life, but much given to drinking and Banqueting. But now, as Bellonius reporteth by the infting of niture, they delight from their child-hood in the Seythian Bow, and therein doe follow their ancient custome. For they report that they heretofore adored Diane; and therefore they exceeded the Turkes themselves for shooting, also they are nimble and stout in Sea-sights. For the Cretenfians were the first that were strong in Shipping and Bowes, whereby it is to be understood that they were the first Graciand that followed these studies. For as the Philosopher hathit Cap. 8. Lib. 2. Felitick. This Hand naturally belongeth to the Principality of Great, and is better feated than any other. For it lyeth in the Sea over against Gree. e. And one part of it lyeth but a little diftant from Pel 1 melas the oth repart lyeth not farre from a part of a flewhich is above to grow, and not farre from Rodes. Wherefore King Min's was governour of the Sea, and held other Hands in Subjection; and upon others which had been long uninhabited he planted Colonis. There were thefe Bithopricks in it. The Archbithop of Cracor Candy under whom are thefe Suitragan Bishops; Kirokenfis, Archalenfis, Cera-1 . rentis . A inentis Mil p camer fis, Arienjis, alamonientis, Agentis, Riffic merlis. The Archbithop Auxienfis, under whom are aforfis, so twentis, Napo monte the governits. The Archbithop of mienfis, who hash thele Suffragas under bim, Gelenenfis, Sudenfis, Men Waftenfis, Langingis, Mar at tramentis. The Archbishop V sprengis under whom are these Suntagan Bithops, Lephilienfis, Marchenfis, Corfonenfis. And fo much concerning Candra: there are some Hands yet to bee described which lye round about Greece.

Certu which redemy calls Corema is a faire Hand, being firing both by I and and Sea. It is 2, miles diffant from Epi, us, where the Sea is straitest, but where it is broadest 20, miles. It is 97, paces in length, as ! lim withefleth. The Climate is very temperate and gentle : fo that there are whole woods of Citterne Trees, Orange Trees, and those kindes of fruits. The soyle is fruitfull, having abundance of Vines, Olives, Apples and other forts of fruits, here is also great from of Poncy. Purit hash no good Corne in regard of the Southerne windes, which deves it fo much, that it withers before it come to Maturity and appenete. It is now subject to the Venetians, who defended it valiantly against the fury of the Turkes. It hath a Citty of the same name. The Inhabitants are Gracians.

Zur this commonly called Zante, Flips placeth it betweene Cql sless and Achaja. It is 36, miles in compatte. This Hand bringeth forth great ftore of Corne, but especially Raisons, Wine, and Oyle, out of which the Inhabitants doe yeerely make 15000. Crowing. They are Grecians and subject to the Venetians. It hath a Town of the fame name, with a Castle seated on a Mountaine, which hangeth over the Sea: it is full of Woods, and it is much commended for the wholeformesse of the ayre, the fruitfulnesse and the fertility of the foyle. The Mountaine it selfe is called Elitos.

CANDIE.

Attle is an Iland which was anciently called Meles, which is in the Cretian Sea. The compasse of it is 80. miles. It hath fruitfull Fields. which doe yeeld Corne and Oyle, but little Wine. In this Hand a

Mine of Silver is also found, and the Onix stone.

Nasus is an Hand which Sophiamus and others call Ni Bia. It is 80, miles in compasse. And it is reckoned among the finitfull Hes. It hathgreat store of Wine, and there is a kinde of Marble found in it, which the Gracians and Plin doe call a Carbell, having spots like a Serpent. The stone also smiritus wherewith Glasiers cut their Glasse, which Pliny calls Smiris is found here. Some thinke that there are veynes of Gold here, which are not found out by reason of the Inhabitants sloth and idlenesse. Here is also a kinde of Waspe, which if it sting any one, he dyeth presently afterward: also here are great store ofBats. It was heretofore subject to tohn Quirinus a noble Venetian. Afterward to Duke 10b Criffus, whom Selinus the Turkish Emperour drove hence. But now it is inhabited by Turkes and Iewes.

Santorini, or Santorino, or Therofia, which is an Hand in the Ægean Sea, according to Strabo and Ptolemy, hath the figure and forme of an horned Moone, although it had another shape before it was burned, and that the Sea devided it into two parts, betweene which some Rockes doe lye. It is fruitfull and hath convenient Havens. The In-

habitants live by fishing. And it is subject to the Turke.

Scarpanto was heretofore called Carpathus, or according to Homer, Crasubus. Hence the Carpathian Sea. It is situate in the middle between cete and Rhodes. The compasse of it is 60. miles, or as some will have it 70 miles. It is rugged and full of Mountaines, in which there are Mines of Marble. It had heretofore foure Citties, and therefore it was called Tetrapolis, as Eustathius hath it upon Homer. It hath many Havens which are not very great, nor safe. The Inhabitants speake Greeke, and doe embrace the Gracian Religion: but they are subject to the Venetians.

But let to much suffice concerning Europe. Now we enter upon the other pairs of the world, and first of Affrick, which in our devision is next to Europe.

BARBA-

BARBARY, IN VVHICH ARE THE KINGDOMES OF TUXIS AND ÆGYPT.

part of the World, Barbary doth first present it selte to

The Country whence forcalled.

The Samation

The quarter of

view, being a noble Country of Affrick. It was fo nominated either from the Inhabitants murmuring speech. which the Arabians call Barbar, because the Numidian speech kennel fuch to the Arabians; or from their frequent deferts; for Bar figures in their language a Defart. It reacheth from Aggit even to the Galitane straite and doth containe both the Mauritania's, namely. I'm it sa and cafarienfis, properly called Affrick, also Crena ca, Mamarica, with the farther Libia. Late Writers of Affrick doe make the bounds or it on the East to be the Defarts of Marmarica, (which is now called atha) which reacheth to a part of the Mountaine Atlas, now called Mejes, which part strabs describeth under the name of Abu: on the South it hath the Mountaine Alis, which lyeth from the Entro the West, even to the Sea, which from thence is called the Atlantick Sea on the West it hath the Atlantick Sea: on the North the Mediterranean Sea. The Ayre and Climate of this Country is various and different. In the Spring the ayre is gentle, milde, and cleare; in Summer the heate is most vehement, especially in the Moneths of lune and July, but in Autumne it is somewhat cooler: in the Winter the cold is somewhat sharpe, especially about December and January, but it is but in the morning onely, so that no man is compelled thoroweold to come to the fire. The end of Autumne, and all the Winter, and a good part of the Spring, hath great store of impetuo s and violent windes and ftormes. And fometimes they are troubled with Hayle. Lightning, and fearefull Thunder; and in some places there is thick Snow. This Country yeeldeth grew from of Daves and Pomegranate, but it hath but little Wheare, fo that the Inhabitants for the most part doe make Barley bread. It hashalfo great ftore of other fruit, as Cherries, Figges, Apples, Peares, Prunes, Peaches, Apricotts, Quinces. Olives, and the like. It hath abundance of Oyle, Honey and Sugar, and great fiore of Heards of Cattell and wilde beafts. For this Country doth breed Dragons, Elephants. Goats, Bulls, or wild Oxen, and the like; alto Lyons and Libbards; it hath alfo Wefils which are as bigger as Cars, but that they have not fuch great jawes, and great ftorc of Apes. The Phanicians and others who came out of djicor Agyedidirft inhabit this Country: afterward it was subject to the Romanes, then to the Gracian Emperous, and afterward to the Vandals Sarazons, and Arabians now it is partly subject to the Turke, and partly to a Scritte of its owner allothe King of Spane hath some Ca-

BARBARY.



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Heliopolia

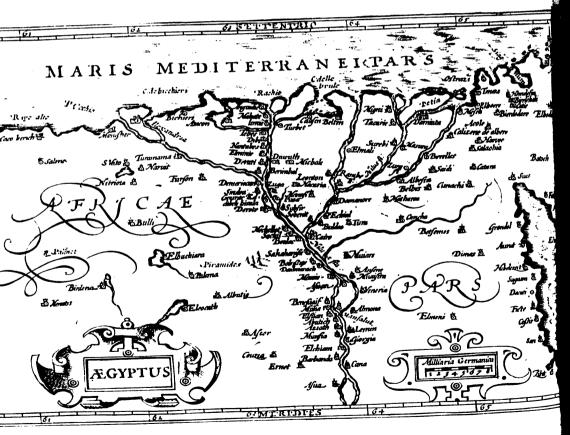
files in it. There are foure Kingdomes in Barbary, the Kingdome of Mo. rocco, of Feste, of Teleusinum, and Tunis, unto which some doe adde Barca. We will entreate of the two former, namely, Morocco and Feffe in the following Tables, but of the other we will entreate here. The Kingdome of Teleusinum which they call Tremifen, is Mauritania Cafariensis The length of it from the West to the East is 380, miles. The breadth of it is narrower being 25. miles, namely, from the Defarts of Numi. dia, even to the Mediterranean Sea. The most part of this Country is unhabited, dry, and rugged, especially Southward. But the Coasts by the Sea side are somewhat more fruitfull and fertile. There are few Citties or Castles in it. The Metropolis is Teleusina, which was heretofore a great Citty, but now it is for the most part ruinated. In the same Country there is also Algiers, a great Citty and well fortified. This Citry did first revolt from the King of Telusia um, and paide tribute to the King of Bugia: afterward it revolted from him and received Ferdinand King of Spane to be their King. And at last it was taken by Barbaressa, and added to the Ottoman Empire, it is samous for the Shipwrack of Charles the 5. for the fad captivity and flavery of the Christians, and the excurtions of the Turkish Pirates. It is now so fortified, that it is thought to be impregnable. Castaldus supposeth that Ptolemy did call this Salden, but Ortelius and our Mercator doe thinke that that which Ptolemy called Salden, is now called Tadelis: lovius thinketh it to be Iulia Cafarea, and others Crita. There are also the Citties Merfalcabir, Meffagran, Mustaganin, and others. This Kingdome hath two famous Havens, the one the Haven of Horamus, or Oracia, with a strong Castle, the other of Marsa Eltabirus, whether great store of Merchants Ships doe refort, especially from Haly, both which the King of Spaine got some yeeres agoe, to the great detriment and losse of this Kingdome. The Kingdome Tunitanum doth containe Affick the leffe, and a great part of Numidia. For it reacheth from the River Major, which Maginus supposeth to be that which Ptolemy calls Audum, even to the River of the Country of Mesrata.

ÆGYPT.

GYPT is a noble ancient Country, which was first inhabited by Mifrain the Sonne of Chus, Nephew to Cham, and Nephew once remoov'd to Noah. Wherefore in Ofire facred rights, it was called from Cham Chemia, in stead of Chamia, as from the other Mifraim, for the Arabians doe still call it Mefre. The Turkes call it Elquibet or Elchebit. The bounds of it on the West beyond Nilus are the Defarts of Barch, Libra, and Numidia, with the Kingdome of Nubia. On the South it is enclosed with the Bugiensian Country, and Nilus, where Wilus bendeth his course from the West Eastward. Pliny doth bounder it with the Citty Syene, which is now called as no. On the East it hath the Defarts of Arabia, which lye betweene Agipt and

the red Sea. On the North it is enclosed with the Mediterranean Sea. which is there called the Ægyptian Sea. It foldome raineth in Ægypt, and Place faith that it was never seene to raine in Agypt, so that the avre is continually serene and cleare, whence happily it was formerlycalled Aeria. The Country is wonderfull fruitfull, being full of men, and all kinde of creatures. The River Nilus, which rumeth thorow the middle of it, and doth overflow it every yeere, doth to The fruitfulmoisten, and fatten it, so that it is wonderfull fertile, and fruitfull. nesse of the Writers have left many Elogics in praise of the fruitfulnesse of this soyle. Country. Iultine affirmeth that there is no Country more fruitfull than it. For (laith he) there is in Expt great store of Wheate, Pulse, Barly, Oates, Beanes, and other kinde of Graine; and also excellent Wine. It hath also pleasant Pastures, but hath but little Oyle and Wood. Besides wilde beasts, of which this Country harh abundance. it doth breed great store of tame Cattell, as Busses, Oxen, Camels, The variety of Horses, Alles, Rammes, and Goates, all which are of a great fize, as living great Billowin with effects, in regard of the temper of the ayre, the abun-tures. direct of Fother, and the sweet Grasse which groweth there, by the overflowing of Nilus; among the rest there are very fatt great Rams. which have a great thick taile that hangeth downe to the very ground, and dewe lappes hanging downe under their neck as Oxen have and their wooll is black. Moreover all Ægypt did heretofore fourish under divers Kings of divers names, even to the Ptolemies: for there were few Phar es. But the Ptolemies raigned a long time, even to the Romane Empire, which declining, Ægrpt was governd by the Agarenes of Arab a felix, the Prince whereof was called the Sultan, and those that followed him were also called Sultanes, being all Mahometans, they raigned many yeeres untill they were expulsed by the Turkes. But now Soliman the great Turke doth possessed all Ægipi, and leaveth there a President, who is called the Bixa of Ægipt. Alexander of Maredon did devide it into Prafectureships of Townes, whereof He-10d to reckoneth 18. Straboone more, and Ptolemy 46. Pliny 50. who also a ldeth that some of them had changed their names, so that it is not to be imagined that there were heretofore so many Præsecurehips of Agricas are nominated in Historians, seeing there might bee many names of one and the same Præfectureship. Leo Africarus saith, that the Mithomerans did devide it into three Provinces. Salid the ligher, or Thebus, from the borders of Bugia, even to Cairus: Errifia which is the Westerne part from Cairus to Rosettus : and Maremma which is the Easterne part. It is supposed that there were 20000. Cittie of Papeunder Amasides. Diadorus witnesseth that in his time there were 1999. The most famous were Syene, Thebes, which was also Well Dr b in Terryra, Heliopolis, Memphis, Bibylon, Alexandria, Pelufium, and the which is now called Afra. I hebes was built by King Busiris, bingin compasse 140. Furlongs, as Herodotus reporteth, it had 100. Gares, which other publike and private Buildings, but now it is ruinathe come was fo called and denominated from the Hand of Nilus: the labilities of an earliest tentirite, who by nature are enemies to the Croccdile: concerning which you may fee more in Strabo and Pliny.

Heliopolis was heretofore the Citty where the Priests dwelt, and the place where Strabo the great Astronomer and Philosopher lived, Memphis heretofore called Arfinge, was a royall Citty, where Nilus first devideth it selfe into two parts, and maketh the forme of the Greeke letter Delta. They call it now Cairum, or Alcair. This Citty is built in a triangular or three-cornerd forme, being above 8. miles in compasse. The Turkes, the Ægyptians, the Arabians, the Hebrewes and others doe inhabit it. Bellonius placeth Babylon a little above Cairus, and the ruine of many famous Buildings are yet remaining. It is now a little Towne of the Christians. Alexandria was heretofore a noble faire Citty built by Alexander the great, upon the Mediterranean Seacoast, and seated pleasantly. The Turkes doe call it Scanderia. Pelufium is called now Damiatum, which is a potent rich Citty, famous for the conveniency of the Haven, wherein many Ships may ride, being at the Pelusiacian mouth of the River Nilus. This Country is devided, watered, and made fruitfull by the River Nilus, which is the fairest River in all the world.



THE KINGDOMES MAROCCO & FESSE.

Hat part of Barbary which was heretofore called Mauritania The Country Tingitana, doth now contains two Kingdomes, namely, of whence to called.

Marocco, and Feffe, of which we will now speake in order.

The Kingdome of Marocco was so called from the chiefe Citty thereof Marocco. It lyeth betweene the Mountaine

a triangu-

Allas, and the Atlantick Ocean, in a triangular or three cornerd forme. It is a pleasant Country abounding with all kinde of Fruit The fruitfuland Graine, as Oyle, Honey, Sugar, and other fruits, as also Dates, nesse. Grapes, Figges, Apples, and divers forts of Peares. It hath also great Flockes and Heards of Cattell : and many Goates, whose hides are The variety of called Marocchini, and the haire of them are good to weave a kinde living creaof cloth which they call Camelottes. Lastly, this Country produceth all things which are necessary for food, or to delight the smell, or recreate the fight. The Provinces hereof are Hea, which on the East is enclosed with the River Estivalus, on the South with the Mountaine Allas, on the West and North with the Ocean, it is a rugged Country, Mountainous, Wooddy, rich, and populous. It hath not such plenty of Wheate as of Barley and Millet. But there is very little fruit, which ariseth rather from the slothfull idlenesse of the Inhabitants, than the indisposition of the Climate or Soyle. But there is great store of Honey, on which they live for the most part, but they cast away their Waxe, not knowing how to use it, here are few Citties, but The Citties, many strong Townes, Villages, and Castles. Susa hath on the North the Mountaine Atlas, and the Towne Hea, on the East the River Sus, ltisa fruitfull, pleafant, and rich Country. It hath abundance of Wheate, Barley, and Pulse, and in some parts great store of Sugar, although the Inhabitants know not how to boyle it, or use it: in other parts it hath divers fruits, as Egges, Grapes, Peaches, and Dates: it hath no Oyle, which is yet brought hither from other places. There is Gold in the Mountaine Ilalemus. The chiefe Towne in this Countty is Taredantum, which the Mores doe call Taurent, a faire Towne, built by the ancient Affricans. It containeth about 3000. houses, and the Inhabitants are of a more civell behaviour. Here the English and French Merchants doe live, and doe exchange Iron, Tinne, and Lead for Sugar. There is also Messa, under which three lesser Townes are contained, which are distant a mile one from another, it was built neere the Sea Coast by the ancient Affricans. Teyent is a Citty built herectofore by the Affricans on a faire Plaine, by the one side whereof the River Sus runneth. It is devided into three parts which are about amile distant one from another, and being conjoyned they doe make

Aaaa 2

a triangular or three cornerd figure: Tedfi is a great Citty, founded heretofore by the Affricans, and seated in a pleasant soyle; and Tagsvoll the greatest Citty of all this Country. The Country of Morocco hath a triangular or three cornerd forme, the bounds thereof on the West are the Mountaine Netisa, on the East the Mountaine Hadimeus. on the North it is extended even to the confluence and meeting of the River ! enlift and Alifinual. This Country as Leo reporteth, is well inhabited, and aboundeth with Heards of Cattell and wilde beafts. It is a continued Plaine, not much unlike to Lombardy, those Mountaines which is both, are cold and barren, so that they beare nothing but Barley. In this Country there is the Citty Marocco, which some think to be that which Ptolemy calls Bocanum Hemerum. It is accounted one of the greatest Citties of the world. For it is so great, that in the raigne of Prince Ilalis the Sonne of losephus, it contained above 100000 houses, and it had 24. Gates. But this great famous Citty hath beene so harassed and wasted by the Arabians frequent inrodes and excursions, so that now there is scarce a third part of the Citty standing. There are also in this Country other lesser Townes, as Elgiumuha, a little Towne, seated on a Plaine, neere the River seffeva, and built by the Affricans. Tenezziis a strong Citty, built heretofore by the Affricans on that side of the Mountaine Alla which is called Ghedmina, Delgumuha is a new Citty seated on a high Mountaine with a strong Castle. Imizmizi is a faire Citty seated on a Rocke: Tefrast is a small Towne seared on the banke of the River Asselmel: also Agnet and Hanimmei. Guzzula is seated on the North side of the Mountaine Alles, and on the East it joyneth to Hea. This Country doth yeeld great store of Barley, and Cattell, and it hath Mines of Braffe and Iron. The Townes here and Castles have no Trenches or Ditches: the Villages are faire, populous, and rich: and all the Country is well inhabited. Du cala is a Country which beginneth on the West from the River Tensistum, it is bounderd on the North with the Ocean, on the South it is enclos'd with the River Habiel, and on the West with the River Hammirabith. There are few walled Citties in this Country. Among which is the Citty Azefi situate on the Ocean shore. The Affricans built it: there is also Come which was built by the Gothes, and Tit built by the Affricans: Elmedina is the head Citty of allthis Country : Contopozzi is a small Towne : There are also Subeit, Tem waroft, Terga, Bulativan, Azamur, and Meramer. The Country of Hascora confineth on the North on Duccala: it is bounderdon the West with the River Tensistus, and on the Eastir is devided with the River Quadelhabit from the Country of Tedeletes. There are many rich populous Townes which belong to this Country as the Citty Alemdin which is built in a Valley encompassed with foure high Mountaines, in which there dwell both Noblemen, Merchanto, and Artificers: Tagodast is seated on the top of a Mountaine, and covirond with foure other Mountaines: Elgumuha is built on a high Mountaine betweene two other Mountaines which are as high: and Beois an ancient Citty feated on a very high Mountaine about 20. miles from Elgiumuha VVestward. Tedles is a Country not very

MOROCCO



luge, it is bounded on the West with the Rivers Seevi and Omirabili on the South it joyneth to the Mountaine Allu, on the North iric bounderd with the confluence and meeting of the Rivers Sermand Ome abile, to that the Country lyeth in a triangular or three cornerd figure. There are some Townes in it, the chiefe whereof is Teles built by the Affricans, and well inhabited. There are also Esza, Guhiteb, and others. The chiefe Rivers of this Kingdome are Tenlife, and Omtr. drib, which issuing out of the Mountaine Atlas, doe runne into the Ocean. But Tenfift rifeth in the Country of Morocco, and isenlarged by the receit of many Rivers, the greatest whereof are sifelmel and Niffis. But Omirabih doth breake forth among the Mountaines, where the Province of Telles confineth on the Kingdome of reffe. On the shore side in some places there is found great store of Amber, which is very cheape there, so that the Portugals and other forraigne Nations doc transport it into other Countries. Here are many Mountaines, as Nifipha, Semede, Seusana, and others. The most whereof are cold and barren, fo that they beare nothing but Barley. In this Kingdome there are no great store of Churches, Colledges, nor Hospitals. In the Citty of Merocco there are many Churches and one of the most curious and magnificent is that which standeth in the middle of the Citty, and was built by the aforefaid Halis. There is also another built by his fucceffor Abdul Miomem, and enlarged by his Nephew Monfor, and enriched which many Pillars brought thither out of spune. He made a Cisterne under this Church, which is as bigge as the Church, he coverd the Church with Lead, and made leaden Pipes at every corner, to receive and convay the raine water into the aforeland Cifterne. The Tower or Steeple of stone like unto Vefpasiam Romane Amphitheater, is higher than the Steeple of Bononia in Italy, the fleps which goe up into it are very broad, and the walls thick. This Tower hath three Belfries or Turrets, on which there is another little arched Tower built. And this hath three Turrets one over another, and they goe from one to another by a wodden Ladder. If any one looke downe from the highest Tower he will thinke that men of great stature are no bigger than children of a yeere old. And this Tower hath a golden Moone for a Weathercock, and three golden Globes, so fastned upon Iron, that the greatest is placed lowest, and the lesser highest. There is also a strong Castle in this Citty, so that if you beheld the spaciousnesse thereof, the Walls, Towers, and Gates, built of Tiburtine Marble, you would thinke it a Citty. It hath a Church with a high Steeple, on the top whereof there is a Moone for a Weathercock, and under it three golden Globes or Balls one bigger then another, which doe weigh in all 130000. Crownes. Within the Walls of this Citty there are Vineyards, Date-trees, spacious Gardens, and Corne-fields. For the Arabians frequent incursions, and inrodes doe hinder them from ploughing the ground without the walls. The Inhabitants of this Kingdome are in some parts more civil!, and in some parts ruder and voide of civility. They eate Barley bread not leavened nor baked in an Oven, and sometimes they make meate of Barley meale, Milke, and Oyle, or Butter. Many of them

doe use no Tables, nor Table-cloathes. They are clothed with a kinde of cloth made of Wooll like Carpeting stuffe, they weare a great deale of fine cloth about their heads, yet the forepart of their head is bare, none weare Hats or Caps but old men, and learned men, they weare no Smocks, and in stead of Beds, they have haire Blankets in which they wrap themselves. They shave their beards before they are married, but afterward they weare them long.

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THE



THE

KINGDOMESOF THE ABISSINES AND CONGUS.

The Country.



HE Kingdome of the Abissines is called Æthiopta, which Ptolemy placeth beneath Agypt. The Moores doc call the Prince thereof A siels Basi, and in the Æthiopian language he is called tohn Belul, that is, High and Precious, not Presbyter, as some are of opinion. Hee glorieth that he is descended from the stocke of David, and

this is his Title. N. N. The Supreme Governour of my Kingdomes, the oneh beloved of God, the Pillar of Faith, descended of the flock of Judah, the Sonne of David, the Sonne of Salomon, the Sonne of the Pillar of Sion, the Sonne of the feed of Jacob, the sonne of Mary, the Sonne of Nahu according to the flefb, the Sonne of the Saints Peter and Paul, according to Grace, the Emperour of the higher and lower Athiopia, and of my large Kingdomes, lurifdiftions. and Territories, King of Noa, Caffares, Fatiger, Angola, Baru, Balignaca, Adea, Vangua, and Goyama, where there are the Spring-heads of Nilus, &c. Hee is without doubt one of the greatest Monarchs of the world, whose Territories doe lye betweene the two Tropickes, even from the red Sea to the Æthiopian Ocean. And that we may describe the bounds of his Empire more accurately: on the North it hath Ægspt which is subject to the Turkes: on the East the red Sea, and the Bay of Barbery: on the South it is encompassed with the Mountaines of the Moone, on the West it is bounderd with the Kingdome of Congus, the River Niger, the Kingdome of Nubia, and the River Nilus. In which bounds are contained ancient Athiopia, below Egipt. Troglodue, and the Cinnamon-bearing Country, and part of the innermost Libys. The Country in general (as appeareth by those who have taken a late view of it) is most fruitfull. There is a double Summer, which almost lasteth all the yeere, so that in some Fields they are sowing, and in others they are mowing at one and the same time. And in some parts Corne, and Pulse is sowed every moneth. This Country hath but little Wheate, but plenty of Barley, Millet, Vetches, Beanes, and other Pulse. It hath abundance of Ebon wood and Indian Pepper, Cinamon, and Ginger. It hath also great store of Sugar Canes, but they know not how to boyle and refine the Sugar. Here are many Vines, but they use no Wine except it be in the Kings or the great Patriarks Court. It hath also great store of Oranges and Lemmons, and also great store of Honey. For Bees doe breed even in their houses. So that they make such store of Waxe, as serveth all the Country to make Candles, without Tallow or Suet. This Country hath also Hempe and Flaxe, but the Inhabitants have not the Art to make Lin-

The trainfulneffe of the Soyle.

THE DVKEDOME OF THE ABISSINES



living cresrures.

nen cloth of it, and therefore they make their cloth of Cotton wooll, of which there is great store here. They have Mertals, as Gold, Silver, and Brasse: but they have not the art to refine it. Moreover, this The rancey of Country hath all kindes of Beafts and Birds, as Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Rhinocerites, Apes, and Harts, (which is againft the opinion of the ancients, who deny that Affeck hath any Harts) also Oxen, Sheepe Goates, Asses, Cammels, Horses, and they are oftentimes much troubled with Locusts. This Country was heretofore governd onely by Queenes. So that wee read in the Old Testament that the Queene of Sheba of the South, came to King Salomon to heare his admirable wisedome, about the yeere of the world 2954. This Queenes name was Maqueda. The Æthiopian Kings doe beleeve that they are descended of the Stock of David, and the Family of Salomon. And therefore they are wont to file themselves the Sonnes of David and Salomon, and of the holy Patriarcks, because they are come of their Seed. For they doe faine that the aforesaid Queene Maqueda had a Sonne by Salomon, whom they called Meilech. And afterward hewas called David. He according to their fiction, when he had attained to 20. yeeres of age, was fent by his Mother to his Father Salomon, that he might iustruct him in all profitable and wholesome learning and wisdome. Which as soone as Meilech or David had attained unto, he chose many Priests and Earles out of every one of the 12. Tribes, and so returning back to the Kingdome of Æthiope, he tooke upon him the government thereof. And hee brought in with him theold Law and Circumcision. These were the first beginnings of the Jewes Religion in Æthiopia, and they say that untill this day there are none admitted to any Office in Court, or Canonicali place, unlesse he be descended from the Jewes. And by them the knowledge of God was propagated in Aibiopia, and tooke roote, and so was derived and spred abroad by succeeding ages. For the Æthiopians had the Bookes of the Prophets, and went to Hierusalem to adore and worship the true God of Ifrael. Which may bee understood by the story of Queene Indiths Eunuch, who is properly called tudith. For hee 10. yeeres after the Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ, came 240. miles journey to Ierusalem. And when he had there worshipped God, and was returning home fitting in his Chariot, he read the Prophet Esaiah. And so Philip one of Christs Disciples by Gods command was sent unto him. And when they came both to the Citty Bethzur, three Miles from lerufalem: there the Eunuch spyed a Spring or Well at the foote of the Mountaine, with the water whereof he was baptized by Philip. But as soone as the Eunuch returned into Athiopia, he baptized the Queene, and a great part of her houshold and people. From which time the Æthiopians began to be Christians, and alwaics afterward profest the Christian Faith. There are few Citties in all this Empire, so that they dwell in Villages. The chiefe Kingdomes belonging to the higher Athiopia, which are for the most part subject to Prester lohn, are these following. The Kingdome of Barnagues, which is enclosed with the River Abanthus, and the red Sea: the chiefe Citty is Beroa or Barne, which Ptolemy calls Colone: here the Viceroy liveth, who payeth

veerely to the King of the Abillines an 150. Horses for a tribute, with filke and other commodities, and 1000. Ounces of Gold to the Turkes Balhaw. Tigremann which is next unto the River Marabus, and the red Sea, doth pay yeerely to the King 200. Horses, which are brought out of Arabia. Unto this Kingdome the Kingdome of Tigrai is fubich, in which there is the Citty Canumo or Cassiume, which was heretofore the Seate (as appeareth by their Annalls) of the Queene of sheba: and afterward of Queene Candaces. The Kingdome of Angote hath no money, and therefore they use in stead thereof pieces of Salt and Iron. Amara is so called from the Mountaine in which the Emperours Sonnes are kept with a strong Garrison, that after the Emperours decease the Heire may be brought out. There are two memorable Rivers in this Kingdome which doe glide thorow Æthiopia; Abanhi, which Prolemy calls Aftapus, and Tacaffe which Peolemy calls Aftraboras, into which many other Rivers doe runne. The Fountaine of Abarbi is the great Lake of Barcena, lying under the Æquino&iall, in which there are many Hands. This Lake Ptolemy calls Colve Falus, or the Lake Color. The Inhabitants doe professe the Christian Religion, and the The manners chiefe Articles of their Faith are these. They believe in one God and beliefe of Creator of Heaven and Earth, distinguisht into three Persons. God the Inhabi the Sonne begotten of the Father from all Æternity: who for our fakes tooke flesh upon him, was dead, and rose againe; and God the Holy Ghost proceeding from the Father and the Sonne. This is the famme of their Religion. They doe joyne the Old Testament with the New, so that they follow some Judaicall, and some Christian Rites and Ceremonies. On the eight day they circumcife all their Infants both Male and Female. But they thinke that Circumcifion waileth nothing to salvation, but onely Faith in Christ Jesus. But they baptize their Male children on the 40. day, and their Females on the 8c. day, unlesse the weakenesse of the childe doe require haste. They every yeere baptize them anew, both those that are come to ripenesse of yeeres, and also Infants, saying these words, Igo te baptizo in nomine Patris, Filip, & Spiritus Santis. That is, I baptize thee in the Name of the Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghoft. And they doe religiously keepe this custome from their Ancestors, not to extenuate or weaken the first baptisme, but that they may have absolution from their sinnes every yeere. They receive the Lords Supper sub utraque specie, or in both kindes, both the Lay-people and the Clergie. They doe not esteeme or use Confirmation and extreme Unction as a Sacrament. They keepe the Sabbath and the lords day without doing any worke according to the ancient manrer of the Christians. They hold that the chiefe use of the Law is tofficw us our finnes, and they believe that wee can bee faved by no other but Jesus Christ, who fulfilled and satisfied the Law for us. They love and reverence Saints, but make no Invocation unto them. They doe much honour Atar, the Mother of Christ, but yet they doe not worship her, nor implore her helpe. The Clergie and the Priests are permitted to many as well as the Lay-people. And they punish all kinde of Lust and Fornication. They have a Patriarke

who is President of all their Churches, who is a man of approoved honefty, grave, well learned, and ancient in yeeres, whose Office it is to keepe the Clergie in concord and union, to defend the Ecclesiastick Discipline, and to excommunicate rebellious persons. The Election and choosing of Bithops and other Ecclesiasticall persons belongeth onely to the King.

GVINEA,



GVINEA, VVITHTHEILANDS OF St. THOMAS, OF THE Prince, and the Good-yeere.



HE Kingdome of Gulnea is in that Country, where The Counthe Ganginean Æthiopians are, whom Orelius, and try whence to Ethicus doe mention, as Ortelius witnesseth. The Inhabitants doe call it Ghinui. It is the Blackmoores Country. The Blackmoores are called the Inhabitants of the Black River, which floweth thorow the

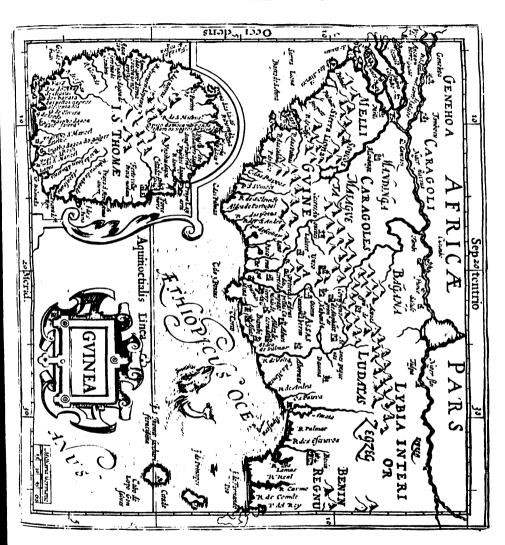
middle of the Country, and like Nilus doth tertilize the Fields round about it. This River doth increase as Nilus doth in the moneth of lune, 40, dayes together, all which time you may goe by Boate into Countries neere unto it. And the Earth is so dunged with mudde and flime, so that it yeeldeth a great increase. About the River there are large Plaines, but no Mountaines or Hills. There are also many woods, in the which there are Elephants. There are aliomany Lakes, which are caused by the overflowing of the River Niger. The Ayre is wholesome, in so much that those who are sicke of the Spanish difease, if they come unto that Country, doe certainely recover their health, and grow well. These Blackmoores have a divers kinde of speech according to the Soyle and Climate. Their religion is also diverse: In the Mediterranean parts they are Christians, Mahumetans, and Heathens. But those that dwell by the Sea Coast doc worship Idols. There are three Kings of the Blackmoores, Tembuti, Borni, and Gaoga. The Gualatians also have a King of their owne. They are all Cole-black. The Kingdome of Guinea is feated The Struction. betweene Gualata, Tembutum, and Melli, and it reacheth from the River Niger, to the Æthiopian Ocean. The Ayre of Guines is not agreeable to our bodies, both in regard of the untemperatenesse of the Climate, and by reason of the raine, both which doe breed putrifadion, and Wormes. But it hath abundance of Barley, Rice, Cotton, Gold, Ivory, also Sheepe and Hens. There is also a kinde of Spice which cafteth like Pepper, which the Portugals call Melegnets. And substitute of the mother Spice as strong againe as Calicut Pepper, which the afore- Soyle and Portugals doe call Pimiente del Rabo, which it is unlawfull to fell, aft they should thereby bring downe the price of common Pepper. It hithpo fruit but Dates, and the Inhabitants are faine to fetch them of Numidia or Gualata. They have great store of Elephants and Apes, and Birdes, especially Peacocks, and Ash-colour Popinjays or Parross. And they have certaine small Birds, which doe curioutly wild themselves a nest which hangeth in the boughes of the Trees. They have neither Castle, Towne, nor Citty. But they have one 13 6 5 6 grest

great Village, in which the Princes, Priests, Doftors, and Merchants doe dwell: the others live scatteringly here and there. About Caput Lung Conzalui the Inhabitants doe adore the Suane, the Moone, and the Earth, upon which to spet they account it a hainous offence. They doe cut and launce their fiesh, and afterward they paint it with acer. raine coloured Oyntment: which they thinke to bee very comely, but to us it seemeth a fearefull spectacle. When they salute their Prince, they fall downe upon their knees, and clap their handstore. therebut in common fulutations they cry Fair, Fair, Fair, They doesnot drinke all Dinner time, but when they have din'd they drinke waer or wine that commeth out of the Date Tree. But yet this Date Tree dorlinot beare Dates, but is a Tree different from it, which fendeth forth a kinde of Juyce at all times of the yeere. They cut the body of the Tree, and receive the bleeding juyce which distilleth from it into a Vessell, and drinke it till they are drunke, for it is a liquor that is purer than any Wine, it is of an affile colour, and they call it Mignolum. This Tree will yeeld but two or three measures in one day. This Tree beareth Olives, the Oyle whereof hath a threefold vertue it smelleth like a Violet, tasteth like an Olive, and if it bee powr'd or laide upon meate, it dyeth it like Saffron. The men and women doe both goe bare-headed, some have Hats made of barkes of Trees, or of the Indian Nut. Some of them doe bore holes thorow their upper Lippe, and their Nofes, and doe weare pieces of Ivory in them, and doe thinke it becomes them very well. And some doe weare Ivory and Fishes Shells in their Noses and Lippes. They make their Aprons of the Barkes and rindes of Trees, and with them they hide and cover their secret parts: also they weare the skins of Apes, and Monkies which are fastned together with a little Bell. They paint one eye red, and the other blue. The richer fort of women doe weare great Rings of Iron, Copper, or Tinne upon their Thighes. And they delight very much in their foolish ill-favoured barbaroussesses. Their Gold coyne hath no Inscription on it, and they use Iron money upon ordinary occasions, and for petty matters.

The lland of S. THOMAS.

tugals discoverd on S. Thom.s is next to be described, which the Portugals discoverd on S. Thom.s day, and upon this occasion they called it the Hand of S. Thom.s. It is situate under the Æquator, being almost round. The Diameter of it is 60, miles. When this Hand was discovered it was full of great Trees, whose boughes did grow upward. It hath never any plague, the Ayre is warme and wholesome, but few Christians doe live here to 50, yeares of age, so that it would be a wonder to see one there with a white beard. But the native Inhabitants doe live untill they be an hundred yeares old. The dayes and nights are alwaies equall. In the Moneths of Marchand September

GVINEA:



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September they have many great showres of raine, which doe moisten the ground, but in the other moneths the fruits are watered, and refresht with the dew that falls upon them. This Iland hath a stiffclommy soile, of a red duskish colour. It doth not beare Corne, Vines. or any Tree that hath stone fruit: but it beareth Mellons, Cowcums bers, Gourds, Figges, and great store of Ginger, and especially Sugir. for which they doe bring in Wine, Cheefe, Corne, Hides, and other necessaries. But this traffick hath ceased since that certaine wormes began to eate the rootes of the Sugar-canes, so that now scarce 6. Ships doe goe from thence loaded with Sugar. It hath also great store of Millet, Rice, and Barley, and great plenty of Lettice, Colworts, Cabbages, Rape-rootes, Beete, Parsley, or wilde Alexander, and other Garden hearbs. And besides it hath a roote which groweth in the West-Indies in the Hand Haspaniola, which is there called Bata. The Negroes of this Iland doe call it Ignama, and doe plant it as avery choile and speciall hearbe. The outermost barke is black, the innermost white, and it is long like a Rape-roote, and hath many branches spreading from the roote. It tafteth like Chesnuts, but more pleasant and sweete. They commonly rost them in the ashes, and fometimes they eate them raw. The Spaniards have brought hither Olive-trees, Peach-trees, Almond-trees, and other kindes of Trees. which being planted were faire and pleasant to behold, but they never beare any fruit. There is in this Hand a strange kinde of Crab, which liveth in the Earth like a Mole, of a Sea-water colour, which casteth up the Earth, and doth gnaw and consume all things necreit. There are also in this Hand great store of Birds, as Partridges, Starlings, Blackbirds, greene finging Sparrowes, and Parrots. The Portugals built a Citty in it which they called Pavofa, by the River, in which it is thought that there 700. Families, besides the Bishop and other Clergie men. It hath a good Haven, and a wholesome River, and the Sea affoordeth good fishing. And which is wonderfull, there are great store of Whales, which are sometimes sound on this shore, and on other shores of Affrick. In the middle of the Hand there is a wooddy Mountaine, which is alwaies coverd with such thick Clouds, in so much that water doth runne out of the woods, and water the Sugar-canes: and the higher the Sunne is, the Skie round about that Mountaine is the more cloudy. The Inhabitants are partly white, and partly black. And it is very strange that the black people are very much troubled with Gnats, Lice, and Fleas: but the white people have neither Lice, nor Gnats, nor Fleas in their Beds.

The Princes Iland.

TOt farre from hence 3. degrees beyond the Æquinoctiall, is the Princes Hand. Which is so named, because the Prince of Portugal hath the revenues of this Iland. It is well inhabited, and yeeldeth great store of Sugar. And there growes in it a kinde of Date-tree which wee mentioned before, out of which there commeth a juyce which they drinke.

The Hand of the Good yearc.

The Iland of the Good-yeere.

TTHE Hand of the Good-yeere, or de Annoben, was so called, because it was discovered at the beginning of the New-yeere. It is finate 2. degrees Southward beyond the Æquinoctiall, and it is inhabired: there is good fishing by the shore side: and slying fishes are fometimes scene here. Here are also great store of Crocodiles, and venemous Creatures. And let so much suffice to have beene spoken concerning Guinea, and thefe Hands, together with Affeick. And now to conclude, I thinke it meete to fet downe that which Æneas Gazeus a Greeke Writer doth report in his Theophrastus, or Booke of the immortality of the Soule, or Refurrection of the dead, who affirmeth that to his great amazement hee beheld the Martyrs, and Priests of great Libra, when their tongues were puld and cut out by the Tyrants command, yet they spoke aloud, and with a cheerefull couragious heart declared the wonderfull workes of God. Hee that defireth to know more, let him have recourse to salust in his Jugurthine Warre: and the Voyage of Hanno an Affrican, which he shall finde in Arriawe; and lambolus his Voyage in Diadorus Siculus. Also Herodotus his Melpomene. Of the Moderne Writers let him confult with Alorfius Cadamullus: Vascus de Gama: Francis Alvares. who viewed Athlopia: Iohn Leo, who describeth it the most acurately of them all, and Ludovick Marmolius, also Livy, Samuus, and others. Concerning the River Nilus the greatest in all the world, you may read the Letters of lohn Bytifla Rhamufus, and Ierome Fracastorius. We come now to Asia the third part of the World.

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THE

THE TVRKISH EMPIRE

The Names.

N Afia, unto which we now are come, the Turkish Em-

pire hath the first place. Mela in his first Booke maketh mention of the Turkes, and fo doth Pliny, Lib. 6. Cap. 7. And it is not to bee doubted but that Nation which is now growne fo great by our floth and diffention was both named and originally descended from them. Postellus thinketh

that the Hebrewes did call them Togarma. They doe call themselves Musulmanni, that is, the Circumcised, or as some doe interpret it, the Right Beleevers. But they will not be called Turkes, for they account that name very reprochfull, which in the Hebrew language significs Banisht men, or as some doe interpret it, Spoilers or Wasters. The Empire of the Ottoman Family which is very large and potent, doth The Situation. containe many Provinces and Countries of Europe, Affrik, and Afia. In Europe it extendeth and stretcheth it selfe neere the Sea shore of the Hadriatick Bay from the borders of Epidaurus, now called Ragufus, and fo encompassing all the Ægean Sca, and also Proponiu, and a great part of the Euxine Sea, it is bounderd with the Citty Theodosia, situate in the Taurican Chersonesus, which they now call Cassa; which space of ground containeth 8000, miles. In the Mediterranean parts it reacheth from lavarious a Towne of Hungary, which the Inhabitants call Rab, even to Conflatinople, which is feated in the borders of Europe. In Affrick Turky doth contains all the Sea Coast from the Towne Bellis de Gomera, even to the Arabian Bay, or the red Sea, except some sew places which are subject to the King of Spaine. It doth also extend it selfe very farre into Asia. The Country for the most partis fruitfull, The femiliay, and yeeldeth great store of Wheate, Barley, Oates, Rye, Beanes, Millet, and other kindes of Pulse. It hath abundance of Rice, Hempe, and Cotton. It hath also Vineyards. It yeeldethalso great store of Pompions, Mellons, Cowcumbers, Nuts, Apples, Peares, Pomegranats, Oranges, Chestnuts, Figges, Cherries, and other fruits; but not in every Kingdome. For there are some places, as in Cappancia and Armenia the leffe, where none of these fruits doe grow, by reason of the intensive and excessive cold. It hath also veines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Brasse, and Allom. It doth breed divers kindes of living creatures, and great store of Cammels, Mules, and other Cattell. The

pire began thus. Ottoman their fiest Emperour was a Tartarian, and a

Souldier to the great Cham, a stout man, and strong of body. He leaving the Tartarians under the colour of some injury, began to lye is

The variety of Turkish Horses and Mastisses are much esteem'd. The Turkish Emliving crea-The antient eovern nent.

THE TVRKISH EMPIRE.



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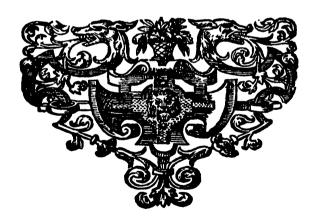
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watcht about the Mountaines of Cappadocis. At first he had but ac-Horiemen with him; but afterward many guilty persons, allord with the hope of booty and the confcionfnesse of their wicked deeds. flocked unto him; by whole ayde and affiftance he began to artempt openly, what he formerly intended, and so possessed himselfe of can. Pidara, Pontus, Birliama, Pamphilia, and Cilecia, all cich Countries. This was done about the veere of our Lord 1300. After him faceceded his Sonne Or. hanes. He by the fame Arts, but with greater firength of wealth and riches, preferved and enlarged the Empire which he had received from his Father, and made great use of the present opnortunity, the Christians being at that time in differtion amongst themrelyo: whereby it came to paffe that hee conquerd Mrsia, Ly a vie. Shing panel aria, and also he belieged and tooke Nices; and enlarged his Kragdome even to the Hellefont. At that time the Palaologics contended with Calacuzens. But hee knowing before hand that if hee should favour him, her should bee called into Eur pe, he pastit ever, and the well posterity a way how to vexe Europe. In his latter time hee was killed in a battaile against the Tartarians, after he had raigned 21. yeares. After him fucceeded his Sonne Amurath, who was cunning in finulation and definulation, couragious, hardy, and not inf riour to his Ascetions for Military affaires. He cunningly nourifhed those aforefaid diffentions betweene the Gracians, who being wearied and tured with continuall warre, having hired Ships of the Genous behold the tracheroun eile and coverousnesse of men, did passe over our of Afia into Tirace, in the yeere 1363, he tooke Callipolis which is feated in the chestometus, after which a great part of Thrace yeelded it felfe. Afterward he overcame Miss, the Bellians, and Triballians, Afterward having taken idrianopolis, and thinking to get Servicand Bulgaria, he was ftabled with a dagger by Servius Servant to Lagras the Lord of saves whom he had tooke prisoner in the Warres. Hee It ft two Sons, solimo; and Bajazet, Bajazet after his Brother was thine, obtaining the government, purposed to conquer & subdue all Thrace. He was a man of a sharp wit, and an aspiring mind, bold in attempting diligent in contriving front in futtering, acute and wife inforefecing oportunities and occasions, and resolute in executing. Insomuch that having fubdued all The ace, he purposed to attempt Constantinople, but first he thought it good to possesse himself of I hestaly, Macedon, the eides, and Attica, and afterward the Prince of Bulgaria being flaine, hee fubdued the Myfians (who are now called Servians) the Ilinians who are called Bothenfiaus) & the Triballians (now Bulgarians.) And now having befieged Conflantmople eight yeere, fearing the comming of the Hungarian and French Army, which the Emperor brought with him, he raiseth his Siege, and meetes with them at Nicopolis; where joyning battell with them, he got the victory, the most part of the French Captaines being either flaine or tooke Prisoners. Bajazet growing proud with this good fuccesse, marcheth againe to Constantinople, and belieged it two yeeres together, to that the belieged were ready to yeeld, but that Tamerlaine the great Cham of the Tartars had purpoicd and refolved to waste all Asia with fire and sword, to rice the Citties, and take all the pillage hee could get, and so being terrified with his approach he left the Citty, and so carryed his Army to the borders of Galatia and Buhmia, where they met and fought untill it was deepe in the night. But Bajazet being too weake, was overcome, and being taken Prisoner, he was bound with Golden Fetters, and so carryed in a Cage thorow Asia. And long afterward he dyed in Asia. after he had raigned 13. yeeres 6. moneths. He left these Sonnes, Ca-Lyinus, Morfes, Mahumet, and Mustapha. Calapinus dyed suddenly, whose Some Orchanes was murthered by his Uncle Morfes, and Morfes by his Brother Mahamet. This Mahamet overcame all Valachia, and Macedon, andcarried the Turkish Colours even to the Jonian Sea: hee built himselfe a Palace at Adrianopolus, and after he had raigned 17. yeeres, hedeparted this life in the yeere of our Lord 1422. After him Amurub the second got the Empire. He being brought into Thrace by the avde of the Genoas, in a Battell overcame his Uncle Mufterhus, whom the Gracians did favour more. Hee raced and demolithe the ancient Citry of I beffalonica, which was then a faire Citty, pleafant, rich, and well feared, which the Venetians then held. And when he understood that the friendship of George Lord of Servia would bee much availeable unto him both to fett and establish his owne assaires. and to weaken the Christians, he fought by all meanes to win him to his fide, and moreover he married his Daughter. And now being confident in his owne strength, hee besiegeth Belgrade. There were fline at this Siege 7000. Turkes. After him there succeeded Mahumet the second. Hee having established his government by the murther of his Brother, tooke Conflantinople in the yeare 1458. on the laft day fave one of May. Two yeeres afterward he marched to Belgrade, but there having lost many of his men, he departed from thence wounded, Afterward he possessed himselfe of Bulgaria, Dalmetia, and Croatia, with all Kafin. He tooke also Trapezumes and Mytilenes, with some other Hands of Ægean Sca. Hee tooke also Eubea and Theodosia, now called Caphis. Hee governed the Empire 32, yeeres. Bajazet the fecond waged warre with the Venetians; and tooke from them Naupadum, Methona, and Dyrrachium. And having depopulated and wasted all Dalmatia, he dyed by poison. His Sonne Selymmas invaded the Emrire. Who having tooke Alcair the strongest Citty of Egypt, and the Sultane being slaine, he added all Alexandria and Ægypt to his Empire, and tooke Damaseus. Solyman the onely Sonne of Selimus succeeded his Father, and tooke Belgrade the strongest Fortresse, and Bulwarke not onely of Hurgary, but of all the Christian World. He tooke Rhodes, Singmium, and huda, and other Cittles, and he befieged Vienna in Anhis, and at length dyed at Zygethus, in the yeere of his raigne 47. Selimust the second succeeded after him; who made a Truce with the Emperour Maximilian for 8. yeeres, and tooke Cyprus from the Venetians. Repossest himselse of Tunetum and Coleta, and dyed in the yeare 1575. After whom succeeded Amurath, and after him Mahumet the third, who began his raigne with the murther of his 18. Brethren. He hath 4 rich Citties in these Territories, Constantinople, Alcairum, Aleppo, Taurifum. Conflactinople was heretofore called Bizantium, of which

The Turkish Empire..

we have spoke in Thrace. For it excelleth all other Citties. The Turkes have a great care to build spacious Meschites or Temples, and Carbarfara or Hospitals, also Baths, Conduits, Bridges, High-waies. and other publike workes, which the Turkes doe build very faire. The Church of Sophia in Constantinople is the fairest of all the rest. which remaineth still, as Bellonius witnesseth, and doth farre exceed the Romane Pantheon, where all the gods were worshipped. Iomir the Turkes royall Palace, and many ancient Monuments for breview fake. The Ottoman government is Lordly. For the Turkish Emperour is so absolute a Lord within his owne Dominions, that the Inhabitants are his Slaves and Subjects: neither is any one Master of himselfe, much lesse Lord of the House which he dwelleth in, or of the Land which he tilleth, except some Families in the Citty of Constantimple, to whom Mahomet the second in reward of some service did grant that Priviledge.

THE



THE HOLY

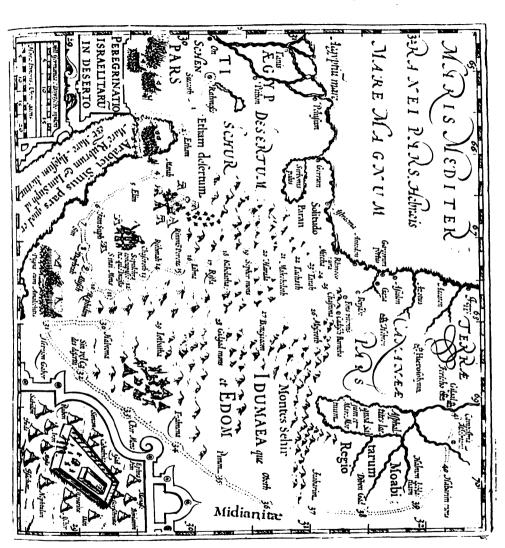
His famous Province of Syria, was heretofore called the Land of Chanaan the Soune of Cham, who possessed it. It The Country was called also the Land of Promise, or the promised whence to cal-Land, because God promised it to our Fathers Abraham, 1/1ac, and 1acob. This Country when the ancient Inhabi-

tents were beaten out, and the Ifraelites came in their place, began tobe cailed Ifr tel and Indea. Ptolemy and others doe call it Palestina, from the Palastines a people of great note, who in the facred Scriptures are called Philliftins: the Christians doe call it the Holy Land. This Country is situate in the middle of the world, betweene the Me- The Sinusion. diterrane in Sea and Arabia, on which fide beyond the River Iordan is isencompassed with a continued ridge of Mountaines, and so it rea. chethfrom Egypt, as Herodotus will have it, or as others from the Lake sulm, even to thenitia. The bounds thereof are thefe; it hath on the East Suia and Arabia: on the South the Defert of Pharan, and Ægyps: on the West the Mediterranean Sca: on the North the Mountaine Libarin. The length of it reacheth on the North to the Citty of Dan, feated at the foot of the Mountaine Libanon (which was afterward called Cafrea Philippi and Paneas) & so on the South to the Citty Bearfebut fituate in the Tribe of Simeon over against the great Desert which is about 67, miles, every mile being an houres journey. But the breadth which is to be taken from the Mediterranean Sea on the West to lordan on the East side, doth contains in some places 16. and inotherplaces 18. miles. Of all Countries it is chiefly commended for the wholesomnesse of the Ayre, and temperature of the Climate, for the Winter is not too cold, nor the Summer too hot. And all Writers both sacred and prophane doe praise it for the fruitfulnesse The fertility of the Soyle, the abundance of all kindes of fruits, and the plenty of of the toyle, all things necessary for the sustentation and delectation of mans life. Mosses concerning this Country prophesi'd thus to the Israelites, Dent. (4) 8. Vers. 7. For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good Land, aland of Brookes, of Water, of Fountaines, and depths, that spring on of Valleys and Hills, a Land of Wheate, and Barley, and Vines, and Fig-trees, and Pomegranates, a Land of Oyle, Olive, and Hony, aland wherein thou thalt care Bread without scarcenesse, thou shalt not lack any thing in it: a Land whose Stones are Iron, and our of whose Hills thou mayer digge Brasse, a Land slowing with Milke and Honey. Inserting also and Plany doe praise the fertility of this

Country.

Country. But of all those things which serve either for delightor medicinable use, the Ballame is especially commended, which Go i heretofore gave to this part of the World, but now it wantethir, also the Aromatick sweet Spices, and Mastix, and two kindes of Nuts, the one called Almonds, and the other Piftack Nuts. In the Mountines also there is Iron and Brasse. It hath abundance of sweet Springs, and pleasant Meddowes which are cloathed with Flocks and Heards of Cattell, which doe yeeld great store of Milke. And here is good hunting of Boares, Goates, Hares, and Hawking after Partridges, Stares, and other Birds. Moreover, the Land of Chanaan had 31. Kings, which were Philiftins, but after Ifraelites entred into this Country, the most part of the Philistins and ancient Kings were slaine and droven out. And the Children of Ifrael were governd by Captaines about 450. veeres, untill the Prophet Samuel. Neither did they rule by Succession. or Election, but it was a kinde of Aristocracy, where the Seniors in every Tribe did governe, but afterward at the request of the people. God changed this forme of government into a Kingdome, and this government continued many yeeres. For in processe of time the Ifraelites futfered many calamities, untill at length they loft their Kingdome. For both facred and prophane Histories doe witnesse. that this Nation had beene subject to divers changes, and had beene vexed continually with warres, either through the disposition of the people, who could neither endure their own nor others government, or through their sinnes which provoked Gods anger toward them, or through the felicity and happinesse of this Country which tempted Strangers to invade them. Sometimes they were overcome, sometime carried away into captivity, fo that they were unfit to live either in prosperity or adversity. Sometimes they were under the yoke of servitude, and in bondage to their neighbours, and sometimes to remote people farre off, as the Ægyptians, Chaldwans, Medes, Persians, Macedons, and Romanes and they never ceased to tread downe and overthrow themselves, and their Common-wealth by their evill counsell, untill at length they fastned and nayled the Sonne of God, and the Saviour of mankinde, with their wicked hands to the Crosse, than which there could bee no greater finne or impiety. After that there enfued new calamities and miseries. For Titus Vespassian having conquerd Indes tooke lerusalem, and carried away many thousand Jewes into Captivity, and many of them being slaine by famine, pestilence, fire, and sword, he wasted and destroyed the Temple and all the facred and prophane buildings, in the yeere from the birth of Christ 73. which Christ himselfe while hee lived here on Earth had foretold. Ælius Adrianus did re-edifie the Citty, but hee changed the Situation thereof. And the old Temple of Salomon lay ruinate and wasted, even untill the yeere 363. when Iulian the Apostara gave the Jewes leave to re-edifie it, who being difmaid by a miracle defitted from their enterprise, and left it offagaine. In the yeere 615. Chifres King of Persia tooke the Citty, and put 90000. men to the sword: but he being overcome and taken by Heraelius was punisht for his cruelty. In the yeere 636. Haumer Prince of the Sarazens subdued all Indea

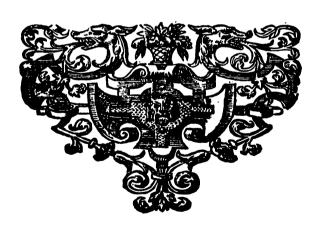
THE HOLY LAND.



and it continued 450, yeeres under the power and dominion of the Sarazens. But in the yeere 1097, when it was decreed in the Counfell of Clarimont in the time of Pope Vrban the second, that a Voyage should be made to recover the Holy Land, Godfr y of Boloyne having raifed a great Army of Christians, which consisted of 300000, Foote and 100000. Horse, did beat out the Sarazens. In the yeere 1185, 54-Liame King of Per fia did restore the Sarazens to their first estate. But not long after the Christians invaded them againe. And the Sarazens invaded them againe in the yeere 1217, untill at length after divers murations and changes, the Turkes got possession of it in the yeare 1517. This Country containeth Idumes, Indes, Samaris, and Galiler Idame t beginneth from the Mountaine Cassus, or according to others from the Lake sirbon, and stretchech Eastward even to Indet. There are these Citties in it, Marcfa, Rhinocorura, Raphia, Anthedon, Afalon Afotus, and Gaza. Index is the most famous part of Palestine, being situate betweene the Mediterranean Seas and the Lake Aphaleites, and hetweene Samiria and dumes. It was so called from Iudah which was the chiefe Tribe, in which there were many Citties and Townes, but the fairest of them all was Hierusalem the Metropolis of Indea, and the most famous Citty in the World. In Ptolemics time it was called E'14 Capatolia, and now the barbarous Inhabitants doe call it Cozor Godz, or Chutz. There are also other Townes and famous places in 'udes. befide Hierusalem, as Iericho, toppe which is now called tiffa: Stratoes Towre, afterward call Cafars Towre, also Bethlehem; Chebron, or Hebron, before called Arbee, and Mambre, and Cariatharbe, that is, the Citty of foure men. And the Towne Macherus with a strong Castle beyond Israine, Here were also Sodom and Gomorrah, which were destroyed for their abominable wickednesse. Samaria followeth which is situate in the middle betweene !udes, and Galile. It was fo called from the Metropolis of the fame name, which Amri King of Ifraelbuilt, it is now called seballe: here are these Townes Suchem, afterward called Neapolis, alfo Cape naum, Bethfuids, and Chorazin. Galiler is fituate beweene the Mountaine Liba is and Samaria; and it is devided into the higher and the lower: the higher is otherwife call'd the Galiley of the Gentiles, neere to Tyre. The lower is fituate by the Sea of Tiberau, or Genezireth. The Citties in it are Naim, Cana, Nazareth, and Gadara. But the whole Country is fituate betweene two Seas, and the River Fordane. It hath many Lakes which are Navigable, and have great store of good Fish. But the River tordane which the Hebrewes call Lurden, runneth thorow all the length of this Country. This River as Hierome writeth, issueth from two Fountaines, not farre distant one from another, namely, tor, and D.m, and afterward these two forked ftreames joyning together doe make the River tordan. It hath two chiefe Mountaines Hermon on the East, and Tabor on the West, which are very high, and all the other Mountaines are but armes and parts of them. For Ebal, Bethron, and Atifba, or Mafha, and Betel by Hermon: Gelboe, Gerizim, Sarona, and laitly Carmel neere to the Sea, are but part of the Mountaine Tabor. There are also these Mountaines, Mount Sion, Mount Moriab, Meuri O'loct, Mount Calvary, and others. It hath also many Woods, Wildernesses, and Groves. Here are many faire buildings, and especially at Hierusalem. But of all those workes which were famous in ancient time, the chiefe is Mons Domus, and the lebusians Tower, into which King David carried the Arke of the Lord, and there is continued untill salomons Temple was built and confecrated, of which there are some ruines yet remaining, where it is thought that Christ supped at the time of the Passeover. There are also some Monuments of David and the Kingdome of Iudah. There was also Davids House, which is still preserved, and called by the name of Davids Tower. Here also some ruines of Mello at the farthest part of the Mountaine Moriah. Here was Salomons famous Temple. which was 7. yeeres building, and had 50000, men working daily at it. Concerning the magnificence and statelinesse whereof you may reade in Lib.1. of the Kings, Cap.6.7. & Chron. Lib.2. Cap.3. & 4. Concerning their Lawes and Customes for brevity sake I will adde nothing, but referre the Reader to the Bookes of Moyles, Exodus, Levilicus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

Cccc 2

THE



ASIA THE LESSE, VVHICHIS NOVV CALLED, X ATOLIA.

The Country whence to calSIA the lesse so called to distinguish it from the greater, is now to be described: for so the Romanes when they made a Province did call it after the name of the Continent. The Turkes doe call it now Natolia, or Avatolia, as

The comper

or the Ayre

government.

if you should fay the East Country, from the Greeke word A'rarond, which fignifies the East, which Peter Bellonius shewerh in his learned observations of his travels. And it is called of late the greater Turky. Marius Niger delivers that the Low-Country-men call it new Turky, and the Barbarians Rom, namely, the Northerne part, which containeth Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia. But they call the Southerne Country, in which are Liela, Cicilie, and Pamphilia, Cot-The Sauguon. tomanides. The bounds of this Country on the East is the River Euphrates, on the South the Mediterranean Sea; on the West the Egean Sea, or the Archipelagus of Greece: on the North it is washed with the Euxine Sea, and the greater Sea. It containeth therefore all that Cherfonefus, which lyeth betweene the Euxine, the Cilician, and Pamphilian Sea. The breadth of it according to Pliny is about 220, miles, namely, from the Isacan Bay, now called Golfo de Lajazzo, and the Amanian Haven, even to Trajezuntes which is on the Sea Coast, in which he consenteth with Herodotus, who faith that the Ishmus of the lesser Alia is 5. dayes jo rney. This Country is not inferiour to any other both for the gentle temperatenesse of the ayre, and the fertility and goodnesse of the soyle. Which Cicero witnesseth in these words. The Cullome and Revenues of other Provinces, O Citizens, are folmall, that we are ny content to we dertake the defence of the Provinces for them : But Alia is fo fat and fruitfull, that it excelleth all other Countries, both for the fertility of the Fields, the variety of Fruits, faire Pastures, and divers commodities, which are exported from thence. So that it was heretofore enriched with fruitfull Fields, fatt Pastures, and Gold-bearing Rivers. Besides it hath all things that can be defired, wanting nothing, but is content withher owne commodities. It hath great ftore of Wine and Oyle, But it hath one shrewd inconvenience, which is, that it is often troubled with Earth-quakes, fo that Citties are over-throwne by them: as in the raigne of Tiberins Cafar 12. Citties in Asia fell downe in one night, as Plin reporteth, Lib. 2. In this Afia there were heretofore the great Kingdomes of the Trajans, of Crafus, Mithridates. Antiochus, of the Paphlagonians, Galatians, Cappadocians, and others. It was first governed by Cyrus King of Perfia, afterward the Macedons, and Alexanders Captaines, together with sprea, Ægopt, and Babylon did devide it amongst themselves, afterwards it was wasted by the Romanes, and then by the Turkes, so that it hath now nothing memorable in it: and it is all subject to the Turkish Emperour. Here are no Nobility

THE LESSER



Cccc 3

846 by blood or descent, but all are equall, and the great Turke uses them as flaves, who hath there his Beglerbeys and Sangiacks in divers Countries, and Provinces. Natoles containeth these Countries, Pontin Bubynia, Afia, properly so called, Lycia, Galatia, Pamphilia, Capadicia Cilies, and the leffer dimenia. Pontus and Bithmis, were heretofore devided and parted by the little River Sagaris flowing between them. afterward they were reduced into one Province, which is now called Birsia, or Becsangial. It was heretofore Mubridates his Kingdone. The chiefe Citties are Chalcedon, Nicomedia, Cerasus, Prusa, by the Mountaine Olympus, where the great Turke kept his reside ice before he tooke confirmenople. There is also Nicea and He a leain romus. After properly so called, is now called sabrum, or sacrum, it is bounderd on the East with Galatia, on the North with Pontus and "nhynta: the other parts are washed with the Sea. It containeth also within it selfe Phricia. Lydia, both the Myfia's, Caria, Bolides, Ionia, and Dorides, Phygia is twofold, the greater and the lesser, the greater lyeth Eastward, in which there are few Citties, but more Villages. There is also the Citty Midaium neere Sangarius, which was so called from Midas his Palace, There is also Apamea the greatest Citty in Phrygia, not farre from the River Mainder. Also the Towne Docymeum, and the Citty synnads. There is also Pessinus. In the lesser Phrygia or Troades there were than or Troy, which is so often mentioned in Homer and Virgil. Also Pergas mus which King Attalus from a Castle did enlarge and change into a Citty: here Apollodorus the Rhetorician, and Galen were borne. Bellonius reporteth, that among the ruines of Troy there are fragments and pieces of Marble Sepulchers, foundations of Walls, old Towers, and Colossus yet remaining. There are also in this same Country the Promontory and Towne Signum, in which there is Achilles Tombe. Lydia or Meonia hath the Citty Sardeis, where Crasus his Palace was. Mysia neere the Hellespont bordereth on Troas. In this Country there is Lamplacus, a Colony of the Patians, and Ibidus of the Melesians. Carsais situate betweene Ionia and Lydia, the Metropolis hercos was heretofore Miletus, which now they fallely thinke is called Malaxo: for the ancients did call it Mylaßa, which Plicy calleth the free Citty, Lib.5. Cap.21. There is also Magnesa necre the River Meinder. On the shore was tonia neere the Hand hius, in which heretofore was that famous Citty Ephefus. A elis is betweene this and Leslus, whose Citties by the Coast side are Myrina, Cuma, now Castri, and Phycas, now called Foglia Vecchia. Dorus is by the Carpathian Sea in the berfonesus. the chiefe Citty whereof is Halicarnassus, here the Historians Herodosus, and Diony sius were borne, and Mansolus had his Palace here. Galatia, which is also called Gollogreece, is so called from the Frenchmen, who mingling themselves with the Græcians, did heretofore posselle those parts, which lye by the Euxine Sea, betweene Pomus and Cappadois. The Citties in it are Ancyra, now called Anguri, famous for waterd Chamlot which is made there of Goates-haire. Sinope was Mithridus his Country: Amifus now called Simifo. In this Country is Paphlagona. which is now called Roni. Cappadocia which is now call'd Amasia and it reacheth from Galatta to Antitaurus: on the South is Cilicie: on the

North the Euxine Sea. The length of it is more than 300000 miles Here was fomerimes the flourishing Kingdom of the Amazons, whom Tutanus, as Ilidons witnesseth doth elegantly call One-breasted Amazons. The Citties and Townes herein are Trapezus, Themisira, Amalis, where strabo was borne, Iconium and Maza. Lycia is next to Caris. It hath these chiefe Citties Palara and Telmessim. Pamphilia followes which is parted by the River Cataralles from Lycia. In it there were these Citties Sida, Attalia, and Aspendum. It is now together with clicia called Caramania. The Metropolis of Cilicia is now called Hama, the ancients called it Tarfus, here S. Paul was borne, being an ancient University by the River Cydnus. Strabo doth much commend it. There is alto the Towne Adena and Heraclea by the Mountaine Taurus. Armenia the leffer reacheth even to Eurbrates, but on the West it is bounderd with Caopadocia. The Rivers are Iris, which is now called Cafrina h, alfo Halis, Ottom inginih, Parthenius, Dolap, Sangaris, Sangri, which doe all runne into the Euxine Sea. Into the Propontick Sea thefe Rivers doe runne, namely, Afeanius, Rhindaeus, Æfopus, and Granicus; and into the Hellespont these Rivers, Simon, and Scamander, which is also called Xanthus. Into the Agean Sea the se Rivers doe runne, Carrus, Hermus, Caistrus, Maander, which as Proseus reporteth, maketh a hundred windings and turnings. Lastly, there doe runne into the Mediterranean Sea these Rivers, Calbis, Xanthus, Limyrus, Catoralles, and others. The Seas are the Euxine Sea, the Æguan Sea, and Pamphylian, the Propontis, the Hellespont, the Icarian, the Myrtoan, and Rhodiensian Seas. And these Seas are very convenient, both for importing and bringing in all kinde of Merchandife, and also for filling, by which they reape much profit. The chiefe Mountaines are lorminium in Pontus and Mysium, which is also called Olympus. The Synnadican Mountaines are famous for Stone-Quarries, there is also Ide in Phrygia which is memorable for the ancient contention of the Goddesses for the Golden Ball, and Paris his judgement which hee gave there, also Gold-bearing Tmolus in Lydia, Argaum in Cappadocia, Amvum, now called Monte Negro in Cilicia, on which there doe grow high Cedars and and Juniper, also the Mountaine Sabina, which hath great store of Plants. There are also Dindyma and the Mountaine Chimers, which flameth like Æina, and the flame thereof as Pliny witneffeth is encreased by casting on water, and extinguished or quenched with dunge. There is also the Mountaine Taurus which beginneth here, on the top whereof there are Lions, in the middle of it which hath pleafur pastures, there are Goates, and at the bottome Serpents. Whence the Poets doe faine that it is a Monster which vomiteth and spitteth fire, having a head and breast like a Lion, a belly like a Goate, and the tayle of a Dragon, and that Bellerophon was fent tokill this Chimera. There are also other Mountaines as Antitaurus, and Scordifeus, which for brevity fakes we omit. I come to the publike workes. There was heretofore in Ionia in the Citty of Ephefus the Temple of Diara, the most famous and most magnificent Temple in the World, and accounted one of the 7. wonders of the World. Here were also many Hospitals for Strangers, and for the sicke, which Cccc a they

they called Carbachara. Moreover, there are no Innes or places of Receit for Travellers, in all those Provinces of which are subject to the Turke, except it be those publike Houses; which were built by divers meanes, but this was the most usuall. The Turkish Nobles when they were growne rich, being willing to doe some pious worke in their life time, did out of their Zeale build such Houses, for they had no kinne to bestow it on, and therefore thinking that should doe a good worke for the publike good, by raising such Structures and Buildings, they did therefore build either some bridge or an Hospitall called Carbachara, unto which there was a Temple adjoyning, and next to it a Bath.

THE



THEILAND CYPRVS,

VVITH THE ILANDS

STALIMEN E, CHIUS, MITY. LENE, NEGROPONTE, CERIGO, AND RHODES.



YPRUS is one of the greater Hands of the Mediterranean Sea, which was so called either from Cyprus the Daughter of Cynica, or from the Cyprus tree, which is proper to this Iland. It lyeth in the middle of the Isi-

Com Bay betweene Silicia and Spria; on the East it hath the Syrian Sea, and the Issican Bay, which is commonly called Golfo de Lijuzzo, on the West the Pamphilian Sea : on the South the Ægyptian Sea: on the North it looketh toward Cylicia, which is now called Turcomannes, according to others Caramania. The compasse of it is 427, miles, the length of it 200.as Bordonius witnesseth. It hath for the most part an unpleasant, and unwholesome ayre, in regard of the exhalations and uproves which arise from the Lakes. Yet the whole lland is very fruitfull. For it produceth all things necessary both for necessity and delicacies: as Wheate, Barley, and other kindes of Graine: also excellent Wine that may compare with Crete Wine: alfo Ovle, Sugar, Honey, Salt, Oranges, Citrions, Lemmons, Dates, and other excellent fruit. Also Gold, Cotton, Wooll, Saffron, Cotiander feed, Silke, and what not? also Emralds, Chrystall, Iron, and Allome: and especially such great store of Brasse, which it is thought was first found there to that it was called Brazen Cyprus. There is also akinde of fruffe made of Goates haire, which is called Chamlot, Diodans siculus. Lib. 16. writeth that 9. Kings did governe this Hand, which were all subject to the King of Persia. It had also Greeke Tytants. We read that heretofore it had 15, famous Citties, which are now for the most part decayd and ruinated. The chiefest of them were Publis, now called Bapho: also Pale Paphos, where the Inhabithis doe affirme that Venus came first out of the Sea: there is also Satimis which is seated in a pleasant Bay of the East shore, from whence there is a convenient passage to syria. It was afterward called Condrain and Epiphanius was Bishop thereof. There were also the Cithis doubles and Cerain a. But now the chiefestare Nicotia and Fama-Eth. But out of the Mountaine Olympus, there doe runne two great Rivers Ly, as and Lipethus, the former runneth Southward, the latter North-

Northward. The other streames may be rather called Torrents than Rivers because they are sometimes dry, and then the Inhabitants doe want water extremely. There are divers Mountaines in this Hand, but the highest of them all is Olympus, which they call Trobadon which is beautified with all kinde of trees, and hath many Monasteries on it, in which the Calojerians dwell. The compasse of it is 54. miles.

STALIMENE.

EMNOS is an Iland of the Ægwan Sea, which the Turkes and _ Italians do now call "talimene : it is over against Thrace, between the Chersonesse of Thrace, and Ain. n a Mountaine of Macedon, the compasse of it is 100. miles. On the East side it is dry and barren; but betweene the South and the West the Fields are very fruitfull, and doe bring forth Wheate, Pulse, Pease, Beanes, Winc, Flaxe, and Hempe. The Lemnian Earth is digged foorth now, as heretofore with many fuperstitious Ceremonies, and that every yeere on the 6. day of August, but not at other times. For it is forbidden upon paine of death, that none come to digge of it, either fecretly or openly. The place out of which it is digged is called Vulcanes Mountaine. This Hand hath abundance of Bay-horses, which goe softly, and doe neither pace nor trot. It hath also Serpents. Here were heretoforethe Citties Myriva and Epheslias,. But now the latter is ruinare and desolate, and called Cochino. The other is a small Towne, scatted on a Peninsula which is joyned to the Iland by a small Ishmus or tongue of Land: it is now called Lemnos.

CHIOS

ZINV grate,

He Hand Chios was so named, either from the Snow, or from the 1 Nymph Chion. Heretofore it was called Ætolia as Ephorus reporteth. It is situate betweene Samos and Lesbus, over against Endra. The compasse of it is above a hundred miles. Ches ha h excellent good Wine, fo that as strabo reporteth there are Clusters of Grapes which doe weigh 6. pound. It hath also good Figges, and a kinde of Marble which was much esteemed at Rome. And it alone of all the rest beareth Mastick. And heretofore it was so fertile and fruitiull, that it was called the Store-house or Barne of Rome. It hath also great store of tame Partridges, which runne up and downe the Fields, and the Streets. Here are 36. Townes. The chiefe Cirty is bia, which hath a convenient Haven for Ships to ride in. It is all Mountainous, It hath these Promontaries Posidium, Phanaum, Arvisum, from whence come Arvisian Wines, which are now called Malmesies. In this Coun-

THE LLAND CYPRVS



try ton the Tragedian, Theopenius the Historian, and Theoretics the Sophister was borne. And some suppose that Homer was borne here. Cicero in his Oration for Archin saith, The Colophonians doe say that Homer was their Citizen, the Chians doe challenge him to be theirs, the Salaminians doe account him theirs, and the Smyrnians reckon him their Citizen. And therefore they dedicated a Chappell to him in their Towne. And many others doe contend and strive for him.

MITYLENE

Les Bus or Mitrlena, which is now called Meelin from the chiefe Citry, lyeth over against thingsa, and is distant from the Continent 7, miles and an halfe. Some report that the compasse of it is 108, miles. And others say 130, miles. It hath a wholesome syre, fruir full fields, and good fruits. Here it the best Corne, It yeeldesh the best Wine, which is more esteemed at constitutional than other wines, and for the most part it is of a pale colour between red and white. Here is also Marble, which is bluer than a Touchstone: there is also the Pretious stone called Achaecs, which being worne, cheareth the heart, and driveth away care and forrow. It dothbreed strong lusty Horses, but of low stature. Heretofore there were 5. Towns in it, Antissa, Prinha, Eressa, Ciravi, & Anyl no Meetling, being the Prince-Towne of the whole Hand, which hath a Castle and a pleasant fruitfull sovie, but now it is for the most part ruinated and sallen downe. This stand hath two convenient Havens.

NEGROPONTE

Thrusteth forth the Promontory Gerello, and Casha eum: on the North Cencum, it is no where broad, and yet the narrowest place is two miles over: but it is long, and lyeth over against Letta, and is separated from the shore by a narrow strait. Heretofore it was joyned to Bertia. The compasse of it is 265, miles. This sland hathabundance of Corne, Pulse, Wine, Oyle, and Trees sire for Enishing Shops. The Metropolis was heretofore: hale is now it is called Nigrone after the name of the Hand. It is famous for the death of described who dyed here for griese, when hee could not sinde out the cause of the slowing and ebbing of the Sea 7, times by day, an sleven times be night Although swass reporter that he dyed not for grietines be that he was poyson'd, and Lettus saith that he dy'd by sickness. There are also the Citty Exercia, where Simonides the Lyrick Poet was borne: there is also therefore which Stephanus calleth Chronia and Figs.

Aga, now it is called Garillo, which was famous henerofore for Marble, there are also Heliea, thrha, Nefos, Orchalia. Stralo written that there are two Rivers in this Hand Germ and Nelms, which are of divers natures. For if beafts drinke out of one of them, their haire groweth white, but if they drinke of the water of the other River, their hide and haire groweth black. There is an arme of the Sea, which Livie callet ribe Euborian Bay, which is a violent Sea, and floweth and ebbeth zerimes by day, and zetimes by night, with such a violent course, that no Ship can sayle against it. There is also the Mountaine abbathands for the Shipwrack of the Grecians as they returned from Toy, and for the death of Palamedes at Troy, the Sonne of Europeks Nichm King or the Eubean Hand.

CERIGO.

DIOLEMIE cills it Othera. Plin heretofore called it Porpyrus and trifa hims calleth it Pritivinga from the great frore of Porplairie Markites which is in the Mourraines: It is now called ceriget is the first llast of the Alguan Sca on the West over-against
the laconick Pay. It is a real it from the shoare of Pelipine 115. miles,
and tissee, miles in comon le. It hash a Towne of the same name,
and many Havens, which are not safe and secure, for there are many
Rocks which ly escatteringly round about this Iland.

RHODES

THERE remaineth in this Table the Hand of khides. This as 1 Flm witheffeth was heretofore called Ophiula, Afteria, Ethnea, Time his, or imbes, Arabiria, and Macarea. It is diftant from the continest of Africa, miles. The compasse of it is 140, miles. It hath atemperate and gentle Ayre: and it was confectate to the Sunne, because there is no day wherein the Sunne doth not thine upon it. The foyle is fruitfull, and the Meddowes fertile, and it hath great fore of fruit Trees, of which many are alwayes greene. It hath row but one firrong Citty of the fame name, which is fituare in the Easterne part of the Hand, partly on a steepe Hill, and partly on the Sea Coast. It hath a faire and fafe Haven, and it is well fortified with a double Wall, thirreene high Towers, five Caffles, and other Forts and Bulwarkes. And it hath an University which heretofore Was as famous as that at Ma fills, Athens, Alexandria, and I arfus ; and it had a brazen Coloffus of the Sunne, which was teventy Cubits high, which after it had stood 56, yeeres, it was throwne downe by an Earthquake, and when it lay on the ground it was a wonderfull Dddd

fight to behold. For a man of a good stature could not fathome or embrace his Thumb. And the Fingers were greater than most Statues, and when it was broke, his Belly did gape like a great Cave. This Colossus was making twelve yeeres, and three hundred Talents of Brasse went to the making of it, and within there were great stones layd, that might make the worke stand firme. The Sultan laded 200. Camels with the Brasse of this Statue.

THE



KINGOOME PERSIA, ORTHEEMPIRE OFTHESOTHI

HE Persian or Sophian Empire, as it was renowned heretofore, so now also it is very famous. The Inhabitants are Persians. They are called also Ayami, or Azami, from the Kingdome of Azamia, which some thinke was heretofore called Assyria: they were called Persians from Persides, and Chefelbus from the red Cap or Hatt which they used

from Perfides, and Chefelbus from the red Cap or Hatt which they used to weare. They were called Sophians from Prince Sophos. The King-

dome of Persia is situate betweene the Turkish Empire, the Tartarians, the Zagatheans, the Kingdome of Cambaia, and betweene the The Situation. Hircanian or Caspian Sea, and the Persian Bay. It hath thereof on the East the Indies and the Kingdome of Cambaja, from which it is separated and parted by the Mountaines and Desarts: on the North

are the Tattars, neere the River Albianus or Oxus, the rest is enclosed with the Caspian Sea: on the West are the Torkes neere the River Tigus, and the Lake Giocho: on the South it is washed with the Persian Bay, and the Indian Sea, which is a large space of ground, for it containeth 38, degrees of longitude from the East to the West. And

the ayre of Persis, Q. Curtius, Lib. 5. writeth thus. There is no wholefommer Country in all Asia: for the ayre is temperate, here a continued shady Mountaine doth qualifie the heate thereof: and there it is joyned to the Sea which doth cherish it with a temperate

from the South to the North 20. degrees. Concerning the temper of

warmth. But this Country is not all of one quality, nor of one soyle. That part which lyeth toward the Persian Bay, in regard it is watered with Rivers: and also that part toward the Caspian Sea, having pleasant Rivers, & a milde gentle Ayre, are both happy and fruitfull, and doe yeeld all kindes of fruits, and doe breed all kindes of living

creatures. It hathabundance of Wheate, Barley, Millet, and the like Graine, and also Mettals and Pretious Stones, and Paulus Venesus witnesseth that it hath great plenty of Wine. The other parts are deso-

late by reason of the heate and drynesse. Moreover the Persians were at first an obscure Nation, but they grew famous afterward by their King Cycus, who having gotten the Empire Media and Lydia,

joynedit to Persia, and so having conquerd Asia, and subdued all the Dddd 2 East

THE KINGDOME PERSIA.



Dddd 3"

East, he left it a faire and flourishing Kingdome. Cambyles succeeded his Father, who added Ægypt to the Empire, after whom Perfia continued in one Estate untill Darius raigned; who being conquerd by Alexa der of Maced n, lost his life together with his Kingdome, It was governed by Kings 230. yeeres, as Q. Curtius affirmeth. Lib. 4, and the Prophet teremish doth affent unto him at the 9. Chapter of Diniel But now the Persian Empire which is subject to the great copy, is accou ited one of the most potent Empires of all the East, which though it were sometimes oppressed by the Sarazens, and sometimes by the Tartars, yet it grew upagaine in the raigne of King Ismael. The Countries which are subject to the Persian Empire are these, Media A Syria Sufiant, Mefopotamia, Perfis, Parthia, Tyrcania, Margia ia, Bulliana. Parepamiflus, Aria, Drangiana, Gedrofia, and Carmania. Mediais now called serv in, which is fituate betweene Perfia, and the Hyrcanian Sea, it hath on the East Hyrcania and Parthia; on the West the greater Armenia and A fyria. It is devided into the greater or the Southerne, and the Northerne Atropatia. The latter is colder, and therefore leffe inhabited. The chiefe Citty is \muchia, there are moreover thefe Citties. Derb m, Eres, Sechi, and Gravit. The greater is more inhabited: it hath also the Citty Taurus which is placed at the foote of only, being 8. dayes journey distant from the Caspian Sca. The compass of it is almost to miles, in which it is supposed that there are 200000. Citizens. The Ancients did call it E burns, where the Kings of version doe dwell in Summer. In the same Country there are Turcomian, aru, Suflan, Na fiva, Indavil, and Marant. Affrea which is now called irzerum, hath on the Eist Media, on the West Melop namia; on the North Irmenia on the South usiana. It had heretofore these Provincos, trospichites, Adiabena, and Sittacena: the Citty Ninive is by Tigris, which is 60, miles in compasse. Sustanzis now called chus or Cusssan; it was so named from Susis a chiefe Citty, which is 15. miles in compasse, and was so called from the Lillies which grew there, as Atheneus noteth, for Sulum in the Persian language signifies a Lilly. Melopotamis, which in Scripture is called Padan Aram, is now called Diarbechs, it is fitting betweene the Rivers Euphrates and Tigrus, whence it was fo named, because it lyeth in user tor tor the middle betweene two Rivers: this Country hath a divers situation: part of it the Rivers doe fertilize or make fatt: part of it is dry and barren, and without Grasse, or Trees. The chiefe Citties are O pha, which is 7 miles in compasse, and caramil which is farre greater than it being the Metropolis of Mesopotames, which Selimus the Turkish Emperour tooke from the Sophi. Merdin is the seate of the Patriarke of Chaldes; and Mose of the Patriarke of the Nertorianians, whose anthority reachoth even to the Indies and Cathaja. In Persidus, which they call now Farfi, or Varfitum, there is the chiefe Citty siras, which was heretofore called respectes, which was the Seate of the Magi. Plan calls it the head Citty of the Persian Kingdome, and Q. Curius the royall Palace of the East. Hyreania which is now called Griges, or Corea, or Durgs. meit, is next unto the Caspian Sea, which is therefore called the Hrcanian Sea. It hathrhese Citties Hyreana, which the Scythians call

Carizath,

858

Carizath, alto Bella, and Mefandra. Margiana which is now called Ifelbas. is bounderd on the North with the River Oxus. The chiefe Citty is Indian, which was anciently called Antiochia. Battrina, now called Batter, or Charaffa, is a part of Tartaria. The Citties are Bastra, which is now called Bochara, and also Isligias. Paropamiss is a part of Bactrians by the Mountaine Paropamissus, it is now called Candahar, or Ambleflam. The chiefe Citty is Candabar which is a famous Mart Towne. Aria is so called from the Metropolis thereof Eri, which is 12. miles in compasse. Carmania which is called Circa, or Chermaine reacheth to the Indian Sca, even to Gedrofia, having many Citties and Havens. The Metropolis is Chirmam. There are also in Carmania these King. domes, Maram, Erara, Guadel, and Paran. Some doe falfely suppose Gesta to be Guzarate, seeing Guzarate is the Kingdome of Cambaja. Baby nis fituate betweene the Persan Bay and Atesopotamia, and on the right and left hand it is enclosed with the Defarts of suffa, and drabia, is was so named from Babylon the chiefe Citty thereof. Childen joynoth to ir. In Cha'dea was the Citty Vr, which tofephus calleth Vra. from whence Abraham being admonished by God removed and went to Haranin Melophamia. This Kingdome hath many Rivers, as Canac. Araxes, and True, which doe water the Southerne part of Media. In Afforms is the River Ligris. In Sufania the River Enelous: Mesopotamia hath the River Euphrates. In Margiana Onus, Arius and Margis, Bactria hath the Navigable River Ochus, and others: in Aria are the Rivers Ains. Toncletus, Arapenes, and others. It hath also divers Mountaines, as Orontes in Media, and the Mountaine Coronus in Hyrcania. Also the Mountaine Taurus which cutteth thorow the middle of Perfit, which hath divers names given it by the people that dwell neere it. It hath also many woods, especially Parther is very wooddy, and the Northerne part of Hyrcania which hath great woods, which have store of Oakes, Pinetrees, and Firre-trees, and are full of wilde Beafts, as Tigers, Panthers, and Libards. Also Aria is full of Woods and Mounraines as also all Perfix, Concerning the publike works, there are many starely and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdome, and especially in Babylon. As that magnificent Bridge in the Citty of Babylon, which the Queene Semnamus built over Euphrates, concerning which fee Munfler, Lib.5. who also in the same Booke describeth a strange Garden which Semiranis caused to be planted. In the Citty Susia was the Castle sufa, in which the Kings of Media dwelt, which as Castodorus reporteth Memnon built with stones laid in Gold in stead of morter: this is one of the 7. wonders of the world. But of these things enough, I come to their manners. They created their Kings out of on: Family. He that did not obey the King had his head and armes cut off, and his Carkasse was afterward left unburied. They had all of them many Wives, and many Concubines, which they kept for Of-spring sake, that they might have Children by them. They never confulted of waighty matters but when they had their Cups about them, for they supposed that they could then determine better of matters than when they were fober. Acquaintance and equalls did futte one another with a kiff. The foreign did finew reverence by outward gestures.

stures. They buried their dead bodies in the ground, and anounted them with waxe. It was counted a hainous offence to laugh or spet before the King. Concerning the burying of their dead others doe write the cleane contrary, namely, that the Persians did bring forth the bodies of their dead without the Citty into the Fields, and there cast them forth naked to be devourd by Dogs and ravenous Fowles. And moreover that they would not fuffer the bones of the dead to be buried or interr'd. And when any Carkasse was not presently deroured by the Fowles and the wild Beafts, they accounted it an unbooky signe, superstitiously believing that that man had a wicked imnure foule, and therefore worthy of Hell, and his neighbours did lament him as a man who after this life had no hope of Felicity. But if he were foone devoured by the Beafts, they judged him happy. But now the Persians are more soft and gentle in their manners and behaviour then either the Turkes, the Tartarians, or the Sarazens. They are by nature liberall, and doe love civility: and they reverence Learning and Arts, but especially Astrologie, Phisick, and Poefic. They use Parents and Brethren with much respect : and Nobility of blood is greatly effeemed: wherein they differ from the Turkes, which make no differences of blood or diffent. Moreover, they doe entertaine and use thrangers curtoously : but yet they are very jealous. So that they suffer not their Wives to come in a straners fight, though in other matters they use them with great respect, contrary to the maner of the Turkes, who use their Wives like slaves. The Persian women are very faire. They doe addict themselves to Mechanick Ares, and especially weaving of Silke stusses which are massported thorow all Syria, and other Easterne Countries. They did feed heretofore on the fruit of the Turpentine Tree, and on Acornes, and wilde Peares: their daily food after running, or other exercises of the body was hard bread, their drinke was water. They get much by buying and felling of Pearles, and sweet Spices, but espedally of Silke of which here is great store.

The Kingdome of PERSIA.

Dddd 4

TARTA-

Carizath, alto Bella, and Mefandra. Margiana which is now called Ifelbas. is bounderd on the North with the River Oxus. The chiefe Citty is Iodon, which was anciently called Antiochia. Battrina, now called Batter, or Charaffa, is a part of Fartaria. The Citties are Battra, which is now called Bochara, and also Isligias. Paropamiss is a part of Bactriana by the Mountaine Paropamiffus, it is now called Candahar, or Amble-Aam. The chiefe Citty is Candabar which is a famous Mart Towne. Aria is so called from the Metropolis thereof Eri, which is 12, miles in compasse. Carmania which is called Circa, or Chermaine reacheth to the Indian Sea, even to Gedrofia, having many Citties and Havens. The Metropolis is Chirmam. There are also in Carmania these Kingdomes, Maram, Erara, Guadel, and Paran. Some doe falfely suppose Gella to be Guzavate, seeing Guzarate is the Kingdome of Cambaja, Baby nis fituate betweene the Persan Bay and Mesopotamia, and on the right and left hand it is enclosed with the Defarts of suffa, and drabia, is was fo named from Babylon the chiefe Citty thereof. Childen joynoth to ir. In Cha'dea was the Citty Vr, which tofephus calleth Vra. from whence Abraham being admonished by God removed and wenr to Haranin Mesopuamia. This Kingdome hath many Rivers, as Canac. Araxes, and is us, which doe water the Southerne part of Media. In Afforia is the River Tigris. In Sufania the River Enelicus: Mesopotamia hath the River Euphrates. In Margiana Oxus, Arius and Margis, Bactria hath the Navigable River Ochus, and others: in Aria are the Rivers Arius, Inneletus, Arapenes, and others. It hath also divers Mountaines, as Orontes in Media, and the Mountaine Coronus in Hyrcania. Also the Mountaine Taurus which cutteth thorow the middle of Perfit, which hath divers names given it by the people that dwell neere it. It hath also many woods, especially Parthes is very wooddy, and the Northerne part of Hyrcania which hath great woods, which have store of Oakes, Pinetrees, and Firre-trees, and are full of wilde Beafts, as Tigers, Panthers, and Libards. Also Aria is full of Woods and Mounraines as also all Perlis. Concerning the publike works, there are many starely and magnificent Buildings in this Kingdome, and especially in Babylon. As that magnificent Bridge in the Citty of Babylon, which the Queene Semirams built over Euphrates, concerning which see Munfler, Lib. 5. who also in the same Booke describeth a strange Garden which Semiranis caused to be planted. In the Citty Susia was the Castle Susa, in which the Kings of Media dwelt, which as Cassiodorus reporteth Alemon built with stones laid in Gold in stead of morter: this is one of the 7. wonders of the world. But of these things enough, I come to their manners. They created their Kings out of on: Family. He that did not obey the King had his head and armes cut off, and his Carkasse was afterward left unburied. They had all of them many Wives, and many Concubines, which they kept for Of-spring sake, that they might have Children by them. They never consulted of waighty matters but when they had their Cups about them, for they supposed that they could then determine better of matters than when they were fober. Acquaintance and equalls did fuute one another with a kiff. The I forious did finew reverence by ourward geftures.

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Dddd 4

TARTA-

TARTARIE, THE GREAT CHAMS EMPIRE.

ARTARIE is a very large Kingdome: for befides a great part of Europe, it containerh all Sarmois in dit. with Sothir and Series, which they now call cathaip. It was so called from the River Tartoro, which watereth that part which wee call Atagog, and the Inhabitants Morgall. It is fituate in the North, on the East it hath

the most potent Kingdome of China; on the South India, the Rivers Ganges and Oxus, on the West the Caspian Sea and Polind, from thence it confineth on Moscovie, and on the North the freezing Sea, which part is thought to be undiscoverd and unhabited. The Ayre and Climate is very intemperate, & there is fuch horrid Thunder and Lightning in Summer, that many have beene tlaine by it: now it is very hor, and by and by cold, so that thick Snowes doe fall downe. And there are oftentimes such violent stormes of winde, that they will blow men off from their Horses, and stay them as they ride, and overturne Trees by the rootes, and doe much other harme belieb. It never raineth there in Winter, but often in Summer, but so iparingly, that it doth scarcely moisten the Earth. But yeeldeth good store of Wheate, Rice, and other Fruits: & it hath abundance of Silke, Ginger, Cinamon, Pepper, Cloves, Rhuebarb, and Sugarialfo Muske, Pitch, and in some places Gold and Silver. In some places Wine is made, but all the Province of Cathaja hath no Wine. There is also a black kinde of from which is digged out of the Mountaines, and ferved for Fuell; and they are wont to lay them on their fire for want of wood. Moreover here are great store of Oxen, Goates, and Swine, and especially an incredible fort of Horfes, and Carrell. We read in the Tartarian Epiffles that the Tartarian Emperour doth keep 10000, white Marcs, whole Milke ferveth him for drinke. And moreover that he keepeth 20000. Huntimen, and 10000. Falkoners. And that this Country is full of Fowle, as Pheafants, Cranes, and the like. In that part of Larta y which the Zavolhenfian Tartarians doe possesse, they report that there is a kinde of feed like to the feed of a Mellon or Pompion, but not fo long, which if it bee fow'd, a Plant will spring and grow up, which they call Branetz, that is, the Lambe. For it groweth almost three foote high in the sigure and shape of a Lambe, which it resembleth both for the feete, the hooses, the eares, and the whole body except the hornes. And in flead of horne it hath flrange haire like horne. It is covered with a thin skin, which the Inhabi-

TARTARIE:



rants doe pluck from it, and cover their heads with it. They report that the inward pith of it is like the meate of a Crabfish: and that if it be wounded or cut, blood will runne from it. It is very fweet, and the root having put forth of the ground, will grow up as high as ones middle. Beside this is more wonderfull: as long as it hath other hearbes growing round about it, so long it doth live like a Lambe in a pleasant Pasture, but when they are gone it doth wither and dve. which hath beene often tryd. And which is most strange, Wolves and other ravenous beafts doe most desire it. In the Citty Quelinfu there are Hens, which in flead of Feathers have black haire like Cats. but yet they lay excellent Egges. They doe call the first Emperour of Tartary, who got the Kingdome and established Lawes therein Changlus Canes, or Chim. Paulus Venetus calleth him Cinchis. Hee lived in the yeere of Christ 1202. Before him this Nation lived barbarously. without manners, lawes, or civill government, being of no notes in Scythia, and living by keeping of Cattell. The other Princes descended from this Changius. Hee quickly enlarged the Empire, from the Country of Symtand the Ocean even to the Caspian Sea. His Sonne was locusham, who begot Zaincha the third Emperour, whence some did call Bubi. Hee wasted Russia, Poland, Silesia, Moravia, and Hungary Bathi begot the fourth Emperour Temi Cutlu, who was that Tambers laine, who is well knowne in Histories for his extreme Tyranny, who wasted all Asia, and entred even into Egipt. Hee overcame the Turkish Emperour Bajazet, and having tooke him prisoner, put golden fetters on him, and carryed him in a Cage thorow Asia. The fift Emperour begotten by Temir Cutla was Temir Gzar, who fighting against the Christians in Prusia, was saine there. The fixt Emperour begotten by Temir Gzur was Micmellzar. His Sonne Amellzar was the feventh Emperour. He begot Sziachmet the eighth Emperour. Tartary is devided into many parts, the lesser which lyeth toward Europe betweene Boristhenes and Tanais, and containeth the Taurican Chersons, of which we have spoke in the description of Europe. Also Tartaris deserta, in which there are many Kine: Zagater which is Seythie within Imaus: Caibaje, with the Kingdome of Tangut, which is the ancient Scrina beyond Ima is: and lastly ancient Tariaria which was unknown to Ptolemy. The Metropolis of this Kingdome is Cambalu, by the bank of the River Polifangus, which is 24. miles in compasse. There are 12. Gates, and as many Suburbs. It is a Mare Towne, and very rich in Pearles, Gold, Silver, and Silke. They report that every day athoufand Carts loaden with Silkes, and brought hither out of China, besides other commodities. Moreover there are many famous Citties, 315 Samarcauda built by Tamberlaine: Caindo, is a Citty famous for Merchandizing, in the farthest part of Tartary, and many others, which for brevity fake I omit. There are many Lakes in Tartary, so that it would Le tedious to reckon them, but yet we will name some of the chiefest. In the Province Caniclus, there is a Lake in which there is such store of Pearles, that they would be of no effective, nor nothing worth, if every one might carry away as many as he lifted. Where it is forbidden on paine of death, that no man shall presume to fish in this Lake

for Pearles, without leave and licence from the great Cham. This Lake also is full of fish. There is another Lake in the Province Carains which is very full of Fish being au hundred miles in compasse and others. It is watered with many Rivers, among which is the great River Pulifachnis. This River runneth into the Ocean, and many Boates loaden with commodities doe come unit. There is also the River Caromora, which is so broad, and deepe, that it hath no Bridge over it: but yet it rowleth into the Sca: There is also Quiantu, which is halfe a mile broad, and very deepe and full of fish: also Quian which as Paylus Venetus writeth, is thought to be one of the greatest Rivers in the world. For the breadth of it in some places is 10. miles, in others 8. miles, and in some 6. miles. The length of it is 100. dayes journey: I omit other matters, and so passe to the publike Workes and Buildings. The first is a faire great Marble Palace, beautified with Gold, which was built by the great Chim in the Citty Ciandu. And there is another in the same Citty, and another in the Citty Cambala, built very curiously, and it is about 4. miles in compasse, every Quadrangle containing a mile. It hath a very thick wall, which is 10, paces high, The outward superficies of it is white and red. In the foure corners of the wall there is a faire great Palace, which is in stead of a Castle. And so likewise in the middle of the fore walls there is a faire Palace built, so that there are 8. Palaces in all. In these they keepe their Armour, their warlike Furniture, their Ordnance, their Bowes, Arnowes, Quivers, Spurres, Bridles, Launces, Bowstrings, and other things necessary in warre, and every severall kinde of Armour is laid mand kept in severall Palaces. But in the middle of them, or the innormost Court is the Kings Palace, in which the King dwelleth. This Palace hath no Chambers, but the lower Pavement thereof is raifed 10. hand breadths from the ground: The roofe is very high, and adorned with Pictures, the walls of the Court yards and dining-roomes, doc glifter with Gold and Silver. At the first entrance there are faire Pictures to entertaine the eye, and warlike Histories drawne foorth with gold and lively colours. The great Cham hath twelve Barons in his Court, who are Governours of his 34. Provinces: and it is their Office to appoint two Rectors or Governours in every Province, and they are to provide things necessary for the Kings Army wheresoever it be, and they acquaint the King with their purposes, who by his authority confirmeth their determinations. Malefactors are punishe in Tartary after this manner. If any one hath stolne some small matter, which doth not deserve death, he is beaten 7. times with a Staffe or Cudgell: and hath 17. blowes or strokes given him at a time, or 27. blowes, or 47. according to the quality of his offence: untill at last they come to an hundred and to ftripes or strokes. And some doe die upon this beating. But if any one have stolne a Horse or any other thing that deserveth death, hee hath a Sword thrust thorow him. But hee that will buy out his life, hee must restore nine times as much as that which he stole was worth. If any man or woman be taken in adultery they are put to death by the Law. The Tartarians are devided into Hordes, which words fignifies amongst them a Tribe

or Company. And as they live in feverall Provinces farredistantone from another, so they are as farre distant and different one from another in their manners and kinde of life. The men are of a strong fourre set stature, having broad fat faces, darke hollow eyes, having great rough Beards, but the rest of their haire is shaven : they are strong of body, and bold in courage, and can endure want and labour: when they are on Horseback, if they chance to bee hungry or thirsty, they cut their Horses veines, and so drinke his blood. It is a prophane and barbarous Nation, who make warre their right, and thrength and power their law. Many of them have no houses, but doe live in Carts. And because they wander from place to place. they doe usually direct their course by the Starres, and especially by the North Pole. They doe not tarry long in one place, forthey thinke it a great unhappinelle to continue long in the same place. They have on use of money and thereforethey exchange one thing for another. They fay that they are Ismaelites, and received the law of Mahometin the years 1246. The Tartars doe feed on groffe meat, and effecially on fleth, and that raw, or halfe fod, and on Milke, and Chrefe. but they abitaine from Hogs-flesh. They drinke Mares Milke, which they doe so temper, that it is like white wine, and is a savory welltaffed drinke. They feed very fluttifully, for they neither use Tableclothes or Napkins, neither doe they wash their hands, bodies, or Garments. They drinke also Water and Milke, and a kinde of Beere made of Miller.

THE

THE G CHINA.



HIN A is a large and potent Kingdome. The Inhabitants doe call it Tame, and themselves Tangis. Ptoloms calleth them Sinas, which Ortelius liketh of, whom the most doe follow, or their neighbours the Cathajans, which Mercator doth more approve of. All this Coun-

try is situate by the Easterne Ocean, and it is thought to bee the farthest Country Eastward. The bounds thereof on the East are the Easterne Sea; on the South the Province of Cauchinchina; on the West Brachmana: on the North the Tartarians, a warlike Nation, from whom they are devided by the Mountaines, and a long Wall, which doe reach 500. miles. The Historians of China doe report that this Wall was built long fince by a King whose name was Tzinzous, after that by his wisedome he had freed the Inhabitants of this Country from the Tyranny of the Tartars, which they had endured 93. yeeres. This Country by reason of the goodnesse of the ayre and soyle, and the industry of the people is very fruitfull. For the men are not flothfull but laborious, so that they scorne to live idlely. Whence ic comes to passe that every corner of this Country doth produce and bring forth fomething. They fow the dry ground with Wheate and Barley. The plaine wet moorish places, with Rice, which they sow foure times every yeere. The Hills and Mountaines have abundance of Pine-trees, betweene which they fow Millet and Pulse. So that every place and field beareth some fruit: and there are every where Gardens full of Roses, and divers kindes of flowers and fruits. They have great store of Hempe and Flaxe, and Woods of Mulberry Trees, for keeping of Silke-wormes. Moreover there is great store of Gold, Silver, Brasse, Iron, and other Mettals, also Pretious Stones, Pearles, Muske, Sugar, and Rheubarb: and that is thought to bee the best which is brought from thence thorow Persia by Land: for some think that the Sea doth take away much vertue from it. This Kingdome also doth produce and yeeld a medicinable kinde of wood, which the people of China doe call Lampala, and we Radix China, or the China Roote: and it is commonly us'd thorow all the Indies, against Impostumes, the Palsie, and the French disease. The Roote of it is hard and heavy, and of a white colour. There are infinite store of Cattell on the Mountaines, and in the Medowes. The Woods are full of Boares, Foxes, Hares, Cunnies, Sables, Martines, and other beafts of the same kinde, whose skins are much used for lining of Garments. Ecce

THE KINGDOME CHINA.



So that it is both pleasant and profitable hunting of them. There are also great plenty of Birds, especially water Fowle, and such great ftore of Ducks, that in Canton which is one of the least Citties of this Kingdome, 10. or 12. thousand Duckes are spent in one day. And though this Country have great store of Fowle, yet they make them increase by this meanes. In the Spring time they lay two or three thousand Egges in the Sand, by the heate and warmth whereof young Duckes are hatched. And they doe the fame in the Winter time bur then they doe not lay their Egges in the Sand, but under a Wicker Basket or Pannier, on which they strew warme ashes, the heare whereof in some few dayes doth hatch the Egges. This Country is under one King and Monarch, whom the people call Lord of the World, and sonne of Heaven. There are in it 250. chiese Citties. whose names doe end in Fu: which signifies a Citty: as Cotonfu. Pan. quinfu. And their Townes, which are many doe end in Cheu. There are innumerable fort of Villages which are inhabited, by reason of their continuall tillage and Husbandry. All the Citties are situate by the banke of some Navigable River, & fortified with strong walls, and deepe ditches. There are many pleasant Lakes, as the round Lake in the Province of sancius, which was made by an Inundation in the yeere 1557. which is memorable in regard that 7. Citties, besides Townes and Villages, and a great number of people were drowned in it, onely one Boy faved in the body of a Tree. The Rivers and the Seas are full of Fish. And this Country because it bordereth on the Sea, and hath many Navigable Rivers, is very populous both by Sea and Land. The Gates of their Citties are very magnificent and stately built. The streetes are as strait as if they were made by a line. and so broad, that 10. or 15, men may ride together in a ranke, and these are distinguisht and severd one from another with triumphall Arches, which doe grace the Citty very much. The Portugals doe report that they faw in the Citty Fuchus a Towre, which was built on 14. Marble Pillars, which were 40. hand breadth high, and 12. broade. This is such a curious, beautifull, and costly worke, that it farre exceedeth all the proud and magnificent structures in Europe. They have faire Temples both in their Citties and in the Countrey. The King of China hath a Governour under him, who is as it were a Viceroy, whom they call Tutan. Hee judges and determines all suites and controversies within the Kingdome, and is very severe in administring Justice. Theeves and murtherers are kept continually in prison, until they dye with whipping, and with hunger and cold. For though they are condemned to dye, which is for the most part by whipping, yet the execution is so long delayd after the sentence is given, that the most part of those which are condemned doe die in prison. Hence it comes to passe that there are so many prisoners in every Citty: So that there are sometimes a thousand Prisoners in the Citty Canton. Theft (than which no crime is more hatefull in these parts) is punisht with whipping and cruell stripes. And this is the manner of their whipping. They fet a man with his face bending downeward, with his hands bound behind him, and then they whipp him on the thighs

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thighs with a whipp made of Reedes and Canes, which give th fuch a vehement flroke, that the first blow will make the blood spring forth. and the second blow will so torment the malefactor, that he cannot fiand upon his feere. Two Beadles doe whipphim on both his thighs with such vehemency, that the most of them do dye at the 50. or 60 stroke for al their finewes are broken. The Portugals report that every vecre above 2000, men are put todeath in this manner. Their whipp is 5, fingers thick, and one broade, which they wet continually with water, that it may be more flexible, and may give the stronger blow It is lawfull for the men to have many wives, one of which they keene at home, and the rest in other places. They punish adultery with death. In the Citties there are no Brothells, for all the whores are banisht into the Suburbs. They celebrate their Nuptiall Feasts, and weddings, at the time of the new Moone, and commonly in the Moneth of March, which is the first day of their new yeare. And they doe keepe these Festivalls with great solemnity, and for many dayes together, with Organs, Musick, and Comicall Playes. The Chinoans have for the most part broad faces, thin beards, flat Noses, and little Eves: yet some of them are well favoured enough. Their colour and complexion is like the Europeans, but they are fomewhar browne, and swarfie that dwell about Canton. They seldome or never goe out of their owne Countrey, neither doe they admit any stranger to come into the innermost parts of their Countrey: unlesse the King give him leave. They are as stout drinkers, as the Germaines and Dutchmen. Concerning the Religion of this Countrey, they believe that all things were created, that all things here below are governd from above, and from the Heaven: which they believe to be the greatest of al the Gods, whom they expresse by the first Character of their Alphabet. They doe worship the Sunne, the Moone, and the starres, and the Divell (whom they painte in the same manner as the Europeans doe) least hee should doe them harme as they fay. The Chinoans are so neate in making all kind of household stuffe, that they seeme rather the workes of nature then of Art. Theuse of Ordinance, and the Art of Printing is here of such antiquity, that they know not the first Inventor thereof. The Portugalls doe write much concerning their fagacitie and craftinesse, and that they have Coaches, which will goe with Sayles, which they know so well how to guide, that they will make them in a fhort time carry them by Land whither the lift. Neither can I omit their cleare white kind of Potters ware, which wee call Chira ware, which they make in this

manner. They mingle Sea snales or Periwinkles, with egge-shells, and putting some other things to them, they beate them till they become one substance. Then they lay it under the ground, and there they let it lye to feafon and ripen so, or 100, yeare, and they leave it to their heyres as a precious treasure, so that they commonly do come to use that which their Grandfathers first laid to ripen. And it is an ancient custome observed amongst them, that he that takes away the old must lay new in the place. Here is much commerce and trading especially for sweete spices and sikes. For out of Malacca, Ben-

The Kingdome of CHINA. and other places, Pepper, Saffron, Muske Nutts, Cassia, and other kindes of Iweete Spices are brought into China. But their chiefest trading is in Silke. For John Barries in his Decads of Afia doth write that at the Citty Nimpo, which some doe call Liampo, that hee saw fonce Portugals in three moneths space, that carried away by Shippin 166000. pound waight of silke. Also Antonius Pigiafetta doth afirme, that Muske is brought from hence into other parts of the World: and Andreas Corfalis faith, that Rhenbarb and Pearles, are brought from hence.

Eccc 3

THE



THEEAST INDIES

HE Indies is the greatest Country in Asia, it is so called from the River Indus. Ptolemie devideth it into two parts, namely India on this side Ganges, and India beyond Ganges. It is thought that the latter is called in the facred Scriptures Hevila, or as some write Havilah, or E-

wilath, and the former Seria. But wee reade in Marius that the Inhabitants doe call it Masyn or Magin: others that follow Mercator doe call it Mangiand China. Iohn Barrius affirmeth that the Inhabitants doe call the former indoftan. It is the largest Country of all the world. Pomponius writeth that a ship may sayle 60. dayes and nights along the coast of it. But it is bounderd, (according to Pliny and Strabo) on the West with the River Indus, which divideth Persia from India: on the North is the Mountaine Taurus: on the East it is encompassed with the Easterne Ocean: on the South with the Indian Ocean. The Country hath a wholfome gentle ayre, yet it is so great that it hath a different climate in many places; for in some places it is hott namely toward the Æquator, and in other places temperate enough and rather cold towards the North. But the Countrey it selfe in generall both for the Situation, the ayre, and the fertility of the Soyle, doth farre exceede other parts of the world. Here new Starres doe rife and fet, and here are two Harvests in a yeare and two Summers, and the Winter is in the middle betweene them, and the Estesian or East windes doe coole and qualifie the heate. Although this Countrey for the most part hath no Wheate, yet it yeeldeth plenty of Pulse, and other graines, and especially of Barley, and Rice. It doth also bring forth divers other fruits, as Pepper, Franckincense, Myrrhe, Ginger, and in the most Southerne parts Cinnamon, Spicknard, and other Aromaticks and sweet spices, as Arabia and AEthiopia. There are also Honey or Sugar Canes. Besides it hath many Druggs, and rootes of trees, some of which are wholsome, and some hurtfull. What should I speake of their Mettalls, stones, and Mineralls. For there is great store of gold and silver in the Countrey, as also of Brasse, Iron, and Copper as Diadorus witnesseth : But Plinny faith that it hath neither Brasse nor Leade, but instead thereof, Precious stones and Pearles, which the Sea casteth up upon the shoare. For it hath abundance of Berills, Adamants, Carbuncles, and Pearles. Here is filke enough to furnith all the world. Here are greater beafts than in others parts of the world, as Oxen, Cammels, Lions, Dogs, and Elephants. There are great store of Elephants. And great Dragons in the Wildernesse, that are as bigge as Elephants, and doe fight continually with them. And Dogs as fierce as Lions. And great store of Serpents, which the Inhabitants doe roast and care, and a kind of

THE EAST INDIES



Ecec 4

Tire Cities.

The Lakes.

The Rivers.

Ants, which they eate with Pepper as we doe Crabfilles. Here are white Apes, and Cameleons, which were heretofore thought to live by aire. Moreover there are divers forts of Birds not knowne to ather Nations, befides great store of Hens, Pheafants, and Partridges, and also Parrets of divers colours. Plinny writeth thus of the Indies. The Indians alone of all nations were never droven out of their Countrey, they had from Bacchus to Alexander the great 153. Kings. in 6402, yeares, and 3, monethes. And strabo writeth that never any but Bachus, Hercules, and Alexander got the victory against them, although Crus and Semnamis affailed them often. But leaving these matters let us passe to the Citties. The companions of Alexander the great doe write, that there were 5000. Townes in that part of India which they conquer'd, and every one as bigge as Co, whence you may eafily collect the vast largenesse of this Countrey. The chiefe Citty is Cale. chut, which is the famous Mart of all the East. There are also other Cittee, as Cambaja, Decin, Batticalla, Canonor, and many others. There are also many great Lakes. In the history of Alexander there is a mention made of a Lake, which hath great old wood in it, here ... Lixanders army was like to perith for thirst. But the greatest Lake of all is Chiamy, which is 400. Miles in compasse, and is 600 Miles distant from the Sea. Hence many chiefe Rivers doe iffue: the next unto this Lake is cincular and others. Here are many great Rivers. It is reported that Alexander the great did fayle every day 600. Furlongs in the River Indus, yet he could but fayle over it in 5, moneths and odde dayes: and yet it is lesser than Ganges. It riseth out of the Mountaine Carfasus which is called Paropamissus, and now Naugocros, and so having runne 900. miles it dischargeth it selfe into the Southerne or Indian Ocean. In which compasse of ground it receiveth 20. Rivers, but the famousest are Hydaspes, which bringeth 4. others with it, and Cantabra, which bringeth three with it. Some say that the Rivers Ganges doe issue from unknowne Springs, as Nilm, and that it watereth the Country round about as Nilus doth: some say that it riseth out of the Scythian Mountaines, and that 19. Rivers doe runne into it: Some fay that the Springs thereof doe breake forth with great violence: and so rowling down thorow the Rocks, it runneth first thorow the Plaines, and from thence glideth gently forward, and that it is 8. miles broad in the narrowest part of it: and ia other places 100. Furlongs broad, and is no where leffe then 20. yards deepe. This River in the Scriptures is called Phison. But now Geographers doe seeke for it. For some suppose it is that River which floweth into the Bay of Bengala, perhaps in regard of the affinity betweene their names, for the Inhabitants doe call it Guengua. But our Mercator sheweth by good probable reasons that Ganges is that River which is called Rio de Cantaon. Next to these Rivers, there are the Rivers Mandona, Chaberis, Ava, Campumo, Menam, Menon, and many others. Megasthenes reporteth that there are 60. Rivers in the Indies, many of which doe overflow their bankes in the Summer like Nilus, which is the chiefe cause of the fruitfulnesse and fertility of this Country. It is faid that Ganges hath Crocodiles as well as Nilus,

also Dolphins, and Eeles 20. foote long, as Pling witnesseth. Moreover the chiefest part of the East-Indies lieth over against the Southerne or Indian Ocean, by the Shore or Sea Coast : which although for the most part it hath Havens, yet in many places it is so environd with Hands, Rocks, and Sands, that it is dangerous fayling that way. selmu faith that the Indian Seas have Whales as bigge as 4. Acres of ground. There is also a kinde of Fish called a Whirle-poole, which are very great, and will lift themselves above the Hatches of a Ship, and will so spour Sea-water out of their spouts, that the waight of it falling downe againe is ready to overfet Ships. Here are many Mountaines, fo that it would bee troublesome to reckon The Mountaines them, many of which have no greene things on them. Imau, taines. Emodus, Parepamissus, doc joyne together being parts of Caucasus, The Woods, The Woods in the Indies as Solinus writerh are so thick that you cannot shoote an Arrow into them: their Orchards have Figge-trees which are 60, yards about. And the shadow of their boughs doe reach two Furlongs. Their leaves are like an Amazonian Bucklar. Their Apples are very sweete. The Marshes have a kinde of Reede which is so thick that being cless, and hallowed, it doth serve for a Beare to fayle with. The Indies have onely the Ebon-tree, and on the Rocks there are some Trees, which doe sweat forth Frankincense. It hath also another Tree that beareth Indian Nuts. All this Nationwas devided heretofore into 7. orders or rankes, the first was Their governthe Philosophers: the second the Husbandmen: the third the Shep-ment. heards: the fourth the Artificers: the fifth the Souldiers: and the fixth the Epophors or Spics, who informe the King of all things done in India. The seventh were publike Counsels, being few in number, but famous for Nobility and wisedome. For out of them they were chosen to be of the Kings Counsell, and to judge of doubtfull matters. Moreover the Captaines and Princes were chosen out of them. Concerning their Lawes and Statutes: the most of them have unwritten Lawes: and some of them written, in which as in their contracts and bargaines they are very plaine, neither are they litigious and desirous of controversies. For they know not what belongs to Bonds and Morgages, and they lend without witnesses or scaling of Bonds, even upon their owne words. Hee that is found and convinced do have borne falle witnesse, hath the tops of his singers cut off. Hee that deprive than other of any members, is not onely punished in the same member, but his hand is also cut off. But if any man deprive an Artificer or Tradesman of his hand or eye, it is death. Nobility of blood is much efteemed among them, and that anciently. The most of them have noe learning, but doe all things by memory. The Gymnosophists who are called Brachmani, are their Priests: and they toe study Astrologie, Philosophie, and Physicke. And besides these, there are also the Abauti, who are very abstainous for a time, and afterward they thinke they may freely commit all manner of wickednesse. The Indians doe all weare long haire, their chiefe bravery confists in Pretious Stones, and their habit is various and different. Some doe goe in Linnen or Woollen: some are clothed with Beafts

skins, or Birds Feathers, some goe naked, and doe cover onely their fecret parts. Their bodies are black, which is not accidentall but naturall arising from the quality of the seed of which they are begotten. They are of a great large stature. They have many Wive which they buy of their Parents for a paire of Oxen, and some they keepe to be their flaves, others for issue sake and pleasure, and unlesse they enforce them to be chaste, they may lawfully play the Harlots. Artificers and Tradimen are in great estceme in the Indies, for they are not onely free from tribute, but they have corne allowd them by the King. And there is great trading here in many places, especially for sweet Spices Precious Stones, Cotton, and Silke.

THE



THE CHIEFE ILANDS OF THE EAST-IN PIES, AMONG WHICH ARE THE FAMOVS MOLVICCO ILANDS.

HERE followeth in our method the Molnece Hands with others, which are famous thorow the World for abundance of sweet Spices and especially Cloves. There

are five Ilands which are comprehended under this name, Ternate, or Tarante, Tidor or Theodors, Motir or Muthil, Machian or Mare, and Bachian or Bachianum. They lye under the Equinocliall betweene the Hands Celebes and Gilolo. The greatest of them is scarce 6. miles in compasse: and all of them are not above 25. miles in compasse. The Ayre is very unwholesome, and many Merchants that come to trade, doe die here. The foyle is dry, and spongie, so that it presently drinkes in all the raine that falls, before it can runne into the Sea. It doth bring forth many Aromaticks and sweet Spices, as Nutmegs, Mastick, Aloes, Saunders, Cinamon, Ginger, Pepper, and Cloves, of all which it hath wonderfull great store. It yeeldeth no kinde of food, but that which is gotten by exchange of these commodities. There are also in the Molucco llands such great Canes, that the Inhabitants doe make Tunnes and Hogsheads of them. The Clove Tree groweth out of the Rocks, and afte 4. yeeres growth, it beareth fruit. The Leaves of this Tree both for shape and thicknesse are like the leaves of a Bay Tree. The Blossomes doe put forth like Fennell seed, and are like the Blossomes of an Orange Tree. The Fruit as soone as the Blossome is fallen off, buddeth forth like a Naile, whence it is called a Clove from Clauns, which fignifies a Naile, because a Clove is like a Naile. At the first they are red, but afterward the heat of the Sunne maketh them waxe black: and they sprinkle them with Salt-water to harden them and make them last the better. And these Trees grow thick together, like a Wood. The Inhabitants doe part these Trees among themselves, and doe hide the fruit of them; that they may sell it to Merchants. In these Ilands there is a kinde of Bird called Manucodiata, about the bignesse of a Magpie, and halfe a foote long: The head of it is not round but flat like a Swallowes, and it hath a long forked tayle, but no feete, so that it flyeth continually, and liveth by the ayre. On the fore part of the head it hath feathers as small as an haire. It is of a fresh bright greene colour, like the greene seathers of a wilde Ducke, or an Emerald. Under the throate it hath small short feathers, which are yellow, or of a Citron or Orange colour, and the breast is brighter. The uppermost part of the neck from the head is coverd with thick feathers, of a footy colour, which reaching to the tayle, doe spread abroad, and are there of a lighter colour. The belly of it is of the same colour, and it is as bigge beneath as above. The

wings of it being spread forth, are halfe a foote in breadth. And the feathers are underneath of a Box colour, and those about are white and halfe speckled with blacke. The Quills of the Feathers doe nor flick in the wings, but stand off from them, so that the winde and avre may passe thorow them. If this Bird light there they superstitions beleeve that it is sent from Heaven or from Mahumets Paradise. And they make so great account of it, that Kings thinke themselves safe in Battle by the protection therof, albeit according to their custome they place themselves in the forefront. The chiefest of these Ilands are Tidor and Ternate, the last of which hath two convenient Havens. The Inhabitants of these Ilands are Heathens, and doe worship the Sunne and Moone as Gods: they ascribe the government of the day to the Sunne, and of the Night to the Moone, and they say that the Sunne is a Man, and the Moone a Woman, and they call them the Father and Mother of the other Starres, all of which they account to be the leffer Gods. They doe salute and reverence the rising Sunne with certaine Verses, and also the Moone when it shineth by night, and doe pray unto her for Children, that their Cattell may prosper, and the Earth may be fruitfull, and such other matters. But they reverence Pietyand Justice, and especially they love Peace and Quietnesse, and doe hate Warres. These Molucco Hands were discover dby CHARLES the fifth, concerning which I will discourse, because it is worthy of memory. When there arose a dissention betweene the Portugals in the East, and the Castellanians in the West, both ftriving to enlarge their Princes Territories: that the one might not hinder the other, the new world, by the authority of Pope Alexander the fixth, and others, was devided into two parts: and Articles and Conditions drawne betweene them, that what soever should bee discoverd by any voyage made from the Ilands of the Atlantick Sea, which are commonly call'd the Hesperides toward the East, should belong to the Portugals: and what soever was discover'd Westward should belong to the Castellanians; so the latter discover'd America: and the former the most parts of the East, and in processe of time the desire of gaine drew them on so farre, that it is said they encroached on the part which was adjudged to the Castellanians: which controversie cannot be decided unlesse Ferdinando Magellanus be made sudge thereof. For he being a Portugall and hating his Prince Emanuel, because he had not rewarded him for the service he had done him shewing that the Moluccoes by the former division did belong to the Castellanians, and being sent in the yeere 1519. by Charles the fifth, to discover the aforesaid Ilands by a new way, he so cast and framed his voyage, that having sayled from Spaine 52. degrees Southward, and then bending his course Westward, hee sayld round about by the lower Hemisphere, and so at last his Ships arrived in the East at the Molucco Ilands which he fought. And so his companions sayling along the upper Hemisphere by the Coasts of Asia and Affrick returned into Spaine, having sayled round about the World. But Magellane himselse was slaine as he was fighting against the Barbarians before the discovery of the Moluccoes: and after some of his company had

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found out the Moluccoes, the other Ships being dispersed abroad. and tooke, there was but one Ship onely that returned fafe into Spaine loaded with fweet Spices: and great Pearles, which are found in tome of the Hands, some as bigge as a Turtles Egge, or a Hens Figge, or a Goofe Egge. Truely these Mariners are more worthy of cternall memory, than those Argonauts who sayled with Islow of Theffaly, Prince of the Argonauts to Colchis. And the Ship it felfe. which returned fafe and well home after fo many perils and dangers. is more worthy to be placed among the Starres, than that old Shin Dig. For this fayled onely from Greece by Pontus. But Magellanes Ship tayled from spaine Southward, and then by the lower Hemifphere Westward, and so having sayled round about the world, returhed Westwardthorow the upper Hemisphere into spaine. So much concerning this; let us now proceed to other matters.

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The Mource Ilands.

~ ILOLO or Gilolum which is also called Batochina, is one of Tthe Hands which they commonly call Del Moro. The Climate bere is intemperate, and the Ayre hott. It hath abundance of Rice, and of the pith of a kinde of Tree, which is called sagu, of which they make bread; and out of the same Tree they get out a kinde of juyce which they drinke in flead of wine. It hath great flore of wilde Hens. And the Sea neere unto it hath great store of Crabs, which taste like Mutton. The Inhabitants are Barbarous and cruell, and as heretofore so now, they will eate mans flesh. The Hand Celebes with fome others, which are comprehended under the same name doe lye Westward from the Moluccoes. There is the Ile Ambon, which nameth the llands neercunto it. It is 500, miles in compasse. But it is rugged and barren, and the Inhabitants thereof are Ambropophagi, or Men-eaters, and Pirates: Bandan are about 7. small Hands, which are fituate on the South fide of the Molucco Hands, in the feventh degree of Southerne Latitude, others doe place them in 6. degrees and . They are called Bandan, which is the greatest Hand, and doth name all the rest, also Mira, Roselargium, Ar, Rom, Neira, and Gunuspe the least of them all, which burneth continually, and is unhabitable. These llands have Nutmegs and Mastick growing upon one Tree. The Nutmegge Tree, is a tall spreading Tree, like to our Oake. The Nut hath a threefold shell or covering. The first is thick to defend it against the weather. The other is a thin skin like a Nut, which encompasses a third shell; this thin skin is the blossome of the Nutmeg, which the Spaniards call Macis, and we Mace, being an excellent and wholesome kinde of Spice. There is Ginger in all these llands, of which there are two forts, wilde, and planted Ginger which is better than the other: it hath a leafe like Saffron, the roote hath a sweet smell, but being tasted biteth like Pepper, and hotter then Pepper. Cinamon,

Cinamon, which Herodotus reporteth is sometimes found in Birds Nests, and especially in the Phoenix Nest, is the Barke of a Shrub, which is like a Pomegranate Tree. This Barke when it gapeth and cleaveth with the heat of the Sunne is tooke off from the Tree, and to being hardned in the Sunne, it becomes Cinamon, and because it is long like a Reede or Cane it is commonly call'd Canella or Cinamon rinde. The Hand Timor is situate in the 10. degree of Southerne Latitude. It hath great store of yellow and white Saunders, with which the Handers doe trade for Iron, Hatchets, Swords, and Knives. Mercater calleth the Hand Borneo, which Ptolemy calleth the Hand of good Fortune. It lyeth betweene Cambaja and Celebes, and Calamianes is next unto it. The Southerne part of it is under the Æquino@iall Line, the rest lyeth Northward. It is the greatest Hand in that Occan, and some doe report that the compasse of it is three moneths fayle, others report that the circumference of it is 2200. mile. It aboundeth with all things necessary, and it yeeldeth Camphire, Mushroms, Adamants, and little Horses. There are many Havens in this Iland and faire Citties, as Cabura, Trajaopura, Tamoarates, Malano, and Borneo, which is the chiefe of them all: in which there are 25000. Inhabitants. It is situate in a Moorish Fennish place by the Sea side, like Venice. The Turke is their King, unto whom they must not speak but by an Interpreter.

The Molucco Hands.

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THE

THEILAND IAPAN.

HIS Iland Marcus Paulus calleth Ziprangri, Maginus here. tofore call'dit Ghryfe, and Mercator the golden Cherfonefus: but they call it commonly lapan. There are three chiefe Ilands, as Peter Maffejus witnesseth, some other scattering Hands which lye by them, and are se-

parated from them by armes of the Sea which flow betweene them. The first and the greatest is call'd lapan, which is devided into three and fifty Signiories or Lordships : the chiefe whereof are Mesci, and Amaguncy. The second is called Ximo, and it hath 9. Lordships, the chiefe whereof are Bungi, and Figen. The third is Xicoum which containeth 4. Kingdomes. The length of the whole Hand as some doe report is almost 200. leagues: but breadth is not so much, for it is no where above 30. leagues broad, and in some places but to. There is no certainty concerning the compasse of it. It lyeth Northward from the Æquinociall from the 30. degree, almost to the 38. degree. On the East it hath new Spaine ; on the North Scythia, or Tartary, on the West China; and on the South a great Sea betweene it and undiscover'd Lands. It hath a wholesome Climate, but it hath much cold and Snow, neither is it very fruitfull. In the moneth of September they doe reape their Rice, and in some places they doe reape Wheate in May, neither doe make Bread of it, but a kinde of Pudding. The Inhabitants doe digge divers forts of Mettals out of bowels of the Earth, which maketh other remote Nations come to trade with them. And this Hand hath such store of Gold, that as Marcus Paulus Venetus witnesseth, the Kings Royall Palace was cover'd, with streets of Gold, as we cover Houses with Lead or Brasse. They have Trees for delight and bearing of fruit like ours. And in many places there is great frore of Cedar Trees, which are so tall and thick, that Carpenters make Pillars of Churches of them, and Masts for Ships of great burthen. The Japonians doc not keep Sheepe, Hogs, Hens, nor Geefe about their Houses, But in the Fields and Meddowes there are whole Droves of Oxen and Horses: and the Forrests and Thickets are full of Wolves, Connyes, Boares, and Harts. And it hath divers forts of Fowle, as Pheasants, Duckes, Ring-Doves, Turtle-Doves, Starlings, and Moorehens. Japan was heretofore subject to one Emperour or Governour, who was called Foor Dair, untill he growing effeminate with long peace, and addicting himselfe to pleasure and idlenesse, began to bee contemned and despised of his owne Nobles, and especially the Cubi, for so the two chiefe Noblemen were call'd, who afterward flew one another. But he is counted the chiefe of the Japoni-

THE LLAND IAPAN.



tur Cities.

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Japoniaus, who governeth Meacum, and the Lordships neere unto it, which Country they call by one common name Tenfa. The Tyrant Nobunurga did sometime possesse these parts. He being kill'd in his Throne by Conspirators, and his Children either expulsed or murdred by faction and force, Faxiba one of the chiefe Dukes succee-The names of dedafter him. But now Taicofana or Taico is the Monarke of Japan. The chiefe Citty of Iapan is Ateacum, which is a great Citty, being 21. miles in compasse, but now a third part is decayd by the Handers civil Warres. Here the chiefe Magistrates of tapan dwell. There are befides the famous Citty Offacaia, which is potent, free, and the richest Citty as some suppose in all the East. Heere are a great many Merchants which refort hither from every place, of which the meanest is worth 30 thousand Crownes, and the other are incredible rich. Bungum is is a chiefe Citty, and well feated, in which there is a great number of Christians. There is also the Citty Cora sacred to one Bonius, whom they call Comboda Si. All the Princes are buryed in this Citty, or if otherwheres, yet they fend one of their teeth at least to be buryed here; so much do they reverence this place. Fuma is a Citty 18 leagues distant from Meacum. This Citty in Nobunumus time was for the most part wasted. And an Earthquake in the yeare 1596. ouerthrew a great part of it, and afterward the greatest part of that which remained was burnt. There is also the Citty Amanga aqui fiue leagues from the Sea over against Sacai. It hath also Vosuquin, Funaium, and Tofa, which are all faire Citties, and others, which for brevity fake I omit. Here are many Havens, among which Ochinofamamus in which a great number of Ships doe lie at Roade. And it hath many Mountaines, but especially two which are very high, the one of which doth daily cast forth slames of fire, on the top whereof the Devill, though a cleere transparent cloud doth appeare to men: the other is called Figenojama, which is very high, so that it is some leagues above the clouds. They doe build magnificent Temples, and fumptuous Friaries and Nunneries, and proud Palaces. We have formerly out of Paulus Venetus mentioned the royall Palace, which was coverd with sheetes of Gold. And it is reported also that the Halls and Parlors were coverd in the same manner. Neither are they now lesse sumptuous and magnificent in such kindes of workes. Taice or Taicosama who was Monarke hereof did build a Court here, which he coverd with a thousand rich Carpets with filke Fringes, and every one of these Carpets were 8. lands breadth long, and 4. broad. It was built with very precious wood, and so gilded within, that it may seeme incredible. Before this Court in a faire Plaine, he commanded that a Theater should be raised for acting of Comoedies. I passe by other matters for brevity fake. The most have woodden houses in regard they have frequent Earthquakes, and some have houses built from the ground of stone, very neately and curiously. At Measum those three men live, who have the chiese power thorow the Iland, and are the prime men of all the Kingdome. The first, who is called Their manner Zazo, is like the chiefe Priest to looke to Church matters. The second is called Voo, who looketh to the conferring and bestowing of dignities

Mountaines.

Their publike

WOIECS.

The private Buildings.

The Iland IAPAN. dignities and honours. The third call'd Cubacama, looketh to matters ofpeace, of warre. But the people of this Ile are devided into five Orders, the first are the Magistrates and Governours, which they call by a common name Toni, although the Toni there are severall degrees of dignity, as wee have Kings, Dukes, Marquelles, and Earles. The next Order is the Clergie, whose heads are shaven, and doe live a fingle life. There are divers secs of them. And there are some who like the Knights of the Rhodes are both Souldiers and Churchmen. But they are called by one common appellation or name Bonzu. The third order consists of the Citizens, and the other Nobility. The next are the Merchants and Tradimen, and the last are the Husbandmen. Allkindes of Delinquents and Malefactors are punished either with banishment or death. They are commonly executed with a Sword: but in some places these Theeves that are taken, are carried thorow the Citty on a Hurdle, and so executed out of the Citty. In matters of religion they do miserably erre, for those aforesaid Bonzij are their Tutors in religion, and their two Gods are Amida and Xoca. And they have other Gods also to whom they pray for future blesfings, which they call Fotoques. And they have other inferiour Gods which have power to give them health, children, wealth, and those things which appertaine to the body: these they call Camis. Here are divers Schooles in many places, which we call Academies. There Their Schools is a Schoole in the Towne Baroum, where they solemnly take Degrees from the Rector or Governour thereof. And amongst the rest there is a Seminary of Jesuits, in which the Japonians doe learne the Portugall language, and the Europæans the Japonian language. Morcover the Japonians doe use Printing. And generally they are a Their Manwitty, crafty people, and have good naturall gifts, both for judge- ness. ment, dociblenesse, and memory. Poverty is no reproach nor disgrace to any one. They have curfing, stealing, and rash swearing. They are of a tall lufty stature, and comely of body. They are strong and lusty, and able to beare armes untill they bee threescore yeeres old. They have but little beards; but they weare their haire after divers fashions, the youths doe pull off all the haire on the forepare of their head, and the common people doe pull off halfe the haire on their heads. And Noblemen doe pull off all, except it bee some few haires which are left at the hinder pare of their head, and it is held an affront for any one to prefume to touch them. They lay faire Carpets or Quilts upon the ground, and upon them they sleepe, Their manner and dincupon them, kneeling on their knees, and fitting on their of feeding. thighs. They have as great a care of cleanlinesse as the Chinoans. who by the helpe of two stalkes which they use at meales, doe neither let any thing fall by, nor have no need to wipe their fingers. They come to supper without shooes, that so they may not foule the Carpet with treading on it. The poorer fort especially by the Sea side doe live by Hearbs, Rice, and Fish: the rich have great sett Banquets: at every Dish the Guests Trenchers are changed which

have no Napkins belonging to them but are made of Cedar or Pine

wood, and are a hand-breadth thick. Their meate is served in, in

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the forme of a Pyramis, besprinkled with Gold, with Cypresse Their Traf- boughes sticking in it. And sometimes Fowle with gilded Bills and Feete, are brought in whole in great Dishes. Here the Portugals doc trade, for here are found great store of Pearles, and Rubies, and other Pretious Stones, and also Gold which doe make the Iland very rich.

THE



THEILAND ZEILAN.

利HE Iland Zeilan or Ceilon the Arabians doe call Tenari- The Hand. sim and Ternasseri, that is, the Land of Delight, and the Indians Hibernarum. This Iland Ptolemy calleth Taprobana, as Barrius and Corfalus doe witnesse, which Varrerius doth The Names, also affirme. And Ortelius in his Treasury of Geography

doth consent unto him. But our Mercator thinketh it to be Nanigeris, Prolemies Greeke Bookes doe call it Pamigenesis; unto whom other doe agree. But I leave the matter undetermined and indifferent betweene both. This most excellent Iland Zeilan lycth 10. degrees The Situation from the Aquinoctiall not farre from the Promontory Comorinus. The compasse of it is 240.leagues, or as some say 700.mile: the length of it is 78. leagues, 240. or 50. miles. The breadth of it is 44. leagues, or 140, miles. This Iland although it lye in the Torrid Zone, yet it The Climate. hath so temperate a Climate, and so wholesome an ayre, that for that The Fertility. respect it excelleth all the Provinces of the Indies: and some have thought that Paradise was here. The ayress very milde and gentle. and the Summer nor Winter is never too violent. The Soyle is fruitfull and alwayes greene, and full of Flowers. So that wee may fay with the Poet concerning this Iland.

Hic Ver purpureum, Varios hic flumina circum, Fundit humus Flores.____

Here both the Spring, and Earth sweet flowers yeeld, Which by the Rivers grow in every Field.

The Trees are alwaics loaded with blossomes or fruits as Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, and other fruits. It beareth also Dates, and sweet Spices, as Cinamon, Cloves, Pepper, and the like. But the Date tree alone doth afford the Inhabitants meate, drinke, and boates. They call the fruit Coquis, and the barke Cayro. Boates are made of the bodies of these Trees, Sayles of the leaves, Ropes of the barke, the thinner slenderer parts whereof they use in stead of thread to sowe their Sayles withall, and to binde the beames and plankes together, without the helpe of any Iron Nayle, and when they have made a compleate Boate, they load it with the fruit of the fame tree. But there is little store of Rice which is the refore brought thither out of the Kingdome of Malabar, and Coromandel. It hath Mines of Gold, Silver, and other Mettals, which the Kings will not fuffer to be digged forth, but doe preserve them as matters of State and Regality. And some thinke, because the desire of getting this Gold should not provoke

The variety of Irving creatures.

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provoke others to invade them. It yeeldeth also Iron, Hempe or Flaxe, and Brimstone, and Ivory. And there are many Pretions Stones in this lland, as Rubies, Hyacinths, Saphires, Chrysolites. and those which are commonly call'd Ochi digana. There are great store of all kinde of wilde beatts, as Harts, Mules, Boares, Hares. Cunnies, and the like, and Elephants, which they fell by measure as we doe cloth. For these are the best Elephants in the West-Indies. and as Ilugo Linfeotanus relates other Elephants of other places doe reverence and worship them. But seeing wee are fallen into discourse of Elephants, I thinke it not impertinent to speake something concerning this beaft. The Arabians doe call an Elephant Fill. and his tooth Cenafil, the Æthiopians tembo. It is a very ducible understanding beast, and of a gentle tractable nature. It seemeth to goe flowly, yet no man can goe fo fast. And some report that Elephants have beene found, who in the night time would bewaile their evill fortune with I ghes and teares. They live 200. yeeres. The Male Elephants have great long teeth, but the Females lesser. It is a jealous beaft, and it will be so mad and furious, for jealousie, that it will neither cate nor fleepe. (heistopher Acosta doth relate a memorable History concerning the Elephant, which I will here infere in Influs Lipfius his owne words. There was an Elephant in the Citty Cochin, who having not his meat brought him at his fet houre, crycs out and brayes. His Master excuses the matter, and sheweth him that the Brasse vessell wherein his meate was usually put did runneour. and therefore he could not bring it in a broken crack'd vessell. And so tells him that if he will eate he must carry it to the Smith obee mended. Hee obeyes, takes it in his Trunck, and carries it to the Smith. The Smith either through negligence or to make sport with the beaft, mends and stops it badly. The Elephant brings it back. His Master seeth the fault and is angry. He rayles at him being abfent, and chafes at the Elephant and maketh him carry back the brazen vessell againe. He dorh so, and in a grumbling manner slings it at the Smith. He speakes him faire meaning to cozen him againe, and taking his Hammer makes a show as if he meant to stop and close up the leakes, but he would not be deceived againe: for he takes the brasse Kettle and carries it to the River, dippes it in, and fills it with water, to trie it. He seeing it runne out and leake, being very angry runnes back to the Smith, and brayes at him aloud. The neighbours flock together, and among them the Vice-Roy. The Smith strives to mittigate the Elephants anger with faire words, and at last takes the Vessell and mends it very well. But the Elephant would not trust him goes back to the River, drawes up water with it, and when hee saw that it held water, hee turned himselfe to those that stood neere him, and shewd them it, and call'd them as it were to witnesse what he had done, and so at last went home: So much I have thought good to insert, for variety sake, which is the best prevention for saciety in reading. Moreover there is great store of all kinde of Birds, as Peacocks, Hens, Doves, &c. One King raigned here heretofore, but hee being made away, the Empire was devided among many Princes,

THEILAND ZEILAN



388 Princes. There are now 9. Kings of this Iland. The chiefest of these is Colmuchi, unto whom the rest doe pay an annuall tribute: these are the Kings lana sapitan, Triquinamale, Batecolon, Villaffem, Tananaca, Laula, Galle and Cande. John Hugo reporteth in his Itinerary Cap. 14. that a certaine Chyrurgion being a potent man of the Kingdome was called Laju, being wife, and of an excellent wit, and skilfull in warlike affaires, but faithfull to none. The Cingales, as the same Writer reporteth, were enemies to him hating his fo great Tyranny, and yet were constrained through feare to shew obedience to him. He being alfo a cruell enemy to the Portugalls, the yeere before the departure of the aforefaid Higo from Indea, befieged the Columbo Caftle: but in

vaine, for it was relieved by the Portugals. In this Hand there are 8. Citties, the chiefe whereof is Colmuchi. Here many Ships are loaden with Cinamon, Elephants, and Pretious Stones. The Portugals have a Castle here which they built by the Kings permission. The Haven is large and fafe. Moreover it hath 6. chiefe Havens, besides others of leffe account. The Hand is very Mountainous, and there is a high Mountaine which the Inhabitants doe call Pico de Adam. For the

Indians doe verily believe that Paradife was there, and that God there created Adam, and moreover they fay that the print of our first Parents scere may be yet scene, being above two hand-breadths long. Luderick Patrition writeth from the relation of one Mercator a Mahometan, that there is on the top of this Mountaine a certaine Cave, in which all the Inhabitants of this Country did dwell in memory of our first Parents: for the Inhabitants doe report, that Adam after his fall, did there with penitence, teares, and continence, redeeme and ransome himselse from his first fault. The same Author doth report that there is another very high Mountaine, at the foote whereof Carbuncles are found, which are commonly called Rubies.

Here is such great store of excellent Cinamon, so that they have whole Woods of Cinamon trees. The Inhabitants of the Sca Coast are for the most part Mahumetans: the Mediterraneans Gentiles, (whom they call Cingales) they are of a white colour, a large stature, and great bellies sticking forth, for they love to feed their bellies. But they are weake, cowardly, and unfit for matters of Warre. The same Ludovick writeth that they doe not use Ordnance, Gunnes, nor Iron : but their armes are reedes, so that they are seldome slaine in the warres. But they are very ingenious, and doe make many curiousworkes of Gold, Silver, Iron, and Ivory. And now they make

Musket Barrels, as if they were cast by some Artificer. The aforesaid Linscotanus doth often tell us, that an Image of the Crosse was prefented to an Archbishop, which an Artificer of Zeilon had made of Ivory, being an Ell long, and focunningly he had wrought it, that the haire, the beard, and the face of it, did resemble a living man, and likewise the stature: so that the like hath not beene seene in Europe. So that the Bishop having put it in a Chest sent it to the King of Spaine, as a precious Jewell worthy to bee esteemed of so greats King. They are excellent Actors, and have a gracefull and comely speech and utterance and so doe travell thorow all India to the great

admiration of the beholders. Their food is Milke , Butter , Cheefe Their foode, and Rice: Their drinke is the juyce of Date trees. Their Garments beneath the Navell are of Silke and Cotton, for they doe not cover Their Habit. their upper parts. But that they cover their head with a thin kinde of Scutte. They weare Earerings of Gold, and Pretious Stones, and Golden Girdles embroydered with Pretious stones. This Hand is very fitt for trading, in regard it hath many Havens, and an overflowing abundance of all things.

And let to much fuffice concerning the Hand Zeilan, and of A sia the third part of the World, wee proceed to America, which is the fourth, the last, and greatest part of the world, being joyned together by a famous Islamis, and so devided into the Northerno and

Southerne 1 merica.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ILANDS OE THE WEAST-13XD 1ES.

N the West-Indies as they call it, there are many llande some greater and some lesser. The greater are called S. Ichns Iland, Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamayca. The lesser are of two forts, some of which are commonly call'd stotaventa

fituated Southward: the other called Barlovento doe lie Northward, and were first discoverd by Columbus. The chiefe of the 5. Idmi Hand. Majorick Hands is S. Idms Hand, or the Rich-mans Haven, the length ofit is 45. leagues, and the breadth of it 20. or 26. leagues, and hath abundance of all things which are in Hifpaniola. It hath a wholesome avre, and not too hot, for it rayneth there all our Summer time. namely, from the Moneth of May to September: in August there are cruell tempests, commonly called Huracanes, when the North winde spoyles that which hath beene sowed. There is a Towne in this Iland at the North side, situated Eastward in 18. degrees of Latitude. And it hath a Castle on a Hill, in which the Governour, and other publike officers doc dwell. The Inhabitants did call Hispaniola before the Spaniards came thither Haiti, it resembleth the leafe of a Chesnut Tree, being situate in 18. and 20. degrees Northward toward the Æquinostiall Line. The compasse of it is 400. leagues, and it lyeth length-waves from the East Westward. Heretofore it was full of native Inhabitants, very fruitfull, and devided into many Provinces, but now it is exhausted by the Spaniards tyranny. The Metropolis and head Towne thereof is S. Dominico, which Columbus called Nova Isabella, or new Isabell. There are also other lesse Townes, as Zeibo. Cotur. The Silver Haven, Christs Mountaine, and also the Towne of S. lames, and others which the Spaniards doe inhabit. The Iland Cuba followeth, which hath on the North Terra Florida, on the West New Spaine, on the South the Iland Iamayca, it is 200. leagues long, and 45. broad. The Metropolis is S. James his Towne, in which there is a Bishop, the next unto it is Havena, which hath a good Haven, and is the chiefe Towne for trading in the whole Iland, there are also other Townes, as Baracoa, Bayamo, or S. Saviours Towne. There is also Jamayea, which Columbus called S. James his Iland, the compasse of it is 120. leagues, and it is 50. long, and 25. broad. It is as fruitfull and pleasant as any other Iland, and the Inhabitants are sharpe witted. It hath two chiefe Townes Oreflan, and Sevilla, in the latter there is a Church and Abbey. The leffer Ilands are devided into Leucaya and Cambales. The Leucajan Iles are those which looke Northward toward the rich Port, and the other greater Ilands. The Canibals lie South-

Hiftmic'a.

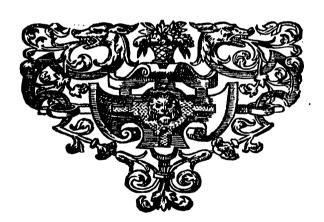
Cuba.

Jamayca

891 THE ILANDS OF THE

South-West toward America, and the most of them are inhabited by Canibals, or Men-eaters, the names of these Ilands are these. Anegada, Anguilla, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Bartholmens, St. hriftophers, d'Esienda, S. Dominico, S. Estasia, Granada, Guadalupe, S. Lutia, the White Ilands, Maregalanie, St. Martine, Mantinina, Montferrat, Redonda, Saba, S. Crucis, Sombrera All-Saints, S. Vincent, the Virgins Iland, and alfo the Hands called the Bermudas from their first Discoverer, which lve in 33. degrees of Northerne Latitude, and are 3300. English miles in length, they have abundance of Cedar, and the English of late have begun to plant Tobaccoin them.

THE



THE ILANDS CVBA. HISPANIOLA, FAMAICA, S. Johns Hand, and Margarita.

THE Hands Cuba, Hiffaniola, Jamoica, S. Johns, and Saint The Country. Margarites are next to be unfolded and described according to the order of our method. The Iland Cuba was fo called by the Inhabitants and the Spaniards doe call it Fernandina and Joanna; also Alpha and Omega, if we be-

lceve Peter Martyr. On the West it is parted with the situation. Sea from Incatana, on the East with the Sea from Hispaniola, on the South is lamaica. The length of it from the East to the West is 300. miles, or rather Spanish leagues, and it is 15. and in some places 20. in breadth. The Tropick of Cancer cutteth thorow the midft of it. Those that have seene cubz doe liken it and resemble it to a Willow leafe, because it is longer than broad. The Country is very tempe- The Climate. rate, but in some places coulder, and it hath a kinde of course Gold, and it is very rich in Brasse. It bringeth forth great store of Madder for Dyers. Also great store of Sugar, Wheate, Corne, and other fruits, and Hearbes. Moreover it beareth Cassia, Ginger, Mastick, Aloes, and Cinamon. Serpents, of which there are a great number. are counted great dainties. And the woods doe breed and feed great The variety of flore of Hogs and Oxen. It hath 6. Citties, the chiefe whereof are Creatures. S James Towne and Havana, the former was built by James Valafius, and is a Bishops seate. It is the Mart Towne and Haven for the whole Iland: here the Kings Ships doe usually ride, untill the time of the yeere, and the winde standing faire, doepromise them a good vovage for Spaine. There are now some Galleyes in it which defend all the Coast from Enemies. This Hand hath many Gold-bearing Ri- The Rivers. vers, the water whereof is sweet and pleasant to drinke. It hathalfo many sweet and salt Lakes, so that there is plenty of Salt here. The Country is rugged, high, and Mountainous. And the Moun- The Mounts taines have veines of Gold in them. There is also in the same Iland taines. a Mountaine not farre from the Sea, out of which there runneth good Pitch for Ships. Gonzalus Overanus doth describe another strange thing in this Hand. That there is a Valley between the Mountaines, that is, two or three Spanish miles long (the ancients did call it the Stone field as that in Gallea Nav bonensis) which hath such a number of round stones, that many Ships might be loaden with them, being naturally made in such a Sphæricall round forme, that nothing can be made rounder with a paire of Compasses. The people of this Cour- Their mane try are content with the bounty of nature, neither doe they know ners. what belongs to mine, or thine, or money, but have all things in common, even as nature bestoweth the light of the Sunne and water on all men equally: therefore their Gardens are open and unfenced,

Oggg 3

CVBA, HISPANIOLA, &c.

and nature teacheth them that which is right without lawes. They went commonly naked. And in their marriages they observed a strange kinde of custome: for the Bridegroome did not lye with his Bride the first night, but if he were a Gentleman, a Gentleman did supply his place, but if the Bridegoome were a Merchant or Country-man, than a Merchant or Country-man did supply their places. The men did repudiate and put away their Wives for any light cause. But the Women could not put away their Husbands for any cause: the men were very luftfull and obscene. The Spaniards found it well inhabited with people, but now it is inhabited onely by Spaniards. because the native Inhabitants are all dead partly by famine, and labonr, and the veneriall disease, and besides after that Cortes had subdued and planted himselfe in this lland, they carried the most name of the Inhabitants into new spaine, so that there is scarcely one Indian now upon the whole Hand.

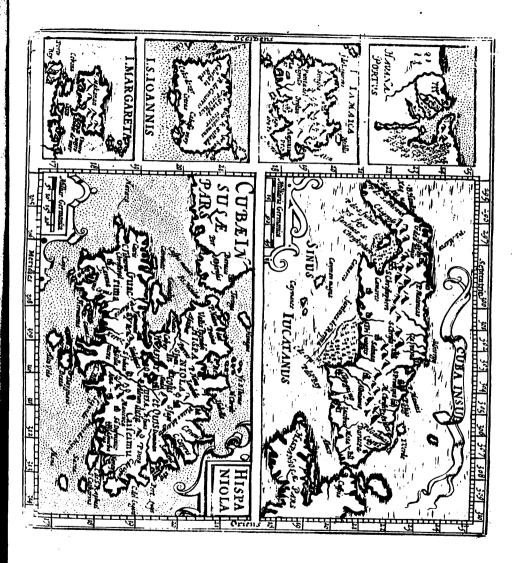
HISPANIOLA.

The names.

Situation.

The Climate, middle of the Hand is distant from the Æquinoctiall Line almost to. The variety of onely three kindes of beafts, but now it is so stored with beafts that Creatules,

He Inhabitants did herctofore call this Iland Haity, and Quifqueia. and afterward also it was called Cipangi. The Spaniards called it after their owne name Spaniola, or Hiffamola and from Dominick, St. Domingo, or St. Dominucks Ile: and built a Citty in honcur of him. which is the chiefest Citty of the Iland. The compasse of this Iland is 1300 miles, or 350 leagues. The length is 500 miles, the breadth of it in respect of the many Bayes and Promontories is various and different. Peter Martyr calleth it the Mother of all other Ilands. The degrees. It is long Northward, and the breadth of it is from East to West. It hath a temperate ayre, so that the trees are continually greene: and it is more pleasant and fruitfull than the rest. They say that here are Sugar Canes that are higher and thicker than any where else. Besides this is an Argument of the fertility thereof, for wheate being lowed yeeldeth an hundred fold increase. At Valentia in Spaine one Cane will scarcely fill 7. Pots: but in Hispaniola one Cane will fill 20. or 30. Moreover this Country doth yeeld Cassia, Ginger, Mastick, Aloes, and Cinamon. It hath also great store of Salt. There are rich Mines of Gold and Silver, and other Mineralls, especially of a blue kinde of colour. Before the Spaniards comming, there were have beene brought thither, so that great store of Hides and Skins are veerely transported from thence into Spaine. There are many Citties in this Iland, the chiefe is St. Dominico at the mouth of the River Ozama, where the Bishop and the Vice-Roy are resident. There are other lesse Citties, as St. Iohns, Meguma, Portus Plata, the Kings Porte, Canana, Xaragua, and others. For there are in this Iland many Rivers, Lakes, and Springs very full of Fish. But there are 7. great Rivers which affoord most pleasure and commodity to the Inhabi-



tants, which running out of the high Rocks which are in the middle of the lland, doe spread abroad divers wayes. Juna runneth to the East, Attibunious to the Wost, Jacobus to the North, Natabus to the South, and that the Hand is devided into foure parts. Moreover there is in Bamona great Lake, the Indians doe call it Hagveigabon. and we the Caspian Sea, which is enlarged every where with infinite Rivers, yet it never emptieth it felfe, but is devoured in its hollow Channell: it is conjectured that the spongie Rocks doe receive and let in the Sea-water by Subterranean passages, because many Sea Fishes are found there, and the water tasteth falt. Moreover there are other lesser salt Lakes in this Hand. And besides the aforesaid Lakes there is a great falt River which runneth into the Sea, although it receiveth many Rivers and Fountaines of fresh water.

IAMAICA.

TAMAICA which they call now the Iland of St. lames, lyeth 15. leagues Eastward from Hilpaniola, and 16. degrees from the A quinoctiall Line. On the North it is neere to Cuba. On the South it looketh to St. Bernard Hands and Carthagena, on the West it The temper of Each Fordura. The compasse of it is 600, miles. This Country hatha pleasant temperate ayre, also it hath Gold, and great store of Sugar and Cotton, and also divers kindes of living Creatures. It had heretofore great store of Inhabitants, but now the Natives are either killed or dead, to that there are two Citties onely inhabited: the chiefe whereof is Sevill, or Hillalu, in which there is a Church and an Abbey, of which Peter Martyr Inglerius of Mediolanum was Primate, a man very diligent in handling the affaires of India. The other is called Oriflan, here are many Rivers and Fishfull Lakes. The people doe differ in nothing, neither in Lawes, Rites, nor Customes, from those of Hispaniola, and Cuba, but onely it is reported that they were more cruell.

St. IOHNS Iland.

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The quality of

The Names. The Situation.

CAint lokus Hand, commonly so called from the rich Haven, and Dheretofore called Borichena or Borica, hath on the East the Handof the holy Crosse, and many small Hands. On the West and the North the Hand of S. Deminico, on the South the Promontory of the maine Land, from whence it is distant 136. miles. The lland lyeth lengthwayes, and is 12. or 17. mile broad, and the greatest breadth of it is 48. Germane Miles. It hath abundance of Fruit, Cattell, and Gold. Moreover this Iland is devided into two parts, namely the Northerne and Southerne part. The Northerne hath great store of Gold: the Southerne hath plenty of fruit, and Fowle. The chiefe

Citty in it is St. Iohns Gitty, which hath a very good Haven. Here 5, Iohns Citty. are fome Rivers, among which Cairabonus is the greatest, which runneth Northward, and though they have all golden Sands, yet the Northerne fide thereof as we faid before, hath the best Mines. The Southerne part hath better Havens, and more fruit, it produceth Maiz, and other things necessary to life.

MARGARITA.

MARGARITA.

He Iland Margarita, or the Iland of Pearles, is called by another name Cubagua, it is 10. miles in compasse, and it lyeth 10. degrees and; from the Æquinociall Line, being every where plaine and barren: having neither trees nor water. So that they want water so much, especially when the winde standeth contrary, so that nothing can be brought from Cumana, that sometimes a Hogshead of Wine is exchanged for a Hogshead of Water. It hath great store of Connies, Salt, and Fish. But especially it hath great store of Pearles. The Inhabitants are of a Swart colour, thinne hayred, and without Beards, fierce and cruell. They feed on Oysters, out of which Pearles are gotten.

VIRGI-

VIRGINIA AND LORIDA

The Country whence to cal-

nefle or the toyle.

IRGINIA and Florida doe follow in our method. Virginia as some suppose was so called from the Earle Viguinus, but hee that fett forth a Journall or Commentary of Sir Francis Drakes Voyage in the West-Indies in the yeere 1584. faith that it was so called from Flizabeth

Queene of England. The Inhabitants doe call it Wingandocoa. It is The builful very fruitfull, and beareth plentifully whatfoever is necessary for the sustation and delectation of mans life: as Wine, Oyle, Beanes. which the Inhabitants call Okindgere, and Peafe, which they call wickanzenr, also Pompions and Melons, which they call Macocquer: also divers Hearbes belides Chefnuts, Walnuts, Straberies, and other excellent Fruits: also Allome, Pitch and Tarre, Turpentine, Iron, Conper, Silke, Flaxe, Cotton, Pearles, and many other things. But especially it hath great flore of Virginy Wheate, which the Inhabitants doe call Pagatoner, and the West-Indians Maiz: which is to bee wondred at because they use a meane kinde of Husbandry. For they know neither Plough nor Harrow, neither doe they make Furrow or plough the ground, nor breake the clods after they have fowne the feed as we doe, but they turne up the earth with a woodden Shovell or Spade, and so in the little Furrowes they set the Graine with a setting sticke as we doe Beanes, which being coverd with earth will sprout forth wonderfully. In some parts it hath divers kindes of Beafts, as Beares, Lions, Wolves, Conies, and those which the Inhabitants call Saquemicket, Maquowoc, and Squirrels. It hath moreover divers Birds, as Indian Cocks and Hens, Doves, Partridges, Cranes, Swans, Geefe, Parrots, Falkons, and Hawkes. The Townes here are very imall containing onely 10.0r 12. Houses, they build them round with Stakes and Poles fee in the Earth, with a narrow comming in, Princes, and Noblemens Houses have a Court-yard and some few Houses round about them. The Citties by the Shore side are these: Pylhokonnock, or the Womens Citty, also Chipanum, weopomiock, Musca. munge, and Mattaquen, and Oanoke, which the English call'd the blind Citty, also Pemeoke, Phycoake a great Citty, Chowanacke, Sequotam, and others. The Rivers which water it are Oceam, Cipo, Nomopano, News, and others. In foure Moneths of the yeere, February, March, Aprill, and May, here is good fishing for Sturgeons, and Herrings. Here are also good Trouts, Scare, Mullets, and Plaise, and many other kindes of Fish. It hath also Woods which are full of Connies, Hares, and Fowle. Butthe Woods are not fuch as be in Bohemia, Moscovy, or Hyr-

VIRGINIA.



cania, which are barren and doe yeeld nothing, but they are full of high tall Cedars, Pines, Cyprefle Trees, Mastick Trees, and many other odoriferous Trees. The Inhabitants are of a middle stature. just in their dealing, they believe the Immortality of the Soule, but they delight in dancing, and immoderate drinking, as the other Americans doe, but yet they abstaine from mans flesh. They doe hunt wilde beafts every day. And their Armes are Bowes and Arrowes. They believe that there are many Gods whom they call Mantew, but of divers kindes and degrees, and that there is onely one chiefe God that was before all ages, who they fay, when he purposed to create the whole world, did first create the other speciall Gods. that he might use them as affiftants, and helpers both in creating and governing the whole World. And then hee made the Sunne, the Moone, and the Statres, as the leffer Gods to be affifting to the chiefe Cods. They fay the waters were first created, out of which the Gods did create all kindes of creatures visible and invisible. Concerning mankinde, they affirme that the woman was first created, which by the helpe of one of the Gods did conceive and bring forth children. and this they fay was the first original of all mankinde. But concerning the manners and nature of the Inhabitants and the other commodities and wonders of l'ogmis, you may see more which tohn write Description, and Thomas Harrotts Relation, Theodore Brus hath write ten of them in a particular Booke, and hath cut them forth in Braffe Figures.

FLORIDA:

The Country.

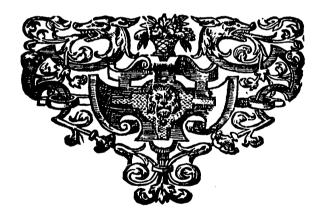
Situation.

TIORIDA (that I may by the way speake of the Etimologie of the name) was so called because it was found to bee full of Date trees, which the Spaniards call in their language Pafena de Flores. This name was given to it by John Pontius of Legion. Others as Thenatus have another original of the name, namely because it is greene and fourthing, and the River spread and decke with greene Flowers, but the Reader may approve of which derivation hee shall please. The Inhabitants doe call it taquafa. This Province hath large bounds, on the East Bahama, and the Leucajan Iles, on the West it toucheth the bounds of the Province of Mexico, on the South it looketh towords Cula, running out in manner of an Ishmusa 100. miles, and where it is narrowest it is 30. miles broad. Above Florida Northward are Canada, Virginia, Avanares, and New France. It is a very pleafant and fruitfull Country. And the Inhabitants are very carefull of their Corne, for they fowe Maize in March, and June, and 3, moneths afterward they reape it, and gather it into their Barnes, and afterward every one hath a share according to their necessity and dignity. Ir hath also divers other kindes of Fruit, as Mulberries, Cherries, Chefouts, Grapes, Niedlars, and Prunes, which are faire to fight, but ill tafted. They have also Rootes call'd Harte, of which when they

want Corne they make bread. It hath divers kinds of living creatures, as Harts, Hines, Goates, Beares, Leopards, Woolves, wild Dogs, Hares, The variety of living access and Connies. Neither doth it want Fowle, as Peacocks, Partridges, ours. Parrets, Doves, Wood-Pigeons, Turtles, Black birds, Starling, and others. There are also divers kinds of serpents, and a kind of beast like an Affrican Lion. And it hath a strange kind of beast like a Foxe, which hath a kind of a Sacke or Satchell under his belly, which hee can open and thut, so that hee puts his young ones into it, and runnes away with them when hee fees any danger. This Countrey after John Pontius had diffcovered it, lay a while untouched, and no man lookt afof time Ferdmand Sottus, obtained this Province of the Emperour of government Charles, and so sayled thither with a great company of Souldiers in the yeare 1534, but hee having no care to make a Plantation, wanderedup and downe to feeke out veynes of gold, which hee believed hee should doe, but being deceived therein, hee dyed for griefe, and all his Souldiers and company were all flaine and killed by the Indians. Afterward the Frenchmen, in the time of barles Nononus, with their Captaine John Rhibaldus, fayled towards Florida, but they had an improsperous voyage. Another as unfortunate voyage the Frenchmen undertook with Captaine Landonier in the yeere 1562, and built there Charles his Fort, which shortly after the Spaniards tooke. Two vecres afterward Dominicus Courgnessus, with a Fleete of 3. Ships, and 150. Souldiers, and 80. Saylers, did revenge the Frenchmen, tooke Charles his Forte, and leveld it with the ground. But in his returne understanding that the King was angry at that which hee had done, he attempted nothing more, neither is there any mention of any voyage which the Frenchmen afterward made in Florida, and so the Spaniards had free possession of those Countries. The more famous Provinces of Florida which were discovered by the Spaniards, are the Country Panuca, which confineth on New Spaine, the Inhabitants whereof are warlike people, and cruell in Warre: they facrifice their captives to Idols, and doe eate them. The men doe pluck of their Beards, that they may feeme more beautifull, and they have holes bored thorow their Nofes and Eares, neither are they married before they are 40, yeares old. Next to this is the Country Avanares, and the Province of Albardsofia, the Inhabitants whereof are most crafty, and doe differ in manners from the other Indians. There is also in Florida the Country Jaguazia, the Inhabitants whereof are so swift of foote, that they will out-runne and catch Deare, and they will runne a whole day and never be weary. There are also other Countries and Provinces of Florid 1, as Apulchia, Anthia, Samovia, and others. All the Country is watered with divers Rivers and Streames and therewith moystned: and in the Mountaine Apolchicis there doe great Rivers rife, which have Gold and Silver fands, which the Inhabitants doe gather, and bring it downe the River to the Sea Coaft to fell it. The chiefe Rivers are Porto Real, which fignifies the Royall Porte. The month of this River is 3. miles over, and hath two Promoniories, the one whereof looketh Westward, the other North-Hbhh ward:

ward: also Rio seco, Fl. Magner, or Grandis Garumna, Charenta, Ligeris, Anoma, Sequana, Ay, Serrawahi, Majus, and others. The Country is plaine, and it hath few Mountaines, among which the Apalchician are the chiefe. About the River Porto Real there are many woods full of Oakes and Cedars, in which there are many Harts, and wilde Beasts, and also many Indian Peacocks are found. The Inhabitants are of a crafty cunning disposition, and prone to warre and seeking revenge.

THE



DESCRIPTION NEVVVIRGINIA.

T is wonderfull how much this Province and the Colony therein encreased from the time that the Englishmen began first to inhabit it: so that almost all parts of it are found out and discovered. And that these things may apneare more clearely, wee thinke it fit to joyne to this Description Captaine Smiths last Voyage into this Country. These Provinces therefore expressed in this present Card, have on the North a high Mountaine, at the foote whereof there dwell a people called safque-Sahanoug. On the North-west it hath the Massawonecks, on the West the Manahoacks, on the South-west the Monacans, on the South the Mongoags and Chanons, betweene Affink and the North the Virginia 1 Sea, and on the West certaine high Mountaines doe snew then.selves. on which certaine rude barbarous people doe live call'd Ruskar awaocks, Tockwoghs, and Aquanachukes. The River Pouhatan watereth this Country, which riteth in the Country of the Monacas, and to running towards Affreck it falleth into the Ocean. Necre the Promontory Welfins another lesser River doth empty it selfe into the Sea, as allo the Rivers Paraunkata, Cappahonock, and Parwomeck, which are full of Fish, and are inhabited round about. There are also other Nations toward the North, but not knowne. These Countries Captaine Smith in the yeere 1608, did discover with one Brigantine or Galloone, who mer two Indians, who brought him from Capo Charles to Accoumack, whence he fayled to the great Bay Chefapeack, abont which there dwelt divers people who warred one with another, who entertaind him in feverall manners. But his chiefe defire was to finde out the veines of mettall, which he attempted in vaine. Possibatar is a little Village confifting of 12. Houses or rather Cottages, being situate on a pleasant Hill, the Lords of which place were called by the same name, as also the neighbour Nation, who entertained him well, without any shew of Hostility. Wherefore when Captaine News or t came thither with a new supply, he would needs goe vific Por hitan at his house at weromoco, who being courteously enterrain's he found him ficting on a Straw Mart, and refting his head after his Country manner on a faire Pillow, and Maydes as faire as the place could afford did fitt at his head and feete, and 20. Concublock hids atch at each fide of the Palace. But hee himfelfe having hishead and breast painted red, wore a chaine of white Corrall. And when the Captai ic had given him one of his Boyes, hee gave him back in exchange one of his Servants call'd wametack, with Corall, Hhhh 2

thin come up.

and some Corne, which served well for the reliefe of his men, and afterward he surnished the Captaine with all things necessary. Hee as also Captaine Smith had a great desire to finde out veines of Gold and Silver, but both he and those that came after him were frustrated in their desire. Yet he sent a Ship loaden with Cedar to England. In the meane time Ponuhatan labourd to get some armes and munition from the English, which the Governours did very much suspect, as if the King with those armes intended to kill the English, or drive them out of the Country. But Captaine Smiths vigilance and watchfulnesse prevented him, so that he could essentially and the English Colonie living here are now in a good essate increased to many thousands, and Kine, and Hogs, and Turkies aboundance, and all things plentifull, and no want but of good women, thick sowne, but

Virginia fo now flourisheth, that it vittels other parts,

NEW



NEVV SPAINE.



THE DESCRIPTION

NEVV SPAINE.

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Hhhh 3

Lie Citties.

Tecoanteper a Country of new Spaine. There raigned in the Citty of Mexico o. Kings in a 130, yeeres, being 619, yeeres after that the Chichimeicians did possesse the Country of Mexico. The last of these was Atoteguna, who was flaine in a certaine fedition, and in him the family of the Mexican Kings was extinct. Moreover this partisinhabited by the Spaniards, who have many Colonies in it, namely, Com, to fella. Colima, Purificario, Guadalajara, Mechonca, Cacatula, Mexico, and others. There are also in New Spaine divers famons Countries, name-Iv new Galuss, Mechancan, Mexico, and Guaflecan. Nova Galuia was first called by the Inhabitants Xalifee, which Nunus Gufmannus first fought out and difcoverd, who built fome Citties in it, namely, Compost Ua. where there is a Bishops Seate, and a Royall Counsell: also Spring S. Conceptionis, S. Atubaels, and Gandalajara, which is the chiefe Citty of the whole Kingdome. There belongeth to Nova Galiia that Country which is called Culicana from a Citty of that name. It lyeth betweene the River Piasala, and the River S. Sebastian, which runneth under ground, before it discharge it selse into the Sea. The Metropolis is the Citty Culescan, where the Spaniards planted the Colony of Michaels House. The Country Methancan is 40 leagues in compasse, and it is one of the richest and fruitfullest Kingdomes of new spane; for it hath ripe Maiz three times a yeere, and also other fruits. This Country doth containe two principall Citties, in which the Spaniards live, call'd Pafenar and Valadolid, which is a Bithops Scate, befides other Townes of leffe note. The Country of Mexico doth not onely exceed the other Countries of New Spaine, but of all America. It was fo named from the Citty Mexico, which is called also Temislitan. It is the Mictropolis of the Province of Mexico. It was scated in the midelle of a great Lake, before Cortes did possesse it, who remov'd it to the banke of the same Lake, it is now well built, and it is 6. Italian miles in compasse, one part whereof the Spaniards doe inhabit, the other part the Indians. Mexico fignifies a Fountaine, and it was fo called by the first Founders, in regard of the many Springs and Fountaines which doe encompasse this Citty. This was the fairest and chiefest Citty of the Indies, yea of the whole World, when Ferdinand Cortesius tooke it and wonne it by assault in the yeere 1521. For this being the chiefe Citty of the whole Kingdome of Mexico, contained Ticco. Houses. The Kings and Noblemens Houses were very large. and conveniently built, but the Common peoples Houses were meaner and lower. There are in this Citty, a Bishop, a Vice-roy, and the high Tribunall, or Court of New Spaine. There is also a Mount init for coyning of money. Morcover there are in the Mexican Lakes, and about their bankes 50. Townes, every one of which doth containe about ICCCC. Houses. Next after Mexico is the Citty Tescura by the banke of the same Lake, which is as bigge as Mexico. There is also in this Province the Citty Ingelorim, which was first called Fufitalia that is the Land Scrpents, which is famous for dreffing of Wholl which ath Vales and Plaines round about it, in which great Flecks and Heards of Cattell doe graze, and great store of Corne and faust are gotten and gathered here. The Country of Guaflecan in

NEW SPAINE.

EW Spaine is the greatest Province of America, being more inhabited, more populous, and more pleasant than the rest. It is a great tract of Land reaching from Tavas.

cm or the River Grialum Westward, to the Land of Saint Michael, and the Culiacans Country. On the North it is

bounderd with new Granada, and other Countries of the Kingdome of new Mexico. The South shoare is washed with the Pacify, Sea. It lyeth betweene the Æquinoctiall Line and the Tropick of Cancer, fo that there is little difference betweene the length of the dayes and nights, and it is almost alwaics Spring. In the moneths of June, July, August, and September, the daily raine, and the gentle breeses of winde that come from the Sea, doe temper and mittigate the heare of the day, which is the true reason, why it is convenient living under the Summer Tropick, contrary to the opinion of ancient Philosophers. Therefore it hath a temperate ayre, although it lye under the Torrid Zone. This Country hath abundance of rich Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, and Brasse: it hathalso Cassia, and a certainekind of fruit, which the Inhabitants call Cacao which is like Almonds, of which they make a drinke which is very much defired. It hath abundance of Cotton, and all other kindes of fruits which we have in Enrope: as Wheate, Barley, and all kinde of Pulse, also Sallets, Lettice, Colworts, Cabbages, Radishes, Onions, Leckes, wilde Alexander. Rape Rootes, Parinips, and Carrets, Turnips, Beete, Spinnage, Peale, Beanes, Lentills, and the like. There are also great store of Oranges. Lemmons, Citrons, Pomegranats. Here are also Apples and Peares, but not very bigge, Prunes are rare, but there are abundance of Figs. But there are great store of Cotton, Apples, but Cherries doe not yet thrive there. There are Vines also that beare Grapes, but no Wine is made of them. Moreover it hath Oyle, Sugar, and Mulberries. And it hath many other fruits which are unknowne to us : especially akinde of Graine call'd Maiz, which is like Pepper, of which they make Bread. It yeeldeth also divers living Creatures, as Sheep, Kine, Goates, Hogges, Horses, Asses, Dogs, Cats, and other Beasts, all which are found in the West-Indies: Also Lions, Beares, Tigers, Boares, Foxes, and other wilde Beafts: also Harts, Hares, and Connics. Besides these there is a kinde of Beast called Sainos, which is like a little Hogge', which have their Navells on the top of their back. There are great store of them in the Woods, and also of other Beasts, which for brevity sake I omit. There is also great variety of Fowle, as Geese, Ducks, Starlings, and Hens which are bigger than ours, and divers other. The Spaniards first tooke possession of this Country, under the conduct of their Captaine Ferdinando Cortes, with a great losse and slaughter of their own men, and of the Inhabitants, in confideration whereof, the Emperour Charles the fifth gave them TecoanNew Spaine is fituate by Mare del Nort, or the Northerne Sca. The Spaniards have here two Colonies, namely Panuca, and S. James of the Valleyes Colonie. Lastly there is in new Spaine the Citty Tlascalan, which is fecond to Mexico, which is very populous and rich, and hath a fruitfull foyle round about it, it is governd like a Common-wealth, but it is under the possession of the King of spaine. There are in new spaine many Lakes, which are for the most part so salt, that Salt is made out of them. The chiefe Lake is that, which in regard of the bignesse thereof is call'd the Chapalican Sea. There is also the Lake of the Citty Mexico. There are also many Rivers in it full of Fish, fome of which have golden Sands. There are also Crocodiles in them which the Inhabitants doe eate. The Country also is full of Mountaines and rugged Rocks. In the Province of Mexico there is a flaming Mountaine, which the Inhabitants call Popocampeche. There is also a Mountaine in the Country Guastecan, in which there are two Fountaines, the one of black Pitch, the other of hot red Pitch. Moreover this Country is full of Woods, and generally it hath great store of Trees, especially of that Tree of which they make Boates or Canoas of one bough. It hath also Cedars which are so tall and thicke, that they cut square timber out of them, which is 120.foote long, and 12. broad, and such great store of it, that you may say that Ceders doe grow as commonly on their Mountaines, as Oakes doe on ours. I come to the publike workes. There were in these parts of the Indies many faire and magnificent Temples confecrated to Idols, and ordained for the worship of the Divell, which the Spaniards heretofore called Cu. First there was in the Citty Mexico the famous Temple Vitziliputali, being very large within. But the care which the Mexicans shew in educating and bringing up their children is very strange, for they know assuredly that there is nothing, which availeth more to the right ordering of publike or private matters, than the instruction of children. The Indians are cunning Artificers in Mechanick Arts, especially in weaving of divers sorts of Birds feathers, and Beasts skins: and they are so painefull and laborious, that oftentimes they doe not eate in a whole day, untill they have coyned and neately filled some one feather, and then they view it on every side, both in the Sunne and in the shade, that they may see whether it will become them to weare it with their haire standing on end, or lying on either side. So that they will presently make any kinde of Beaft, or Flower, or Hearbe, and set it forth to the life. The Goldsmiths are the chiefe Artificers, and are more cunning than the rest, fo that they will expresse a thing to the life: and they are excellent casters of mettall, so that they will cast either any Hearbe or the smallest thing so lively, that you shall thinke it to be naturall. The Citty of Mexico hath the best government and policy of all new Spaine. For it being the Metropolis of the whole Empire, divers Nations of the same Country did flock thither to trade and traffique, so that severall Nations kept their severall places, and every 5.dayes they kept markets, which were well furnished with all commodities. So that severall Manufactures and kindes of Merchandise, had a feverall. feverall place appointed them, which none could forestall or take up, which was a great point of Policy. Neither as Zenophon witnesfeth in his Oeconomicks, can any Citty or House bee governd more conveniently, then by affigning every thing a certaine place which the Indians did observe.

THE



THE DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRME LAND, OR OF THE NEVV KINGDOME OF GRANADA.

HIS new Kingdome of Granada beginneth on the South, neere the Mountaines of Opon; the Country is is plaineand fruitfull, and well inhabited, especially in the Vales, here Anthropophagi or Canibals doe

live, who are called Panchor, but they which dwell on the Firme Land doe hate their barbarousnesse in eating of mans flesh. It is 130. leagues in length, and 30. broad, and it lyeth in 3.4. or 5. degrees of height. It is devided into two special! Provinces, Bogata and Tunea, it hath abundance of Gold and Emraulds. The Inhabitants have comely bodies, especially the Women, who are better shaped, and fairer colourd than their neighbours. They weare Mantles dy'd black and white, which they make fast beneath their breasts, and so let them hang downe to their feete, they adorne their heads with Flowers, and Cotton Crownes of divers colours. They are not troubled with cold, for there is no great difference betweene their Summer and Winter. The ayre also is good and wholesome, and they make their Houses and Cottages of woodden boords, which they cover with straw. Their food is Maiz, which is a kind of Corne, and they care also the flesh of wilde Beasts, and they have store of Conies. They delight much in Songs and Dancing, and they are vaine lyars, as more people are in this Country. The foyle is fitt either for Pasturage or Tillage. And in some parts there are Mines of Gold, Copper, and Latine Mettall. The Metropolis of this Province is called S. Fider de Bigota, it is situate 4. degrees Northward from the Æquinoctiall Line, neere the foote of the Mountaine, in which there are 600. Inhabitants, and there the royall Senate is held, and the Kings Officers doe dwell. This Citty is also adornd with a Cathedrall Church, and two Monasteries, the one of Dominicans, the other Franciscans. Five thousand men are ceased by this Senate, and doe pay tribute. It hath a cleare wholesome ayre. The Citty Toycama is seated by the banke of the great River Patus, it hath a cleare drie ayre and wholesome, except it be when the heate is too immoderate. The Inhabitants are couragious, having small foreheads, and heretofore they were all Anthropophagi or Men-eaters, but now by converling with the Spaniards they have left of that barbarous use. They esteeme not of Gold, but goe naked for the most part, they are much addicted to Hunting, and doe make their Bread of Maiz. The toppes of the Mountaines for the most part of the yeere

THE DESCRIPTION

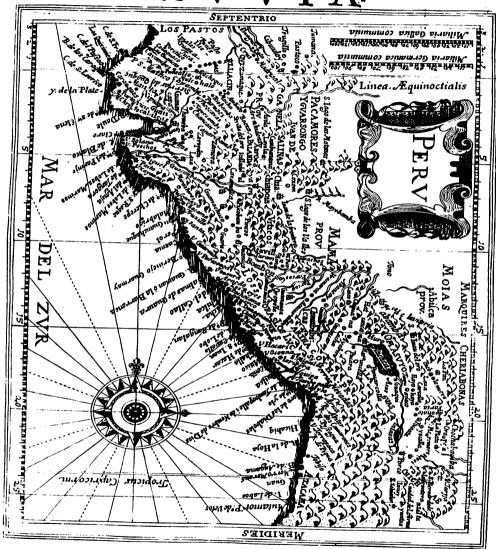
are white with Snow, but yet they are full of Gold, Braffe, an I Lead. This Country also hath Cattell, and divers wilde beatts, as Tigers, Lions, and the like: it hath abundance also of Citrerns and Mellons. The Province Popajana is annexed and joyned to this, which from the North to the South is 220. leagues in length; but the most part of it is barren and unhabited, and therefore it bringeth forth little Corne, but vet it is rich in Gold. It hath no peculiar Governour but the Vice-roy of the Kingdome, because the most of the Courts of this Citty, are subject to the Quito. The chiefe Citty is called after the name of the Province being situate two degrees from the Line, it hath a temperate constant climate, the day and nights are all the yeere equall, it hath seldome any raine, but it is often troubled with Lightning and Thunder. The soyle affordeth two Harvests of Corne every yeere, and this Country breedeth great store of Cattell. The Inhabitants are courteous, the Citty is adorned with a Cathedrall Church, and a Monastery of Friers. It hath a great Jurisdiction, and many Townes round about are subject unto it. The Gold which is gotten here is accounted purer than other Gold. Not farre from hence the most famous Rivers in this Country doe rise, which are called la Magdalena, and la Martha, which doe water all the Country.

THE

DESCRIPTION PERVVIA

ERUVIA is the noblest Country of all the New World, it is now devided into three parts, namely, the Plaine, the Mountaines, and the Andes. The Plaine of Peruvia reacheth 500. leagues by the Sea-coast, and is 10. or 15. leagues broad, but this part is fandy, and full of defarts, and for the most part barren, for it hath no Springs, nor Lakes, neither is it watered with any showers, but as it is moistned with a kinde of humour or dew which the Inhabitants call Garva. But yet there are greene fruitfull meddowes which lye by the bankes of the Rivers, which in the Winter time doe overflow them, which maketh them yeeld both store of Cotton, and all kinde of Corne. The Inhabitants of this Country are poore, living under Trees, and among Reedes, and doe feed on Fish, and raw stells. The mountain nous is exrended in a long space of ground some hundred leagues from the North to the South. These Mountaines are very cold, neither doe they beare any Trees, so that the Inhabitants are faine to burne a kinde of pitchie Turfe. Here are Lions, Wolves, black Beares, Goates, and a kinde of beaft like a Cammell, of the Wooll whereof they make Cotton Garments, in the Valleys of these Mountaines there liveth a populous Nation, who are more witty and civill than the former. The Andes also are Mountaines, which runne along with a continued ridge, without any Valleys, and they are chiefly two, commonly call'd Cordeleras, which are almost 1000. leagues long, and equally distant one from another, in which there are great store of Goates, wilde Sheepe, Apes and Parrots; the soyle also is very fruitfull, and doth yeeld all kinde of Pulse, and divers Sallet hearbs. And especially there is the hearbe Coca, (of which there are many fabulous reports) whose leaves are like a Shrub, which the Græcians call Rhus, the Latines call it Tanners hearb, which as it is found by experience, if it be carryed in ones mouth, it takes away the appetite from meate and drinke, but it encreaseth valour and strength. There is a Vice-roy that governeth all this Province, under whose jurisdiction are the Chilenses, also Salomons Ilauds, and toward the West the Country of the Silver River. It hath three Seats of Judgement, Quito, Limam, and Las Charcas. The first whereof Quito doth containe more Countries, as Pogaya, Quixos, Cavelas, Iuau de Salina, Pocomoros; and it is 24. leagues in length neere the Æquinostiall Line, even to the Seate of Justice at Lima. Many poisonous hearbes

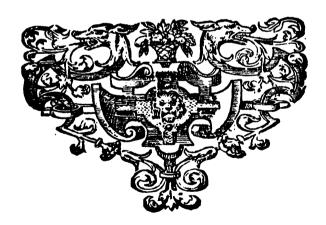
THE DESCRIPTION PER VVIA



Iiii z

doe grow in this Country, and they doe get Gold out of the Gordil-Ierian Mountaines, but afterward it was prohibited, they doe also digge Salt-peter from thence. The second Seate of Judgement is at Lims, which reacheth from the North Southward, from the 6. degree of Altitude, to the 16. or 17. and so runneth forward 120. leagues. The chiefe Citty hercof is Limi, built in a Plaine 2. leagues from the Southerne Sea, by a River which is a small streame in Summer, but in Winter it hath store of water. The third Provinciall Seate of Judgement is at a place call d Charcas, it is situate in 17. degrees of latitude, by the River I ambopulla, and it containeth many Regions and Countries, which are amply describ'd in Authors.

A DE.



DESCRIPTION OF THE SVM MER ILANDS VVHICH THEY

CALL BERMUDAS.

EE have mentioned these Ilands in our former descriptions, but now seeing they have gotten a peculiar table of their owne, it will not be impertinent to adde this narration thereunto. Authors doe report that the chiefest of these Ilands is small and lowe, but that it groweth somewhat bigger in the middle. There are great store of Birds in it, but it is subject to stormes and tempests, and it hath great store of Cedar Trees, and Hogges. Some Englishmen suffring ship-

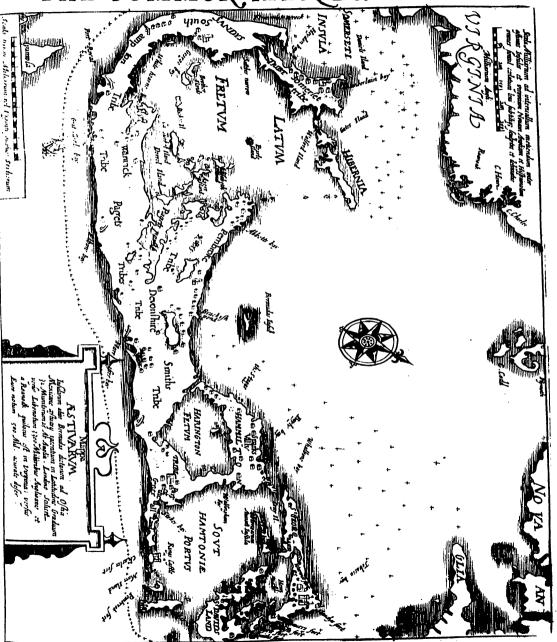
wrack necre unto itaplanted a Colony there in a Semicircular forme, and called it after their Captaines name, Summers Colony. But after- Sir George Sumward when the English had got the Kings Letters Patents to crect a mire. Company for the governing these Hands, they sent in the yeere 1612. to the aforesaid Hands 60, men with Captaine Richard Mone, and so the Colony or Plantation began to encrease. The Captaine lived in these parts three yeeres, and raised every where many Forts, and Defences, and furnish them with Ordnance, that the Colony might the better defend it selfe from any invasion of the enemy. After Captaine Mone there succeeded Captaine Tuckher, who caused many Trees which were brought out of the West-Indies to be planted there, and the Country to be devided among the Colony, that every one might have a greater care of his owne part. After whom Captaine Butler with 4. Ships, and 5. hundred men sayled thither, and so But'er. all the Country was replenisht with Inhabitants. On the East side warnieks Forte was built, on the North-West Sands Fort, on the Pror montory toward Affrick, Danef-fort. Also two Fortresses were rai-sed in a small Hand the one called Cavendish Fort, the other Pagets Fort. There is also an Iland which lyeth to the South which is called Coupers Ile. At the Promontory call'd Gurnets head there is Pembrooks Fort. A little farther Westward there is Nonsuch a little Iland, and Moores Hand with a Fort. The next is Charles his Fort, and more to the North is Kings Castle over-against the Easterne Promontory of the greatest Iland. Neere which there are many other Ilands, to which the English have given severall names. And that they might not want fresh water, they have digged Wells not farre from the Sea shoare, for the Sea doth not flow above a foote high. The ayre in these Hands is elecre and temperate, and not too hot, so that fruits brought from other places doe grow and thrive here very well, but yet for want of heate they doe feldome come to maturity or ripenes: liii 3

they reape two Harvests in a yeere, and their Wheate is bigger than ours. Two graines of Maiz will grow to a pound waight. Neither are they much troubled with cold or raine, by reason of the divers windes which come from the Sea, which doe also mittigate the heate, they have thunder often, but it doth no harme. There are no venamous creatures in these Ilands, neither doth the earth bring forth any venemous thing, except one Plant. So that the English doe live here peaceably and commodiously, and have abundance of all things necessary.

SOY-



A DESCRIPTION OF THE SUMMER, ILANDS.



SOVTHERNE AMERICA

The Country.

Outherne America or Pervana followeth, betweene which and new Spaine there is a Neck of Landor Isthmus which is 18. miles broad. Which keepeth the Country Pervana from being an Iland: and it is called the Province Dariena, from the great River Dariene. Moreover all Southerne America hath the forme of a Pyramis be-

The Situation.

Cafellena Au-

Whence fo

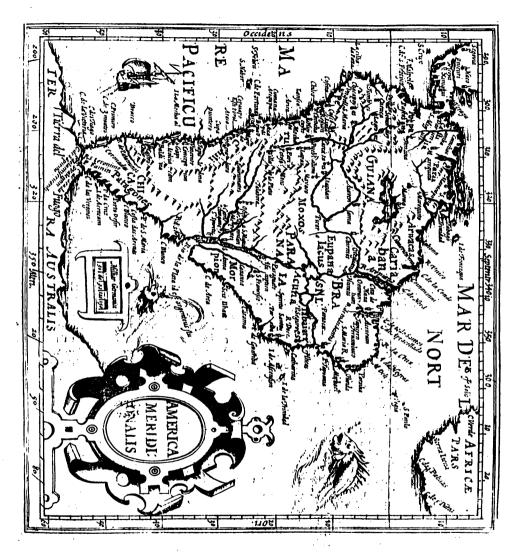
The Country

ing broad beneath, and sharp toward the top, the Base whereof is neere the Isthmus Northward, the top thereof doth lesson by degrees like a Wedge even to the Straits of Magellan toward the Southerne Pole, and so endeth in a sharp point. The parts of it are many: but these 5. are the chiefe: Cassella aurea, Popajana, Peruvia, Chile, and Bra-silia Cassell aurea, or Cassella aurea, or, was so called from the great store of Gold which it hath. It is situated by the Isthmus, which joyneth the Southerne part of America to the Northerne. The breadth of the Isthmus is 73. miles. But this part of Land is but little inhabited, in regard of the intemperatenesse of the ayre and Marshes, or standing waters. And it hath no Corne, but they gather their Maiz twice or thrice a yeere. It hath two Citties Nombre de dios by Mare dal Nort, or the North Sea, and Panama by Mare del Sur, or the South Sea. It hath Gold-bearing Rivers, and Mines of Gold, whence great store of Gold is gotten.

The Country Popayana beginneth from the North side at the Citty Antioch, and endeth on the South side at the Citty Quinto. Therefore it is bounderd on the North with Castella aurea, from which it is separate by the Citty Antioch. On the South it bordereth on the Country Pervana, and is parted from thence by the Citty Quinto: on the East it is bounderd with the Kingdome of New Granada, and the Country Pervana, which beginneuh from thence Eastward. On the West it hath the Southerne Sea. This Country is full of high rugged Mountaines.

Peruvia is the noblest Country of all the new World, which lyeth almost wholly betweene the Æquinoctiall and the Tropick of Capricorne. It was so called from a Haven and River of the same name. The bounds thereof are on the North new Granada, Castella aurea, and the River and Haven Peru, on the West is the Ocean or Mar del Zur, that is, the Southerne Sea: on the South the Province Chilus: and on the East the Mountaines, and it is 1800. leagues long. But it is now devided into three parts according to the situation of the Country: into the Plaine: into the Sieras or Mountaines, and into Andes or that which lyeth beyond the Mountaines. The Plaine of Peruvia neere the Sea-coast doth reach almost 1500. Italian miles. And the greatest breadth of it is 60. miles. But this part is sandy, full of De-

SOVTHERNE AMERICA.



farts, and for the most part barren. But yet it hath many greene flourishing Meddowes which lye by the bankes of the Rivers which doe water them, and make them fruitfull, so that they yeeld good store of all kinde of Corne, and Cotton of divers colours. The Mountainous Country reacheth from the North to the South, above 1000.leagues in length, and in some places lesse. But these Mountaines are very cold, and Snow doth often full upon them, neither doe they beare any trees so that the Inhabitants do make their fire with a kind of turffes. The Andes also are Mountaines but they lie in a continued ridge without any Valleies between them, & the Province Collao lieth between these and the other Mountaines, which is also full of Mountaines & subject to cold but yet very populous. The Mountaine Country as Lavinus Apollonius wienesseth doth farre exceed the Maritime Country, for populousnesse, and frequency of Citties, and for the happinesse of the soyle and ayre, and therefore Kings and Noblemen are wont to seate themselves therein. For Chamacerasia, and others like it doth bring forth Mulberries which are used to grow amongst Bushes, also Lettice, Cabbages, and great Radishes, sweet Marjoram, and other Hearbs, and plenty of all other things which the Spaniards first sowed. But especially it yeeldeth such abundance of Corne, that a pint and 4. being fow'd will yeeld, 50. or 100. or fometimes 200, which truely deserveth admiration; because they use but little care in their Tillage or Husbandry. Peruvia is thought to bee the richest Country for Gold and Silver in all the World. Morcover the Province of Peruvia hath many Citties, the chiefe whereof are Portus Vetus, Michaelia, Trugillum, Regium or Lima, Arequipa, Quito, Cufco, Argyropolis, and Potofium. The five first whereof in regard of their commodious situation, and conveniency for trading, the Spaniards first tooke, and built them after the Europæan fashion. Concerning the manners of the Peruvians Levinus Apollonius writeth thus in generall. They are all distinguished into three chiefe Nations, every one which have severall kindes of people under them: these Nations are unlike and different in languahe: and sometimes they were wont to goe out of their bounds to warre one against another, and to revenge injuries, before all the Province even to the Æquinoctiall Line came to belong to the Territory of Gynacana. The Women weare a woollen garment which hangeth down to their ankles. The men weare a kinde of shirte which reacheth downe to the calfes of their legs, and upon it a Mantle. And though they weare one kinde of Garment thorow the whole Country on their bodies: yet their head-attire is wonderfull different, for every one of them according to the usuall custome of their Country doe weare wreathed Garlands, some plaine, and some of divers colours, but every one different. They still retaine their naturall rudenesse and simplicity in their manner of trading which is ridiculous to us: they know not their owne inexhausted treasure of Gold and Silver, of which they use great ill-favour'd pieces, but yet they delight in Golden or Sil-

ver Pictures or Emblemes.

The Kingdome of Chili is fituate beyond the Tropick of Capricorne, between

betweene Peruvia, and the Country of the Patagons, the latter on the North side, the former on the South side: on the West it hath Mare Pacificum, or the peaceable Sea. It was fo called from the cold in thele parts, which is so vehement, that it will freeze Horses and their Riders, untill they be hard as Ice. It hath raine and thunder, and feverall scasons according to the time of the yeere, as in Europe, but that it is Summer with them when it is Winter with us. All the Country is partly Maritine, and partly Mountainous, the Maritine part which lyeth neere unto the Sea, is the hotter. The foyle is naturally fruitfull, and hath abundance of all things necessary, as Honey, and Woad for Diers, &c. It hath also long Pepper: and the Vines which were brought thither out of Spaine and planted there doe yeeld good Wine. It hath also great store of pure Gold. And the fruits which are brought out of spaine and planted here, doe cafilv grow, here are great store of Cattell and Ostriches. The Metropolis is S. lames his Citty, which is a Colony of Spaniards. That part which lyeth neere the Sea is watered with many Rivers, which together with the Snow which melteth with the dayes heate doc fall downe from the tops of the Mountaines, and so runne into the Pacifig. or Magellanick Sea: but for the most part the vehemency of the cold doth freeze them by night, but in the day time they runne when the Ice is thawed. The Mountaines in these Countries doe exceed all the other Mountaines in the Indies.

The more Easterne Country Brasill remaineth, which was so called from the great store of red wood growing there which is called Brasil wood. It is situate betweene the two Rivers Maragnon and Della Plata. Maffejus describeth it thus. Brasil runneth forth from 2. degrees from the Equator, to 45. degrees Southward, it lyeth in atriangular or three cornerd figure, the Basis whereof is turned against the North, and so runneth straite forward from the East unto the West. The farthest corner or point doth reach to unknowne Countries Southward. The East side hath the Ocean betweene it and Ethiopia. A high ridge of Mountaines doth part the other side of it from the Province of Peruana, which are so high that Birdes are tyred with flying to the top of them. the Country is pleasant, and hath a delightfull wholesome ayre: by reason that the gentle Breezes of winde which come from the Sea doe dispell the morning vapours and clouds, and doe purifie the ayre. This Country openeth partly into Plaines, and rifeth gently into Hills, having a fat Glebe, and a fruitfull foyle, alwaics greene, and for the feed which is sowne, it returneth a great interest of increase; and especially it hath great store of Sugar. It hath many wilde Beasts, which are partly knowne, and partly unknowne: and Birds of an excellent colour. Here are many Colonies of Portugals, who having built many Houses to boyle Sugar in, namely, Pernambicum, Caput St. Augustini, Portus Omnium Sanctorum, where the Bishop and the President of the Province are resident. part of the Country is full of Fountaines, Woods, and Rivers, as

the

The Cities,

Their maner:

Their habit.

the Silver River, which runneth into the Sea 40. leagues with such violence, that the Marriners can take in fresh water from thence, before they discover Land. The Brasilians doe worship no Gods at all, yet they adore the rising Sunne, and they believe the immortality of the Soule.

A DE.



STRAITES MAGELLANA:



Mode of the state of Magellan are now briefe
Magellanicum or the Straites of Magellan are now briefely to be unfolded and described. It was so called from

Magellan who discovered this narrow Sea. Of whose
skill and experience which hee shewed in finding out

the Molucco Hands by a Voyage made Westward, wee have spoken otherwheres. He on the 24. of August when the winde stood faire, weighed Anchor out of S. Iulians Bay, where he had laine along time, being not vexed fo much with windes and high Seas, as the civell diffentions of the Castellanians and Portugals. After hee sayled some dayes Southward, hee came to the Promontory of the holy Crosse. Here one of his Ships runne a shore, but the Men, Ordnance, and fraight was faved. Afterward when he observed that the shore did bend a little from the South Eastward, hee began to bee in hope of reaching the Straites. And on the 26. of November this narrow palfage was discover'd, into which Magellan with foure other Ships entred. Here they thought good to stay in a certaine Bay, and to fend 3. Ships before to found the passage, and to make discovery. One of the Ships in which was Alvarus Meschita, having past thorow, stood our to Sea againe, and so directing their course Northward, it was brought first to Æthiopia, and afterward to Spaine, and 8. moneths after they had left their company, Alvarus was brought before Charles King of Castile as a Captive. The third Ship made report that it was a straite narrow Sea, by observing the flowing and ebbing of the Sea. It was the Moneth of November and the night was five houres long, the shore on the right hand and the left, or the Starbord and Larbord shore was very solitary and no creature to be seene, but that on the left side they saw a great fire. And this was the cause why they called that Country Terra del Fuego, and they supposed that the Inhabitants had diffeoverd them. Magellan having left 2. Ships in this manner, he furnished the other according as was fitt for the present occasion, and discovering all as he went, two and twenty dayes after he entred the Bay or Straite he was brought into another Sea, which for the quiet peaceablenesse thereof he called Mar del Zur, or Mare Pseificum, that is, the peaceable Sea. But this Straite being environd on every fide with high Rocks, is 120. miles long: or according to others 75, miles: the breadth of it is not equall, and very different,

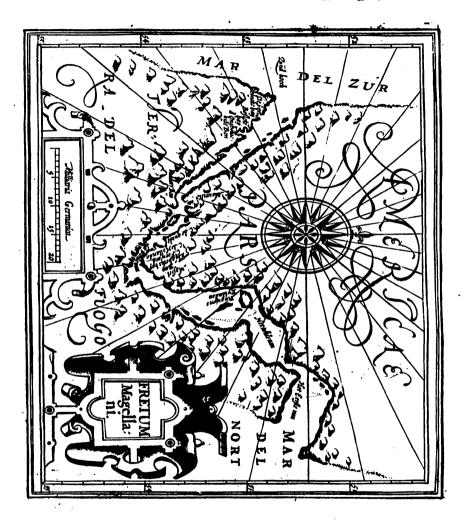
for sometimes it is 2. or 3. miles broad, and sometimes 10. or 5. and where it is narrowest it is a mile broad. The Northerne Sea on the East side is carried betweene the Straites of cither land 70, miles and more, where it mingleth with the Southerne Sea, on the West side winding thorow those Promontories, it meeteth with the Northerne Sea, where their Waves meete very violently, and with a great noise, fo that all the Sea is coverd with froth. The Southerne Sea doth flow and ebbe more gently, for the Westerne part of the Bay being very deepe and broader,, affordeth a quieter paffage to the Sea when it floweth. But the Easterne part of the Straites is full of Flats and Sand, and many Hands, which caufeth the raging and troublesomenesse of the Seas: on either Shore there are high trees. Moreover, when Mazellan had layne halfe a yeere in thefe Southerne parts, hee viewed and discoverd nothing but the shoares, but the innermost parts of the Country remained unknowne, but yet it is manifest that that part which lyeth Southward, is most of it a Mountainous, Wooddy Country, and hath Snow continuall upon it. Some fay blue Snow hath beene found here, which I leave to others judgement. Magellan called this Southerne Land del Fugo from the fire or fires, for when he discoverd these Straites he saw no mortall creature, but he often beheld in the night time many great fires (as we faid before) on the The Southerne left hand. But the Southerne Land on the West side doth looke toward both the lavas, Summatra, and the Atolucco's, on the East it hath Affrick, and the Athiopian Ocean : on the North it hath the Straites The Sun vion. of the Magellan Bay, and the Land of the Patagons. The Country on either shore is barren and unfruitful, but yet it hath great strange The quelity unknowne Trees. Here are at all times great store of Pinguines, Cormorants, and Sea-calfes. For the Pinguines come hither in the moneth of September, and doe hatch their young ones in October. The variety of In the Moneth of Aprill they flie to the Sea : and after they are gone there commeth great store of Cormorants. They are called Pinguines apreguedine, from their fatnesse, the old one doe weigh 13.14. or 16. pounds, the younger 8. or 12. pound. They are black on the backe, and white on the belly, and they have a Milke white circle round about their neck. Their backs are like the Sea Calves, and as thicke as a Hogge, which you cannot pierce with a Speare. Their Bill is bigger than a Crowes bill, but not crooked. Their necke is thicke and thort. Their bodies are as bigge as a fat Goofe, but not fo broad. They have no wings, in flead whereof they have two pinnions coverd with feathers, which hang downe like wings, which doe make

them swim wonderfull fast. They live by Fish, for they are Water-Fowle. I hey goe straite upright, with those pinnions hanging downe. They have black feete like Geefe, but not so broad. If any pursue them, they will cry with a voyce like a man. Mergus or the Cormorant is so called by Va, ro Lib. 4. concerning the Latine tongue, because mergendo se in aquam, captas escam, he getterh his food by diving into the water unto whom Ovid in his Metamor. Lib. 11. concerning

Afacus the sonne of Priam doth assent, where he singeth thus,

of the foyle.

THESTRAITES OF MAGELLAN.



Æquer.

Æquor amas, nomenque manet, quia mergitur illi.

Hee loves the Sea, and keepes that name. Because he dives into the same.

And though divers kindes of Water-fowle doe the same, yet the ancient Latines did call this kinde of Bird onely Mergus, or a Cormon rant, which the Greekes doe call aisura. the Italians Corvo Marino, the Germanes Tucher, and the English doe call a Cormorant. Turner an Englishman saith that this Bird is as bigge as a Goose, of a browne colour, having a long Bill and crooked in the end, flat footed, heavie bodyed, the shape of her body when she standeth upright is like a Bird fitting. Pliny writeth that she buildeth her Nest in Trees: but Aria fletle laith upon the Sea Rocks. Oved calleth that Bird which hath long legges, and a great throat a Cormorant, for he faith,

> - Longa internodia cruruma Longa manet cervix, caput est a corpore longe.

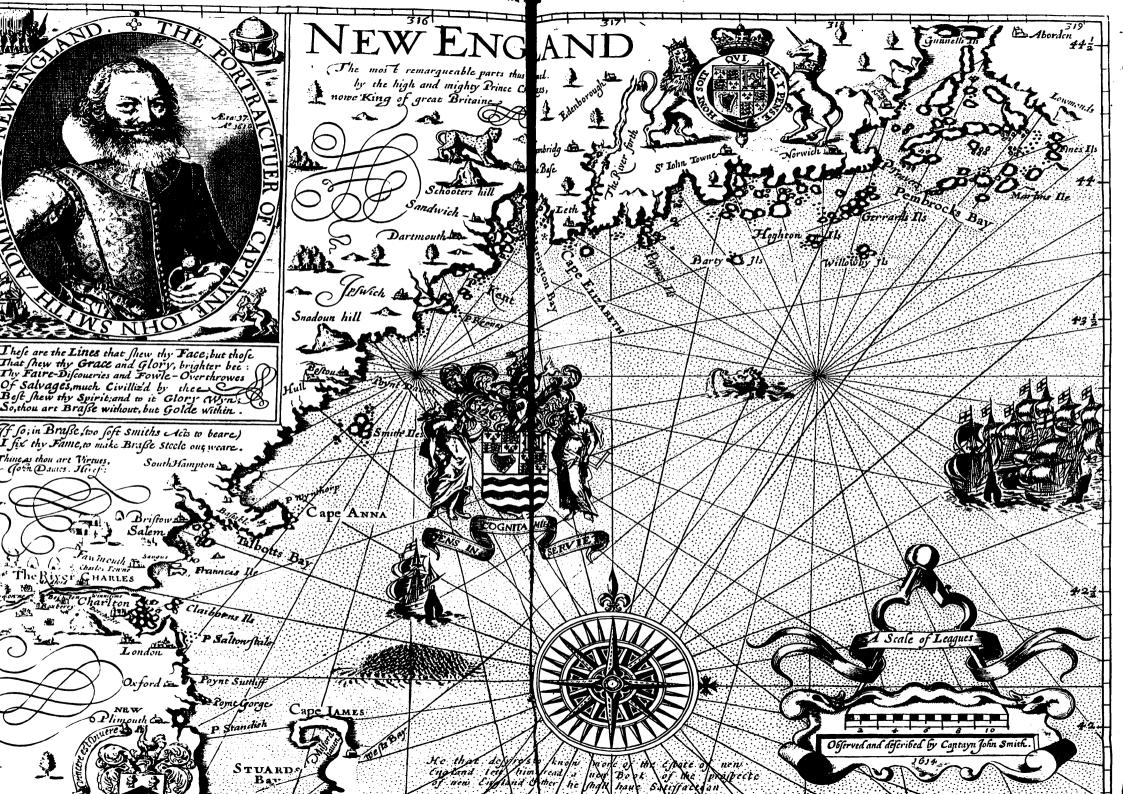
His Thighs, and Neck both long are. His Head is from his body farre.

The Cormorants contrary to all other Birds have their feete under their tayle, so that when they stand on the ground they beare their breasts strait upright as men doe, as the Author of the Booke of naturall matters writeth, Pliny calleth Phoca Phooke, and the Sea-calfe. Albertus also calleth it the Sea Wolfe, and otherwhiles the Sea Dog, the Germanes call Emmeer Kalb; and the English call it a Scale. It doth Bay like a Calfe, his tongue is cloven into two parts, his teeth are like Sawes, and his hinder feete like the tayles of Fishes: it hath a small tayle which is coverd with skinne and haire. It hath feete like a Whelpe, and it is as hairy as a Goate, and it hath a hayrie skin. full of black and white spots, as Isodorus witnesseth. Isidorus calleth the Sea Calfe Bowpin, from the greatnesse of his eyes, because they are like Oxe eyes. Albertus writeth that he hath shining eyes. Ari. stolle saith that he hath no eares but hollow holes to heare withall. Plany faith that it doth give fuck to her young ones. It is hard to be kill'd unlesse it be strooke on the temples of the Head. For all the body of it is fleshy, as Pliny and Aristotle doe write. They breed on the Land, and engender like Dogges. It roareth aloud when it fleepeth, and it sleepeth alwayes on the Land. But the Sea which we come into after we have passed these Straites. Magellan called the Pacifick Sea, because hee had there for the most part a faire calme winde, or else in regard of the vast spaciousnesse of the Sca, hee was not troubled with any whirle windes, now Mariners doe commonly call it Mar del Zur, or the Southerne Sea. This Sea albeit it were unknowne to the ancients yet it had a name, for Pliny and Orofius call it the Orientall or Easterne Sea. Ptolemy falsely calls it the great

Bay, when he should have call'd it rather the great Sea. For it is the greatest Scain the World. Paulus Wenetus describeth it by the name of the Sea Cin, and Haithomus Armenus, whom Ortelius otherwheres calleth, Amonius Curchinus calleth it the Sea Cathai. And though ancient Writers doe name it, yet it was not well knowne or discoverd, before Ferdinand Magellan fayled thorow it. Vascus Nunnius in the yeere 1513. had a view of it from the Coast of Peruvia. But Magillan in the yeere of Christ 1520, having passed the Straites which we described before, archieved an Herculean enterprize in discovering this Sea, which whether any Ship had fayld on before, it is uncertaine. Those that have described the new World, doe say that this Sea is deepest about the unfortunate Ilands, which are now knowne by the name of I uberones and St. Peters Hands, and that it hath Pearles on the Coast of Peruvia: and that there are in it 7440. Ilands, so that some doe not undescreedly call the Westerne part of it the Archipelagus, because this is full of Ilands like the Ægean Sea, which containe the Ciclades, the Sporades, and many other scattering Hands, and it is commonly call'd the Italian Archipelagus. Francis Vlloa and Antonius Pigeafeita doe relate that there groweth in the Sea a certaine kinde of Hearbe which is 14. or 13. Cabits high, and that it groweth about the Sea 4. or 5. Cubits high, so that it seemeth not to grow in the Sea but in a greene Meddow. I with Ortelius doe suppose this to be that which Pliny and Antigonus doe mention out of Megasthenes, namely, that all the Easterne Ocean, or Indian Sea is coverd with Woods. And that place in Ariffolle is agreeable hereunto, who writeth that the Phoenicians who inhabited Gadyra, when they had fayled beyond Hercules Pillars, arrived at certaine Countries which were full of weedes and Reedes. Polibius writeth that the Sea which washeth Portugall hath Oakes in it. Adde to this that which Theophrasus hath 4. Histor. Plantar. Cap. 7.8,9. and that which Ælianus hath 13. Animal. cap. 3. and Arrianus concerning the Indies: also strabo 16. and Plu. 11. cap. 103. Their maners. and the same 6. cap. 22. & 13. cap. 25. Plutarch in his naturall Questions, and concerning the face of the Moone. But of these things enough. The Southerne people are of a lowe stature, but the Northerne people are of a great large stature, so that they are commonly 11. or 13. foote high, they are of a white colour as our Northerne people : but have such loude horrible voices, so that it is more like the lowing of an Oxe, or the braying of an Elephant, than a humane found. And they are so agill and nimble that they will out-runne and overtake Deere, so that they are hardly wounded with a Musket shor, unlesse they goe in troopes together, or at unawares. And this is an Argument of their strength, the one of them will take up an Hogshead of Wine and bring it a Ship boord, and 3. or soure will hale a Ship from the shoare, which 30. of our men can hardly doe. The cause of their whitenesse and largenesse of stature is attributed to the coldnesse and humidity or moistnesse of the Country, because the Country being alwaies loaden with Snow, maketh it continuall Winter. It is a very barbarous and cruell Nation, and hath no knowledge of humanity, but are onely ledde by the instinct of nature like Kkkk 4

The Piciffick

beafts to any object that is before them. But the Southerne people are thought to be more inhumane, who living under the Anarrick Circle are voide of all humanity. When they would flew a stranger fome token of friendship or goodwill, which they doe very seldome. among their Songs and Dances, they cast dust upon their Heads, or if they see others doe it they esteeme it as a rare complement of friendship. When they goe to Warre they chuse a Captaine, unto whom they are all obedient, the most of them are so cunning and skilfull in their Bowes, that they will hit what soever they ayme at. and when an Arrow sticketh in a Planck of a Ship, it can hardly be pulled forth againe. They have great Bowes, and they make their Bowstrings of wilde beasts guts, and as bigge as ones Thumb: they are armed also with great woodden swords; and they use the sling. with which they will hit any thing they ayme at within their reach. And thus they defend their liberty though to no purpole, for no man will rake the paines to goe unto those cold Countries, and there to fight with these bloody Giants for no reward. The Inhabitants doe clothe rhemselves with the skins of wilde beasts and Sea-wolves. which they hunt every day. There are also Estriches, with whose feathers they adorne and deck themselves, and they make holes thorow their faces, in which they put a greene kinde of Marble, they ger their food and cloathing by hunting. And they defire to take Sea-wolves not so much for their flesh as for their skinnes, for they have found by often experience that their flesh is hard and unsavory. There are also great store of Whales, with the bones thereof thev build them Cottages. In the first entrance into the Magellan Sea. there is a new Castle which I belig the second King of Spaine commanded to be built there for the defence of these traites in the veere 1582, after that Francis D ake an English Knight, having passed these Straites, came into the Paciffick Sea, and sayled even to Quivira, to finde a passage by the Northerne Straites into Ergland. But the cold was so intolerable, that when he came to 62. degrees of Altitude, in the yeere 1581. on the Noves of June he turn'd his course toward the Æquinoctiall, and having spoiled lava, his Ship call'd the Victory. having sayled by Asia and all the Coast of Assiak, returned againe into England. After him Thomas andish did deserve the same praise, who kept the same course, and with wonderfull speed and celerity fayled round about the whole world. And so much shall suffice concerning the Straites of Magellane, and the fourth part of the world, America. The discovery whereofall Writers of our age doe worthily attribute to Christopher Columbus. For he first found it out, and made it knowne to the Christian World, and did communicate the use thereof, in the yeere 1492. He that desires a larger explication of these matters, let him have recourse to Levinus Apollonius, Peter Martyr of Mediolarum, Maximilianus Transilvanus, who have written thereof in Latine; also the Jesuites Epistles, and Maffeius concerning the Indies, and others.



ATABLE OF THE FOURE GENERALL PARTS OF THE VVorld, Furope, Affrick, Asia, and America: and also of the North-Pole, I seland, and telles of BRITTAINE.

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Atlantick Ocean Balibick Sea Chroman Sea Combrian Sea Codoman Sea Ge manie Sea Spanish Decan Sucuran Sea Promontorie Stubben kamer Havens and Ba Codom Bay Cities, Agrippine	528 528 528 527 527 527 528 s. 655 yes. 679	Winshaim Witzburg Townes. Althrok Agniferanum Arensherg Amburg Auwerback Saerds eets. Sergen sielgof Bielike Bocking Brattenbern	546 544 592 544 563 563 563 535 535 535 535 535 535 535	Kofcien Ladeburg Langstraten Lemmer Loveniburg Maripurg Meilor Meste Munsterihole Napurg Neclo burg Nettlestead Newburg Newenstade Newgard Newgard	586 583 563 567 564 594 594 595 556 579 515 515 515	Colen Erphord Frankford Frankford Frankford Friburg Gripfwald Hesdelburg Ing iffado Liffwicke Marpurg Moguneinum Prague Rofoch Trovers Tubingum VVittenburg	\$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29
Atlantick Ocean Balibick Sea Chronian Sea Combrian Sea Geoman Sea Geomanie Sea Spanish Decan Suculan Sea Promontorie Stubben komer Havens and Ba Godon Bay Citics. Agrippine Argentine	523 523 523 523 523 527 527 527 528 s. 679	Winshaim Witzburg Townes. Altkirck Agniferanum Arensherg Amburg Auwerback 3 aerds eets. 3 ergen 3 ielgoft Bielske Bocking Braitenbern Brilon	546 544 592 544 563 563 563 575 575 576 578	Kofcien Ladeburg Langstraien Lemmer Lemmer Maripurg Meilor Napurg Neclo burg Neclo burg Neclos burg Newburg Newburg Newenstade Newgard Newgard Oldaborne	586 583 563 563 564 594 597 556 579 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575	Colen Erphord Frankford Frankford Frankford Friburg Gripfwald Hesdelburg Ingiffado Liffwicke Marpurg Moguneinum Prague Rofoch Trovers Tubingum VVittenburg	\$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19
Atlantick Ocean Balibick Sea Chronian Sea Combrian Sea Codonian Sea Ge manie Sea Spanifb Jeean Snevian Sea Promontorie Stubben kamer Havens and Ba Codon Bay Citics, Agrippine Argentine Arnifterg	523 523 523 523 527 527 527 528 s. 655 yes. 679	Winshaim Witzburg Townes. Alikirck Agnifgranum Arensherg Armburg Aumerback Sacrds cets. Sergen Sielgoft Bielike Bocking Brattenbern Brilon Brukel	546 544 592 544 563 563 563 535 535 535 535 535 535 535	Kofcien Ladeburg Langstraten Lemmer Lemmer Martpurg Meiler Meiler Mensterthole Napurg Necle burg Necles burg Nettestad Newburg Newenstade Newgard Newgard Oldeborne Olde Schottem	586 583 563 564 530 584 597 555 579 555 579 555 555 555 555 555	Colen Erphord Erphord Frankford Friburg Gripfwald Heidelburg Ingolftado Lijfwicke CMarpurg CMoguneinum Prague Rofoch Trovers Tubingum VVittemberg Rivers. Albin 72:	\$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29
Atlantick Ocean Balinick Sea Chronian Sea Combrian Sea Codonian Sea Ge manie Sea Spanish Jeean Snevian Sea Promontorie Stubben kimer Havens and Ba Codon Bay Cities. Agrippine Argentine Arnsperg Belgrad	523 523 528 528 527 527 528 s. 655 yes. 679	Winshaim Witzburg Townes. Alkirek Agnifgranum Arensherg Amburg Amerback Saerds cets. Sergen Sielgoft Bielske Bocking Braitenbern Brikel Cathrybands	546 544 594 563 563 573 575 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578	Kofcien Ladeburg Langstraien Lammer Loveniburg Maripurg Meilor Meiz Munsteribole Naparg Neclo burg Neclo burg Netlestead Newburg Newenstade Newgard Newmarke Olde Schotten Oobern	586 583 563 563 564 594 597 556 579 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575	Colen Erphord Erphord Frankford Frankford Gripfwald Heidelburg Ingolfado Lisswicke Marping Moguneinum Prague Rofisch Trovers Tubingum Vistenberg Rivers. Albin 52: Alimula	\$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19
Atlantick Ocean Balibick Sea Chronian Sea Combrian Sea Codonian Sea Ge manie Sea Spanifb Jeean Snevian Sea Promontorie Stubben kamer Havens and Ba Codon Bay Citics, Agrippine Argentine Arnifterg	523 523 528 528 527 527 528 s. 655 yes. 679	Winshaim Witzburg Townes. Alikirek Agnifgranum Arensherg Armburg Ammerback Baerds cets. Bergen sielgoft Bielske Bocking Braitenbern Brilon Brikel Cathrybands Cellenberg	546 544 594 563 563 573 575 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578	Kofcien Ladeburg Langstraten Lemmer Lemmer Martpurg Meiler Meiler Mensterthole Napurg Necle burg Necles burg Nettestad Newburg Newenstade Newgard Newgard Oldeborne Olde Schottem	586 583 563 564 530 584 597 555 579 555 579 555 555 555 555 555	Colen Erphord Erphord Frankford Frankford Gripfwald Heidelhurg Ingilfado Lijfwicke Warpurg Mayuneinum Prugue Roffoch Trovers Tubingum Vissenberg Rivers. Albin 52: Alimula Alimulu	\$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29
Atlantick Ocean Balinick Sea Chronian Sea Combrian Sea Codonian Sea Ge manie Sea Spanish Jeean Snevian Sea Promontorie Stubben kimer Havens and Ba Codon Bay Cities. Agrippine Argentine Arnsperg Belgrad	325 523 528 528 527 527 528 s. 655 yes. 679 523 523 524 527	Winshaim Witzburg Townes. Alkirek Agnifgranum Arensherg Amburg Amerback Saerds cets. Sergen Sielgoft Bielske Bocking Braitenbern Brikel Cathrybands	546 544 592 563 563 563 573 575 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578	Kofcien Ladeburg Langstraien Lammer Loveniburg Maripurg Meilor Meiz Munsteribole Naparg Neclo burg Neclo burg Netlestead Newburg Newenstade Newgard Newmarke Olde Schotten Oobern	586 563 564 564 554 594 555 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 575 57	Colen Erphord Erphord Frankford Frankford Frankford Gripfwald Heidelhurg Ingilfado Lijfwicke Warpurg Mayneinum Prugue Roffoch Trevers Tubingum Vissenberg Rivers. Albin 52: Alimula Anifis	\$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29 \$29
Atlantick Ocean Balinick Sea Chronian Sea Combrian Sea Codonian Sea Ge manie Sea Spanish Jeean Snevian Sea Promontorie Stubben komer Havens and Ba Codon Bay Cities, Agrippine Argentine Arnsperg Belgrad Brandenburg	523 523 528 528 527 527 528 s. 655 yes. 679	Winshaim Witzburg Townes. Alikirek Agnifgranum Arensherg Armburg Ammerback Baerds cets. Bergen sielgoft Bielske Bocking Braitenbern Brilon Brikel Cathrybands Cellenberg	546 544 594 563 563 573 575 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578 578	Kofcien Ladeburg Langstraien Lammer Loveniburg Maripurg Meilor Meiz Munsteribole Napurg Neclo burg Necloficad Newburg Newenstade Newenstade Newgard Newmarkg Oldeborne Olde Schottem Osbern	586 563 563 564 554 594 597 555 579 556 556 556 556 557 556 556 557	Colen Erphord Erphord Frankford Frankford Frankford Gripfwald Heidelhurg Ingilfado Lijfwicke Warpurg Mayneinum Prugue Roffoch Trevers Tubingum Vissenberg Rivers. Albin 52: Alimula Anifis	\$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19 \$19

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Ambra	579,551		594	Zoifa	, 56	2 Gaftein Taurn 693
Barnsins	678		594		٠, ر	
Berekel	550		667		٠.	1 2
Bobris	678	1	592		55	- 1 77 ,
Bruffchiu	592	1,2,00	687	Asce	5.5	
Buda Bystizna	679	0	523	Collensian Lak	e 52	Palvagius 498
Danubitu	679		667	Gmunda	66	
_	523	Mifa	659	Gopto	670	t DimeCon.
Dewera Dewera	570	Mur	670	3 ndenburger fe	e 67	1 2 7
Dewera Dextra	550	Nabus	55 t	Lavandelse	673	Sarmatian Mon. 529
Dimula	550	Nagoita	588	Mulfetterfee	673	Vocetius 528
Dines	548	Necarus	523	Offiacherfee	673	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Dravus	663 670,686	Negra	575	Platze	680	Observations.
Dure		Nersa	575	Rorfee	55 I	1 1
Dussel.s	594	Nesh	550	Sucrinus	522	Ablack kind of Stones.
Egar	556	Nifa	560	VVaifee	673	Loses, cell
Eidera	555	Nycmien	676	VVerdsee	673	
Ella	578	Odera	663	VVirmfee	55 Í	
Ens	678 678	Clenius	551			Mills that will forme
Entius	588	014	678	Woods.		1 4/00
Erdel	687	Pennitius	555	Adelwalds	579	Wale and Female
Erfall		Pregoll	676	Albuchins	588	
Erlaphiu	575	Rasheck	570	Aldervals	589	James Etipting and.
Efta	575	Regus	551	Auff-dem Har	12.70.1/.	Clockes firlt inven.
Filtzin	678 588	Remisus	588		673	I ted and made in
Fulda		Rhene	523,583	Behemerwalt	556	Ucimany, egs
Galan	288	Ruhon	676	Calemberg	53 <i>6</i>	4004 Gamone of Ra-
Giskera	5 50	Rura Sala	575	Gabreta	560	CON IN V Va Anhalia
Glan	550	Saltxach	550	Galberheid	561	
Glana	672	Savus	670	Geppenhage	579	TO THE CHANGE OF THE DAMPER
Hafa	548		673	Greimvalde	55I	
Herke		Stevera Subtza	550	Hardio	672	many old Cities, but
Hefpe	570		555	Hensterholt	550	none on the other,
Honte	570	Teins Tihilan	667	Heagerstruib	550	\$ 6.00
Hoy	550	Tibiscus	686	Heynerdoch	55x	S. Georges Statue of
Jagusta	570 588	Tranius	667	Holt-marks	550	
Taxtu	584	Tuberus	584	Odenwelt	550	Lamberts Church in Leden, 569
Jaxiu Jekel	570	Twifta Vandalus	578	Orayninm	663	St. Hieron , 569
Igla		Varia	676	Passunerwalt	569	St. Hierom borne at
Îlla	663	Veses	676	Plat	579	Striden in Hungary
Ill:cetsus	592,594		570	Priemale	673	The Aloss and 686
Ilara	551	Vefara Vidrus	570	Schwardizwale	551	The Alpes whence for called, \$88
Ifter	551	Vilsus	550	Spendamerheid	551	The DeComing
Kooheriu	533 588	Vistula	555	Stubbenitzs	551	The Description of the
Kiwifgus		Visurgis	523	Zellerwaldt	551	manners of the Ger-
Lavand	592	Vrt	523			The Spaw Fountaine,
Lawter	673	VVefer	570	Mountaines	. 1	
Laawers	592	VVinne	523		ſ	Vienna famons for
Lenne	535	V Winc "	563	Caranancas	553	helding out a great
Letha	563	VVixoll	076	Deuspero	667	Siege against the
Lippia	667	VVilfada	55I	Diotzibera	673	
77	550	Ypsius .	5511	Felbergehaurn	670	I Wirkes, 667
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A TABLE OF ITALIE, VVITH THE ISLANDS Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicilie.

From Fol. 690. to 781.

Countries.	Corfica	772	Telamons B.	698		712,738
A	Sardinia	772	Vadian B .	698	Vicerbium	750
A Bruzze 76:	Sicilie	777	Vilinian B.	698	Voluterra	750
Anconisana 75					Prbin	754
Basilicata 767		cs.	Citic	S•		
Breffia 728	Arvisium	809	Alba	717	Towne	5•
Calabria 76			Anion	752	Agrigentum	780
Campagna di Roma		807	Aguila	762	Algher	776
753		745	rignilegia	7+2	Altomonti	770
Carniola 74		752	Ascuto Satr.	iano 767	Ancone	752
Cilia 74:		768	Benevenium	762	Aftura	755
Ferara 73	Lilybaum	777	Bonenia or		Bassimana	710
Frinti 74		7+5		724	Behmont	770
Genoa 714,720	Pachynus .	777	Brescia	728	Bottesino	730
Intrement 708	Pelorus	777	Сарна	7 ⁶ 5	Brixia	709
Istria 74:		745	Ferrara	724	Carignano	716
Tealy 690		, , ,	Firm,o	752	Crema	706
Karstia 74	Havens and B	Bayes,	Florence	749	Cremona	727
Lumbardie 704,709	Acomtanian I		Forls	724	Critio	716
Manius 72		1.698	Genoa	717,720	CHMA	765
Marca Tarvisina		698	Lemena	720	Drepanum	780
709		698	Lenca	749	Fabrianum	780
Martinacht 708		698	Mantua	727	Falcon	744
Millan 728	Bajon B.	693	Millan	708,732	F. : Sumbruno	754
Montisferrat 71	Caretan B.		Naples	76.4	Fuligno	755
Naples 76:	Charybdis	781	Ofmo	752	Goritia	744
Parma 72	Delphin H.	6.98	Otrante	708	Heraelca	780
Trasavium 72	Erycis	6.8	l'adua	712,740	Imolais	724
S. Peters Patrimory	Garne	698	Palermo	778	Mambrine	1716
74		698	Parma	726	Maranum	709
Piemone 71.	. Gravifia	6,8	Pefaro	754	Cloncatvo	717
Puglia Piana 76	Hanibals Caftr	n 698	Pifa	719	Morill	708
Romandola 72	Herckles H.	693	Placentia	726	Mutazzo	745
S.Mantilium 708	Julian II.	6,8	Poligrano	767	Novilara	730
Spoleto 7:		698	Ravenna	734	Orbetellum	747
Terradi Barri 75.		698	Rome	757	Pastism	770
Terradi Lavero 76	Mauricus	698	Sarsina	724	Pagellato	716
Terradi Otrano 76.	Metaurian H.	698	Savona	718	Palma	744
Tirolis 700		698	Sedunum	708	Parenzo	745
THICARY 71	r i Orestes H.	698	Siracufa	780	Perrofo	716
Valesia 70	1 Ravenus	698	Spoleto	754	Ticenum	754
Verona 73			Taranio	770	Pientio	747
Vicentia 73	,	698	Tarvilium	712	Pinarole	716
VV.illis 70	7 Savona	698	Tridertum	709	Piranum	745
, -	Scabrian II.	698	Turino	714	Pifa	743 747
_ Islands.	Scylla	781	Venice	712	P:sciotta	770
Cirnus 71	8 Tarentine B.	698	Verona	712,737	Pefterinns	747
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A Table of Italie, with the Islands, Corfica, Sardinia, &c.

PTAINM	747	Argila	755	Quictus		Pontina	694
Pateoli	765	Arno	695	Rosta	719	Popeia	765
Quinsianum	730	Aron	750	Rubice	695	Reg lins	694
Recanalum	752	Asinella	7.62	Sabbatus	765	Sabatus	694
Rimini	723	A sinue	754	Sagona	774	Sebinus	698
Ripa	710	Asonus	754	Saxuns	746	Simbraine L.	694
Rivoli	716	Athefis	695,710	Serius	698	Stagno	760
S.Laurence	745	Bachille	713	Silarus	755	Stativa	695
S. Perigrine	745	Barono	774	Stura	769	Tiburrine	760
S.Salvatore	717	Bremba	698,706	Tarteno	6 98	Tiburtine	694
Salvorum	718	Brenta	713	Tavignano	774	Trinatius	694
Sarzan	749	Canal gran		Tegiamo	774	Tundale	694
Saffarit	749	Candelaris	765	Tenna	754	Vatican L.	694
Sestrile Levante		Cecinia	750	Tiber	695	Valsinian L.	694
Sulmo SuC-	762	Cervaria	752,757	Ticino 69	5,706)	
SMIA	716		754	Tilaventum	744	Woods	1
Tarracina	756		765	Tronto	754	Albuna	760
Tiber	760	Cusarum	765	Turns	744	Alguia	760
Tirolus		Ebolis	765	Vacina	750	Bolsena	760
Tusculum Vernaccio	760	Eris	750	Vesubie	719	Caftrorum I. Hei	700
	750		762	Vmbro	750	Cimiman Wood	699
Villa Pranca Vinacum	716	Ferifano	719	Valentane	765	Coldw	760
r inacum	718	Flustra	754			Dianae's W.	760
¥765	-	Floris	750	Lakes.		Eboli	700
Vniverticies Anconita		Freddin	765	Albanas	694		0,699
Bononist	701	Frigidu	749	Agua Salvia	694	Furina 760	0,700
Ferrara	701	Furor	765	Avernian	695	Gall naria Silv	a 700
Florence	701	Garza Gelone	731	Aufento	760	Junocs W.	700
Macerus	701		774	Benacus	750	Lucina-Jupiter	s We.
Mikan	701	Glanis	705	Cacubus 69.	4,760		760
	701		765	Ciana	694	Luco Sacro	700
Naples Padns 701	701	, .	7'9	Cinoinus	694	Lucus Gargary	700
Parma 701	,765	Lime	745	Caulensian	786	Lucina	700
Patavin.	701	Linternus	719	Fuccions Floridus Co	694	Milebach	708
Perufins	701	Lina	765	Fundans (9	1,750	A'uses W.	760
Pisona	701		698,76;	Fundine L.	760	l'erigrinalis	700
Placentia	701	Magra	719	GAVITALINS	708	Rhigian Forrest Vacuna	,
Romana	701	Offartha 24.10	750	Hostia	694	Velia	700
Salerne	701	Mella Mella	705	Jaturna	694		700
Vernice	701	Merula	731	Lagodi Garas	370	VolsinsanW.	760
V CIMICE	701	Meyrs	719	Lago di Idre	731	Manne	
e		Mimo	698	Lagodi Ifeo	731	Mountaine	s.
Seas.		Mixcins	750	L. di Marfos	760	Eina	78 t
Ægean Sea	796	Natifo	695	L. di Nemo	760	Alg dus	760
Archipelagus	796	N) mplians	744	L. di Orbatello	750	Alges	698
Carpathian Sca Higher Sea	796	Oenius	, -	L. di Pemgia	750	Apennine	699
Ioayian Sea	698	Oglio	710	Lodi S. Pruffod		Arolle	708
Jonian Sca	796		695	Lago Majore	706	Aventine M.	760
Lower Sea	796	Ofa	765	LATINS	107	Austalberg	708
Doller Sea	698	Pefcara	750	Lucrine L.	695	Auximus	754
1 0 i		t iste	762	Luganus	706	Bebins	716
Rivers. Abdua			718	Monatius	706	Caembus	760
Adura		Pifelave	698	Nemorensian L.		Catillus	760
Albengis	706	Plumba	762	Nurfine L.	694	Cheparteno	779
Alma	750	Parties	695,716	Pudufa	695	Christs M.	765
4111110	750	Pution		Pompeia	695	Ciminian W.	750
	,			Nnnn 3	- •	C	orten-

A Table of Italie, with the Ilands, Corfica, Sardinia,&c

Cortensian M.	750 (1	Harace borne at Ve-	The Arsenal a famous
_	754	O'sfervations-	ทมผินท, 768	Armory in Venice,
Corvus	765	A strange hearbe in	Latter Writers com.	The Poet Plantus was
Culma Carr	781	Sardinia, which	pa e Italy to a mans	borne at Sarsina a
Eryx	* - 1	makes men dye	Thigh and Legge,	City in Italy, 724
Falernus	765	Laushing whence	vid. the Allufion,	The Rosean Fields in
Fessulian M.	750	laughing, whence	691	Italy are so fruit-
Fiscellus	756	grew the Proverb,	M. Tullius Cicero	full, that if a Pitch-
Floridum	756	Sardonius Ritus,	saine at Astura as	forke be left in them
Furc 75	4,708	or the Sardinian	be fled from Anto-	the day before, the
Gaurus	765	laughter, 775	ny, 758	
Gemulis	713	B. Clara who founded	Ovid born at Sulmo a	it over in one nights
Gothards M.	706	the Order of Saint		growth, 691
Gualango	774	Clares Nunnes, was	Towne in Italy, 762 Parmizan an excellent	The Tridentine Coun-
Lepinus	760	borne as Monus	C . CCI . C J .	sell held under Pope
Loetsch	708	Falco, a Towne of	fort of Cheese made	Paul the third, in
Lucmannier	706	the Duke of Spo-	at Parma, a Citie	1 .
Massicus	765	leto, 755	in Italy, 720	
Matter	708	Deemesday, or the day	S. Francis who infti	The Vatican Library
Misenus	765	of Judgement is	tuted the Order of	
Montes tremu		lively drawne by	the Minorite Friers	at Rome, 758
Orba	774	Michael Angelo in	was borne at Ascen	Thomas Aquinas was
Pescus	754	the Popes Chappen	or Sist a Towne in	borne at Aquinus a
Ruffus	774	in Rome, 700	the Dukedome of	1 , 7 1
S. Silvefter M.		Eustathius doth liken	Spoleto, 755	in Italy, 762
Taburnus	765	, Italy to an Ivie	S. Markes the chiefest	Titus Livius borne at
Tifata	765	Leafe; Pliny and	Church in Venice,	Padua, 741
Trifolinus	765	Solin I de resemble	The Alpes are so cal-	Venice is governed by
Venda	713	in an an Ochalasta	led, ab albedine, or	a Senate called Gran
Vefuvius	765	because it is longer	from their whitenes	
Virgines M.	764		707	1

A TABLE OF STIRMARCK.

SLAVONIA, CROATIA, BOSNIA, Dalmatia, VVallachia, Servia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, and the Ile of Candie or Creete.

From Fol. 782. to 813.

Countries		Corin:h	806	Macedon	795	Warasden	782
A Chaia 79 Albania Arcadia Argia Barbaric Bofnia	5,806 795 8•6 806	Constin	786 786 806 795 795 8 06	Messenia Morea Peloponesus Sicyonia Slavonia Stirmarck Thessaly	806 804 804 806 786 782	Islands. Candy or Creese Corfu Mile Naxus or Niss	812
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A Table of Stirmarck, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, &c.

-		C- 0 - 1 1 1 1 0 1 1		voniu, Croatta	, buj	ma, occ.	
Santerine or Th	erofia	Platea	803	Teniovizza	790	Cronius	796
	813	Pfophis	807	Tran	786	Elatos	
Zanto	812	Rhesimo	810	Trescorium	793	Evan	808 813
		Selembria	792	Turnave	788	Gefacus	
Peninfula'es.	,	Siffegkum	788	Warboseyne	789	Hamus	7 ⁸ 5
Pleepenesus or	Mo-	Sparea	806	1	109	Helicon	793
rea	804	Stimphalus	807	Rivers.		Himestus	796
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Tanagra	803	20146131		Ida	796
Promontorie	\$.	Thebes	803	Achelous	-06		810
Cape di Chiare	MRd.	The falonia		Acheron	796	Madara	810
Cape as Comme	807	Trajanopolis	799		796	Messapus	743
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Cities.		Ta		Axins 795	,800	Oeta	795
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•	792		802	Chopus	803	Orbeins	793
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CAREA	810	Corene	806	Ismenns	796	Radel	795
Candy	810	Dittinna	810	Lydins	798	Rhedepe	793
Charenza	807	Dyrrachinm	800	Melipotamus	795	Seshia	810
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α_{l}		Sebinium	-0.	Bertifens	796	The Labi	Tynsb of
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Bermudae of Su	PHREET	CHSGO	922	did discover V	18-

ginia, quod in illius honorem quem meruit, adnotavit Mercator, pag. 903 Et ego amicitiæ gratia in Indice collocavi, and shortly expect a Map of Virginia according as it is now, more exact. The Hearb Cocabeing carried in ones mouth takes away all appetite from meat & drinke, 914 The Description of those violent tempefts called Harow-802 The Maix or Caffader, a very good roote. The Straits of . Magellan described. 925 A Description of New

England,

THE

TECHNOLOGICALL AND GEOGRAPHICALL VVORDS

mentioned in this VV orke, defined and explained.

The V Vorld called in Latine Orbis, in respect of the Orbicular round forme, and in Greeke xoquas in respect of the beauty thereof, is devided by Geographers into parts:

Reall, viz.

A Continent which containeth many Countries and Territories.

An Illand in L.ttine Intula quaft to talo sita, a Land situated in the Sea.

A Peninsula is so called quali Pane Infula, in Greeke Cherfonctus, being a compound word of xipros and viioos, signifying a forfaken Island.

A Promentory is a part of Land lying out farther than the reft, and is contrary to a Bay, the uttermost end is called a Cape,

A Bay or Sinus, is a Bosome of Landreceiving the Sea into it, and so making a Ha-

The Ocean is so called from the Greeke Iwifs.

Imaginary,

VIZ.

The Equinostial To Itsled because when france of a place North the Sunne is under this or South from the & E-Circle in the Heaven quator or middle of the which answeres to this World. on the Earth, the dayes and nights bee of one length.

nominate Circles that be Parallelto the E- grees of the Equator. quator , from which it is placed in the Iland the Northerne Tropicke of Cancer is di-Itant 23 . degrees, and the Southerne called the Tropick of Capricorne, as much.

Parallels are defined by Keckerman, quod fine linex que in infinitum ductænungga concurrent, that they

Imaginary, viz. yet do not nor will ever

Latitude is the di-

Longitude is the distance of any place East and West, from the The Tropickes are two chiefe Meridian, and is mensured by the deof St. Michael one of the 9. Azores in the lide of the Earth, with Atlantick Sea.

> A Clime is a [pace of the Earth comprehended betweene 3. Parallels , leffer innomi- to a confellation in the unte Circles which North Hemisphere compasse the Earth called A'enros which from East to West.

Perizci so called are two equidistant from the Greeke word called because it is opword axis fignifying lines, which being in- represente, i.e. habito poste to the Artiche finitely drawne forth, circuin, are thefethas Pole.

Imaginary, viz. dwell under the same Parallel.

Antæci fo named from avToinse,i.e.ex adverto habitare, are thefe that dwell alike di-Stant from the Equator, but the one Northward, and the other Southward.

Antipodes fo filed from urri & zbsas,q.d. adversa vestigia figentes, are people dwelling on the other their feet directly against ours.

The Artick Pole fo called for its neereneffe figuifieth a Beare.

Antartick Pole fo

FINIS.

Finem habet hic Mundus, finem terrenus habebit. Sit Soli dempto Gloria fine Deo.

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LIBooks are sub est to some Typographical faults, so that the Errata's of this Workes which (are few) being this corrected and amended, deferve pardon. viz.

Page o. line 45 for greater read greater, p. 27.1 2 for Braight i. Bretcht, p. 83.1.1. for Inglang v. Eugland, p. 142. Page 0. time 45 for greater read greater, p. 67 it 2 for praight 1, pretons, p. 85. 1. 101 in great greater, p. 143. [1.3 for Nonvays Denmarke, p. 1951, 16 it. com; lu. lor. Complition, p. 157. [1.4 fineure, vinjures, p. 268. [1.4] for von, p. 358. [1.4] glidethrigideth, p. 356. [1.1] to coloniar coloniar, p. 358. [1.4] chair closes, p. 368. [1.9] f. day item viduplicam, p. 348. [1.4] glidethrigideth, p. 356. [1.1] to coloniar coloniar vivalence for p. 499. [1.2] f. Mamurciam v. Namurciam, p. 532. [1.9] f. 38. [1.4] starting to coloniar vivalence for p. 654. [1.4] f. Coloniar vivalence for frebieb c.whofe, p. 694.1.2.1, Virgins r. Virgus, p. 730. int 2.1 luet, bate r. bate, love, p. 740.1.17. f. Pompineis r pampineis, р. 196.1.42.1. Nufaus v Mufaus, p. 856 1.35.f. потацию у т. потацов, р 911.1.42.f Mountaines t. Mountaines, p. 91.) 1.13.1. Moner More, 919.1.18. Tuchter r. Tucker, p 919.1.29. There is an error in the latter end of the defeription of Bermadas, conterning the temper of the agre, and quality of the toyle.

Note that after Page 549 the Pay 5 are misfigured, and begin agains at 520. In Page 905 for the Determinen of New Spaine read New Preginia, but there is no Mip for Preginia in te gard there is a in me exact Map drawing in that Country, whose Platforme is not yet come over, but when it

comes, every baser of the Booke shall have it given him gratis.

a halfe theete.

At Page 479 let the Book binder take notice that at the Signiture M m in the 2. Alphabet it goes on with Directions for the Binding.

None, Oone, and to to he end of the Alphabet, and then followes A an in the 3. Alphabet. At Page \$18, the fingle Map of Agypt is to be pasted on the Page Croffe-wayes, under the words : which

Letthe Book-binder take notice that at Mm 3 is the fecond Alphabet, being Page 401, there comes in is the futeft River in the World.

Decemb. 19. 1633.

Recensui hanc Anglicanam versionem Atlantis Minoris a Joan. Mercator Belgico olim Latinè editam, qui quidem liber continet Fol 772. aut circiter, in quibus nihil reperio sanæ dostrinæ aut bonis moribus contrarium, quo minus cum utilitate publica Imprimatur; ita tamen ut si non intra biennium typis mandetur, hæc licentia sit omnino irrita.

> Guilielmus Haywood Archiep. Cant. Capellanus Domest.